The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CHICAGO JOCKEY AND TROTTING CLUB.

The Great Trotting Meeting of the Year

WILL BE THAT OF THE

Chicago Jockey & Trotting Club

July 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

OVER THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OFFERED IN Fourteen Races, which have One Hundred and Sixty-three Entries, AND INSURES THIS MEETING TO BE

The Best ever held in the World!

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, July 20, THE GREAT STALLION RACE, 2:37 Class, and 2:20 Pacers. SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, *July 21, THE GREAT PACING RACE, 2:40 Class, and 2:30 Stallion Race.*

THURSDAY, July 22, the GREAT DAY, The 2:23 Class, 2:34 Class, and the Great Free-for-All Race for $2,500, between

ST. JULIEN, HOPEFUL, and DARBY.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, July 23, 2:19 Class, 2:21 Class.

SATURDAY, July 24, The Sensational Day—2:30 Class, 2:25 Class, and the Great Trotting Event of the year—Special Race for $1,000 between

MAUD S. and TRINKET.

No such programme of trotting events has ever been offered to the public. Already more than one hundred and fifty horses are on the Jockey Club Grounds, including

All the Fastest and Best Trotting-Horses in the United States.

Reduced Rates on all Railroads running into Chicago.

FLAGS.

Grand Conclave

OF

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR!

AUGUST

16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th.

As SOLE AGENTS! we offer at

Wholesale and Retail

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PUBLIC BUILDINGS

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Private Residences

In Designs approved by the

TRIENNIAL COMMITTEE.

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EMBROIDERIES.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

COMBINATION SALE

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5,000 Pieces

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WHICH FOR

"Quality," "Variety," and "Price,"

Have no competition. The following lots will be found "exceptionally cheap":

Flouncings!

"9 inches wide," "12 patterns!"

50c!

Flouncings!

"6 inches wide," "15 patterns!"

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Embroideries!

"3 inches wide," "30 patterns!"

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"2 1-2 inches wide," "50 patterns!"

10c!

Embroideries!

"3-4 inch to 2-inch wide," "100 patterns!"

1c to 8c!

In connection with these we offer a

"Thousand-and-One Bargains!"

SAMPLES MAILED.

INVARIABLY

The Leaders of Popular Prices.

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR SCHOOL HOUSE.

PROPOSALS—The Board of School Trustees of the Town of Crown Point, Lake County, Indiana, will receive bids until Monday, Aug. 2, 1880, for the erection of a School House in Crown Point. Bids will be received for the different parts of the work, and for the building complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications for the same. The Board of School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids, or to accept any bid or part of a bid they may deem best for the interests of the town.

Each proposal must be placed in a sealed envelope, and accompanying each bid must be a bond in the sum of $1,000 as surety that the party making the bid will enter into a contract and give good and sufficient surety (to be approved by the Board of Trustees) for the faithful performance of the same, should the contract be awarded to him or them. This bond can be executed by parties outside the State, provided the certificate of the County Clerk accompanying it as to responsibility. The plans and specifications can be seen at Warren Cole's Jewelry Store until July 15, 1880, and after that at the office of J. C. Cochrane, Architect, 78 Ashland Block, Chicago, until the 2d day of August.

Each proposal and bond must be placed in a sealed envelope and endorsed "Proposal for a School House, Crown Point, Indiana," and delivered at the store of Warren Cole on or before 2 o'clock p. m. of Aug. 2, 1880, as no bid will be received after that hour.

WARREN COLE,
JOHN TEHMAN,
S. A. BARR,
Trustees.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

A thorough Apothecary of 14 years' experience wants a position in Drug Store. Is competent to manage retail business. No objections to leaving city. References unexceptionable. Address APOTHECARY, Tribune office.

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Dr. Day,

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Best {RUBBER OR CELLULOID,} **$5**

Gold, $10. Filling, 1-4 Old Rates.

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(Or gas) given free for painless extracting. 133 East Madison-st.

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H. A. HURLBUT & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

75 and 77 Randolph-st.

GRANITE MONUMENTS.

Corner Michigan-av. and Van Buren-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

A meeting of all persons connected with the Insurance Brokerage business will be held in the Club-Room at the Palmer House on Monday at 7:30 p. m. All Insurance Brokers are urgently requested to be present.

JOBBING HOUSE FOR RENT in KANSAS CITY, MO., Six Stories, with basement, 70 feet Stone Front, by 125 feet deep by 50 rear; Hydraulic Elevators, with Steam Heating and every modern improvement.

WM. B. GRIMES, Kansas City, Mo.

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15 Per Cent Discount

On all Garments ordered of us in July from and after July 6, 1880. EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

Important Announcement

BY

N. Matson & Co.,

JEWELERS.

Hereafter every article in Messrs. N. MATSON & COMPANY'S entire stock will have the price attached in plain figures, from which no deviation will be made.

In a business which must necessarily rest so largely upon trust and confidence, this principle commends itself to all thoughtful buyers.

The reputation of Messrs. MATSON & COMPANY is a sufficient guarantee that every article which they recommend will prove to be all that is claimed in quality of material, workmanship, and artistic design, and their prices will be marked as low as goods of equal value can be sold.

Having extensive connections abroad, and every facility for designing and manufacturing at home, they are enabled to present the choicest productions of the best workshops of this country, as well as the Novelties of London, Paris, Vienna, and other European cities as soon as they appear.

Their stock being full and complete in a most interesting and varied collection of Artistic Goods, they respectfully solicit an examination.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

TRUST MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT

Sinking Fund Bonds,

DUE 1919.

FOR SALE BY

A. O. SLAUGHTER

N. W. cor. of Madison & Clark-sts.

$100,000

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.,

(Chicago & Pacific Division), due A. D. 1910. Bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually at 105 and interest. These bonds are on deposit with the Frankfort Free Exchange, securing for them an international market. For sale by

S. S. DREYER & CO., Bankers, 88 Washington-st.
A. LOEB & BROTHER, 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

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CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & Co. 118 & 120 Monroe-St.

Retail Stationers,

118 & 120 MONROE-ST.,

Have always in stock a large variety of articles suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and Anniversary Gifts, &c. *Glass, Leather, and Wooden Articles, Fancy Goods of various descriptions, Gold Pens, and Pencils and Holders, Russia Leather Articles, Fine and Fancy Stationery in elegant boxes, Smokers' Articles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Necessaries for the Pocket.*

If you want to make a Present come and examine our stock.

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Large Stock, Good Work, Low Prices.

DENTISTRY.

VITALIZED AIR.

New Safe Remedy. No More Pain With Teeth.

$8 Finest and Best Full Set. Experience, skill, and care. No high prices. MCCHESNEY BROS., DENTAL PARLORS, Cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

MANASSE OPTICIAN TRIBUNE BUILDING

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Celluloid COLLARS and CUFFS do not wilt in the warmest weather. To [illegible] *Improved Celluloid Collars at 25c. each; Cuffs, 50c. per pr. J. S. Barnes & Co., 86 Madison-st.*, Tribune building.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Encouraging Reports at Republican National Headquarters.

Senator Blaine Expresses His Views on the Campaign.

Friends of the Defeated Candidates Should Forget the Past,

And Go to Work Earnestly for the Election of Garfield and Arthur.

Jewell Outspoken as to the Object of His Washington Visit.

He Says the Campaign Is to Be Bold, Vigilant, and Aggressive.

A Rousing Ratification Gathering of Republicans at Burlington, Ia.

The Hon. Emery A. Storrs Delivers One of His Telling Speeches.

John I. Davenport on the Naturalization Frauds in New York.

How Democratic Majorities Are Manufactured in That Metropolis.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

SENATOR BLAINE'S VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The astonishing mass of correspondence that claims the attention of the Republican National Committee each day shows one thing conclusively: that for this early period in the canvass, and in this extremely hot weather, there is a very significant degree of activity among the party workers. All this promises a red-hot campaign later on. From Fayette County, Pennsylvania, to-day came a letter saying: "The prospects here are good. We will poll the full Republican vote, and will have some accessions from the Democratic ranks. Don't fear Pennsylvania. We will roll up not less than 20,000 majority."

Senator Blair, of New Hampshire in conversation to-day said: "In New Hampshire we will have one of the hardest of fights. The State is a close one, and it is always a death-struggle whenever we have anything important to settle. We believe we shall carry the State, but it will be necessary to strain every nerve to do it. Hancock's nomination will not seriously impair the soldier vote. I doubt if it will draw off fifty. Garfield's nomination is an inspiring one to the young men of the State, who regard Garfield's early struggles and his

ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCHOLARSHIP,

in war, and in civil life as worthy of the highest approval. There is another point I want to speak about. It seems to me the Republicans of New York seriously misunderstand the position of Senator Conkling in this contest. Some of his friends are still smarting from the wounds inflicted by the defeat of Gen. Grant. The friends of Senator Blaine were inclined to feel wounded because their candidate was not nominated. It is but natural that men who had supported these two candidates should find it difficult to overcome their disappointment. It is only surprising to me that in less than two months the bitter disappointment should have been so far conquered. I believe that in a month more the smarting of the wounds made at the Convention will be overcome, and that we shall all be working together much more harmoniously than the Democrats, whose talk about harmony is as hollow a boast as any they ever made. Senator Conkling is a large man, and no State ought to know and appreciate that fact more thoroughly than New York. I do not speak authoritatively for him, but I can properly state that I

CONVERSED WITH HIM BEFORE THE CONVENTION,

and since, and that he was resolved to stand by the nominations of the Convention, whether or not they were just what he personally desired. From what he has said since the Convention, I am confident no Republican will more cordially support the nomination of Garfield and Arthur, and that no public man will do more than he to help the Republican party to success. There are some things he will probably, and perhaps properly, demand. One is, that in case of Republican success the Secretary of the Treasury shall not control the New York Custom-House, and that the power of the Administration shall not be exercised too exclusively for the benefit of Ohio. It may be said he will expect that in the next administration New York will be allowed to take care of herself, as other States are permitted to do. Toward those Republicans who opposed him at Chicago, and whom he is supposed to regard with enmity, I am not presuming too far when I say he speaks of them with no bitterness, and that he is disposed to coöperate with them in their efforts to secure in New York State a triumph that will be memorable in the history of the Republican party. We expect to make a hot fight in New Hampshire for Congressmen and to elect all three of our Representatives."

GOV. JEWELL.

AN INTERVIEW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—The Hon. Marshall Jewell thus gives his views of the campaign: "The outlook is very promising, and the real work of the campaign has hardly commenced. Every day strengthens Garfield and detracts from the adversary. My visit to Washington is wholly political. I came to consult with certain gentlemen to be met with here, and have seen a number of them with very satisfactory results. Senator Don Cameron came to Washington this morning at 8 o'clock from the Green Brier White Sulphur Springs, at my request, and had a long interview with me. It was altogether political, and had reference to the preliminary work of the campaign. Mr. Cameron is wholly in accord with me, and the general plan of operations agreed upon meets his hearty concurrence. It will receive his earnest and zealous support. After reaching home he will immediately set to work organizing the campaign in Pennsylvania, which, of course, is safe for Garfield. Only the most [illegible] imagination ever thought otherwise. The general plan of the campaign, as it is to be conducted by the Republican party, will be fought upon [illegible] general record and traditions of the Republican party.

IT WILL BE BOLD, VIGILANT, AND AGGRESSIVE,

and conducted upon the high plane which befits both the spotless character of its candidate and the inestimable value of its [illegible] its candidate and [illegible] to humanity and the country. If there be any [illegible] it must come from the other side. [illegible] accordance with Gen. Garfield's wish, [illegible] is in sistent with the character of the party. [illegible] have been the conservator of the morals, it is equally necessary we should preserve the good manners of the country. The cause is just, the resources of the party great, and its prospects of success too bright to admit a doubt of its triumph in November. We will not tarnish the brilliancy of our success nor lower the high tone of our party record by descending to the weapons whose use better befits weakness and defeat. The campaign on our side, then, will be conducted in a manner to extort both the fear and the respect of the enemy. Earnest efforts will be made in West Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Florida to obtain as fair an election as possible. If we can only approximate fairness in the casting or

COUNTING OF THE BALLOTS

in these States their Electoral vote for Garfield is beyond a doubt. It seems to me that a little effort on the part of the Committee could gain enough members of Congress to make the next House Republican. The Committee will leave Connecticut, New Jersey, and Indiana to the care of the local authorities in those States, because the Legislature in each to be elected this fall will choose a United States Senator, and a full vote is always polled under such circumstances. The polling of a full vote in these States is a synonym for Republican success. The Committee will pay especial attention to New York and Virginia. The prospects cannot be brighter, and the triumphant election of Gen. Garfield may be predicted with absolute certainty."

ILLINOIS.

AT WATSEKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATSEKA, Ill., July 16.—The Watseka Garfield and Arthur Club held a rousing meeting to-night. The Sheldon Club came over with a brass band and seventy-five voters—all chock full of enthusiasm. The Woodland Club and band were on hand. The meeting was held in Opera Hall, and it was estimated that 700 people found sitting and standing room, and a large number could not gain admittance. Speeches were made by Col. Snow, Ed Rumley, candidate for the Legislature, and H. C. Stearns. Will Johnson, an old soldier of the Fifty-first Illinois Regiment, wounded at Franklin, Tenn., made a stirring talk to old soldiers, and on their behalf. The good-humored, enthusiastic crowd rent the air with wild hurrahs on nearly every mention of the name of Garfield. Never so early in the campaign have the Republicans of old Iroquois been so thoroughly enthused and fully aroused to the importance of earnest and decisive work for our Republican nominee. Fully 200 ladies were present and were quite as enthusiastic as the men. This spontaneous assemblage of so many people without any advertisement to speak of, is a stunner on the Democrats, who, after great ado and big poster promises, raised a Hancock pole with a couple dozen Democrats and assistance of Republican neighbors, and allowed the occasion to pass without a single speech.

Crescent, six miles west of us, held a meeting last night, and organized a club of sixty-seven members. Put Iroquois County down for 1,200 to 1,500 Republican majority.

AT EVANSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EVANSTON, Ill., July 16.—A large and enthusiastic audience gathered on the common west of the Avenue House in Evanston last evening to ratify the nomination of Garfield and Arthur. A commodious stand had been erected for the speakers, and seats were prepared for the audience. Dr. D. R. Dyche was elected Chairman. The Hon. J. H. Kedzie then read resolutions ratifying the Republican nominations, and they were unanimously adopted. Stirring speeches were made by the Hon. L. C. Collins, member of the Legislature from this district; the Hon. Hiram Barber, member of Congress; and Luther Laflin Mills, all of whom were received with applause. The Republican clubs from South Evanston and Rogers Park were present, as was also Capt. Jennings' Rogers Park Battery. The meeting was a success in every way, and is the opening one of a series at which Gov. Cullom and other prominent Republicans of the State are to appear.

AT CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., July 16.—The Republican party here is thoroughly organized, and the Garfield and Arthur Club has a membership of nearly 600. To-night a Garfield and Arthur ratification meeting was held on Market Square, and stirring and eloquent speeches were delivered by the Hon. James McCartney, Republican candidate for Attorney-General; the Hon. John R. Thomas, and the Hon. Isaac Clemens. A very large concourse of people were present, and the greatest enthusiasm manifested. The Garfield and Arthur Club to the number of 200 participated in a torchlight procession early in the evening, the first turnout since the opening of the campaign.

HOT AND SHARP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 16.—The State Executive Committee of the Young Republicans of Illinois will soon issue an address to the young men of Illinois contrasting the record of the Democratic party with that of the Republican party for the past twenty years, and inviting them to coöperate with the party of progress in the campaign of 1880. The theory of the young Republicans is not to start the campaign so early that it may become burdensome, but when commenced to make it hot and sharp, in harmony with the spirit of Young America.

IOWA.

THE CAMPAIGN BEGUN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 16.—The campaign in Iowa was formally opened to-night by a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting at Union Hall, in this city. The principal speaker of the evening was the Hon. Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago. Mr. Storrs opened by paying a tribute to Iowa Republicans, saying that his visit to Burlington was prompted to a certain extent by a desire to see how the nomination of Gen. Garfield was received by the Republicans of the country, as he considered the Iowa Republicans as reflecting the sentiments of the Republicans of the whole Union. The speaker then reviewed the record of the Democratic party, paying special attention to its record on financial questions. The platform of the Cincinnati Convention was reviewed in a manner as able as it was sarcastic, Democratic economy receiving special attention. The career of Gen. Hancock as a statesman, as illustrated by his course in New Orleans, in the interest of Andy Johnson's policy, was examined in a manner that raised serious doubts in the minds of many as to the advisability of placing the Democratic candidate at the head of the Government, with Samuel J. Tilden as a power behind the throne. Mr. Storrs was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheers. The Republicans feel highly gratified at the success which attended the opening meeting of the campaign.

EMERY A. STORRS AT BURLINGTON.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 16.—The Republican campaign in the West was opened this evening by a masterly speech at Union Hall, in this city, by the Hon. Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago. It was one of the largest political gatherings ever held in this city. The hall was filled to overflowing. People stood on the platform and in the aisles, galleries, and vestibule, and many went away unable to obtain seats.

The meeting was called to order by John W Burdette, Chairman of the Executive Committee on Organization, who nominated the Hon. C. L. Poor as President of the evening. Mr. Poor made brief remarks, alluding to the importance of the occasion, and, after the singing of "America" by a quartet of singers, and of a campaign song, "The Solid North," and an original campaign song composed for the occasion by Mr. C. Allen, of this city, entitled "Garfield's on the Tow-Path," Mr. Storrs was introduced and greeted with loud applause. He announced himself as an original and earnest Grant man, but now that a leader has been selected, none would be more zealous and faithful in stepping to the front, forgetting all past differences and marching forward to victory over the common enemy. It afforded him special pleasure to address the Republicans of the strongest Grant county in Iowa, but who now testified by this magnificent outpouring their devotion to the party and its chosen leader.

After paying a high compliment to the grand, ever faithful stalwart Republican State of Iowa, Mr. Storrs proceeded to discuss the political issues of the day. He took up the Democratic platform, and reviewed each plank seriatim, taking up the Kentucky resolutions of 1798 reiterated and reaffirmed by the party down to as late a period as 1857, and the Dred Scott decision, and in 1860 in President Buchanan's message. He traced the various doctrines and traditions of the party in pro-slavery days, and through the war and down to 1880, when it pledges itself anew to the same doctrines and traditions. The principles thus vouched for afresh are State-sovereignty, the ante-War measures, opposition to reconstruction and all the great financial measures of the Government, the constitutional amendments and the laws for their enforcement. In contrast with these doctrines Mr. Storrs enumerated the leading principles and acts of the Republican party, and paid a glowing tribute to its fidelity to principle and the progressive measures of which it is the author, and which have raised this Nation to the proudest position ever attained by any Power on earth.

Tracing the action of the Democratic party in Congress, and in its National and State platforms, upon all the leading questions of the day, Mr. Storrs contrasted the progress made by the Republican party with the retrogression of the Democracy, who now pledge themselves anew to all their old doctrines and traditions.

Mr. Storrs reviewed at considerable length the Administration of Gen. Hancock in Louisiana, and the long list of sequences that flowed from the fatal errors of Andrew Johnson's policy. These issues are now revived. They are the real issues of this campaign. The Republicans accept [illegible] issue willingly and cheerfully, and everywhere it will respond to this call to stand now [illegible] Hancock stood twelve years ago when Gen. [illegible] Congress [illegible]took to overthrow the laws of No synopsis [illegible] rights of the people. justice. It occupied [illegible] Storrs' speech will do it was frequently [illegible] two hours in delivery, and thusiastic applause, [illegible] with loud and en-

At the close of Mr. Sto[illegible] speech a Garfield and Arthur Club was organized. A constitution was adopted, and ex-Mayor Adams was elected President. A large number of names of voters have been enrolled, and the campaign in Des Moines County is formally opened.

BOGUS NATURALIZATION.

THE NEW YORK METHOD OF BUILDING UP DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Before the Wallace Senatorial Committee to-day John I. Davenport, Supervisor of Elections, continued his testimony in regard to the manner in which Judge McCunn conducted the naturalization business. The proceedings were conducted in an irregular manner, and a kind of mock Court held. Witness gave the names of men who had been naturalized before being in the country six weeks. Witness said that the number of persons who registered on fraudulent certificates in 1876 was 10,000, and in 1878 it was reduced to 3,230. Of these only about 1,200 voted, and he would have prevented them if he could. He denied conducting the affairs of his office in any partisan manner, and in fact had been accused by Republicans of favoritism. Davenport mentioned the name of Patrick Goff, whom, he said, had appeared as a witness for persons desiring to be naturalized in 1,069 cases. Certificates were sold in blank to applicants for naturalization, and they were charged from 50 cents to $2. Four hundred of these papers were taken in one day by Goff to Kings County. Many of the blanks were also taken to the river counties for sale, and in Saratoga County 400 were offered for sale.

Davenport then continued and read from a number of records of the Supreme and Superior Courts to show that the certificates issued exceeded the number of persons who actually applied for naturalization papers, and also to show that a large number of names from the books of the court were fictitious, and that the addresses given had no existence and frequently represented vacant lots and stoneyards.

IRISH REPUBLICANS.

THEIR RESOLUTIONS.

The following were the resolutions adopted at the recent Irish-American Republican National Convention at Indianapolis:

Resolved, That we hereby accept and ratify the platform and resolutions adopted by the Republican National Convention assembled at Chicago in June, 1880.

Resolved, That in the nomination of the Hon. James A. Garfield for President, and the Hon. Chester A. Arthur for Vice-President, the Republican party presents for our suffrage candidates eminently worthy of our support, which we hereby unqualifiedly pledge them.

Resolved, That while holding American citizenship to be a general designation under which we perform our duties to the Nation, we yet believe that as Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen it is not only proper but our bounden duty to act specially as Irish-American Republicans, organized in every State and district, and to that end organize a National Executive Committee to aid in coping with and defeating our Democratic opponents.

Resolved, That the Democratic party by its past record, many changes of front, unpatriotic and partisan legislation in the late and preceding Congresses, and by acquiescing in the use of fraudulent tissue ballots, rifle and shotgun clubs, intimidating American citizens in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights, has shown itself a foe to good government and to the cause of freedom.

Resolved, That the members of the convention proceed at once to organize themselves into a National organization to be known as the Irish-American Republican League, and that the members of this league now present pledge themselves to proceed, immediatly upon their return to their respective homes, to organize Irish-American Republican clubs wherever at all practicable, and that upon the organization of any such club its officers be instructed to report the same to the Secretary of the National Executive Committee, to the end that a correct record may be kept of the progress of our organization.

Resolved, That these resolutions and the address adopted by the Convention be prepared and placed everywhere possible in the hands of Irish-American Republican citizens.

CHICAGO.

A DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL.

About 100 of the shining lights of the Democracy gathered last night in the entresol clubroom of the Palmer House on invitation from the County Central Committee. Representatives were present from all the wards, with a large sprinkling of "prominents," among whom were Joe Mackin, Judge Otis, Mike McDonald, Moses Wentworth, Joe Suits, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., S. R. Keogh, R. D. Plant, Hans Haerting, Ald. Hildreth, Gen. Lieb, A. C. Story, Phil Conley, Dr. Wickersham, Charley Kern, and George Eberhart. Judge Otis was elected Chairman under a prepared program.

Some discussion was then had on the question of electing Precinct Committees and members of the County Central Committee, on which Mike McDonald informed the Precinct Committeemen present that the County Committee had voted themselves an extension of time, and that they had decided to hold over until after the Presidential election.

This announcement raised a row immediately. Hans Haerting stood up, but the shouting was so loud that he could not be heard. Jo Mackin insisted that Haerting was not a member of the Precinct Committee, when the latter pulled out of his pocket an invitation from the President and Secretary, and further stated with much bluster that he was a member of the Committee. A dozen members wanted the constitution read, but Mackin gave the wink and Judge Otis refused to allow it to be done.

The younger Doolittle then read a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the County Board to increase the number of polling districts, making the basis in the city of one precinct for every 3,000 of population, making 135 polling places in the city on the basis of the census of 1880.

The fight over the term of office of the County Central Committee was then resumed. An unknown man, who referred frequently to his long service, bearded Mackin and threatened that if the Committee attempted to hold over the Convention would elect a new one without ceremony.

Abrams, of the Second Ward, was heard through the noise to say that the others had made the County Committee what they were and would unmake them. He was promptly howled down. Barrister Keogh suffered a similar fate. Everybody stood up and shouted, and the majority began to leave the room, while the guests of the Palmer House stood in the door anxiously inquiring who the men were that were allowed to create such a racket.

Finally Hildreth got the floor and offered a resolution, stating that the County Committee had exceeded their powers in voting themselves an extension of their term of office, and calling on them to rescind their action.

Joe Mackin read a portion of the constitution, but was interrupted by a member, who insisted that he was reading from inspiration, and not from the book.

Doolittle seconded Hildreth's resolution with a shout, saying that he "would like to know whether any set of men could be allowed to extend their own term of office."

Cameron spoke for peace, and Doolittle followed. Charley Kern tried to excuse the Committee, but was howled down, and Mackin stood up, but was shouted off his legs.

On motion of Mike McDonald, the vote was taken by wards, and in some cases one man would announce 45 votes yea when only three or four were present. When the Sixth Ward was called Hildreth announced 37 yeas and 3 nays. This created another row, and investigation developed the fact that there were only ten present from the ward, seven of whom voted against the resolution. The resolution was declared passed.

The crowd began to disperse, when Gen. Lieb mounted a chair and proposed a resolution, which was adopted, allowing the Precinct Committees to appoint the judges and places of holding the primaries July 31. The crowd then in earnest left the room without a formal adjournment.

It is asserted that the County Committee propose to stick by their resolution and hold over to have the handling of the funds for the Presidential election. In this case their opponents will try to have a new committee appointed, and a lively time is anticipated at some of the coming primaries when the members of the Precinct Committees are to be elected.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Thirteenth Ward Republican Veteran Club met last evening at No. 696 West Lake street, Ald. O. M. Brady in the chair. The Committee on Hall reported that they had secured the present quarters until the end of the campaign, and the report was accepted. After the admission of several new members, Mr. J. S. Townsend, of Toledo, O., was introduced to the Club, and the gentleman proceeded to read a carefully-prepared address on the merits of the candidates and platforms put forth by the two great parties. The address was quite an able one, and showed conclusively the immeasurable superiority of Garfield over Hancock as a statesman, and the Republican platform over the Democratic. During the address and at the close Mr. Townsend was liberally applauded.

THE VETERAN SOLDIERS

of the North Division were to have met at No. 171 North Clark street last evening to form a Garfield and Arthur Club, but owing to a mistake in printing the call very few got together, and an adjournment was had until Thursday evening.

EVANSTON.

A special meeting of the Republican Club was held in the Town Hall Thursday evening. The business before the meeting was small. Two committees were appointed: one, consisting of J. H. Kedzie, W. E. Clifford, W. H. Jacobs, Robert Freeman, and John Carney, which is to recommend names for a Campaign Committee at the next meeting; the other consisting of J. H. Kedzie, William Brainard, and J. S. Richards, which was instructed to meet and entertain the speakers last evening.

After a few remarks by some of the members present the Club adjourned to meet again in two weeks.

NOTES.

AN ENGLISH REMINISCENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—As the old clerks in the Treasury Department refresh their memories in regard to Mr. English, a peculiar fragrance is found to cling around them. To-day one of the most prominent of those in the service with Mr. English recollected the fact that the latter, while a clerk, issued a circular which he sent broadcast notifying all who desired to obtain places under the Government that, for the sum of $5, he would see that their applications were laid before the proper officials and special attention called to them.

HANCOCK'S LETTER.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Gen. Hancock says his letter of acceptance will not be ready for a fortnight. He has not begun writing it yet, visitors and business taking up his time.

DENIS KEARNEY'S POSITION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—There is a great deal of comment upon Kearney's absence from the city at the present time. He has sought refuge in the country, where he says he wishes to be quiet, and does not desire to see the face of man or woman for a month. Some of his old associates interpret his absence as an abandonment of the Weaver campaign. His friends are as fervid as ever in their protestations that Kearney is only seeking necessary rest, and that he will enter into the campaign work as soon as he has recovered. The Republicans say that it is his intention to refrain from active participation in the campaign, and permit the workingmen to drift back into the Democratic party.

THE CENSUS.

SOUTHERN CITIES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 16.—The *Courier-Journal* of Saturday morning will contain a report showing the population of cities of the South as enumerated by the census of 1880,—viz:

Austin, Tex.	11,000	Martinsburg, W. V.	6,394
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	5,000	Nashville, Tenn.	43,453
Chatham, Va.	3,178	New Orleans, La.	215,239
Chattanooga	13,580	Richmond, Va	63,243
Clarksville, Tenn.	7,000	San Antonio, Tex.	20,594
Columbus, Ga.	10,132	San Marcos, Tex.	1,800
Dallas, Tex.	33,466	Savannah	30,747
Denison, Tex	4,400	Sherman, Tex.	6,000
Huntsville, Tex.	1,610	Shreveport, La.	8,088
Knoxville, Tenn.	13,923	St. Augustine, Fla.	20,300
Little Rock	15,000	Staunton, Va.	6,788
Macon, Ga.	12,096	Suffolk, Va.	2,000

MORGAN COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 16.—The total population of Morgan County, as shown by lists filed by the census enumerators with the County Clerk, is 31,717, against 28,501 in 1870. The population of the three principal places in the county is as follows: Jacksonville, 11,009; Waverly, 1,127; Meredosia, 843.

M'HENRY COUNTY, ILL.

HARVARD, Ill., July 16.—The census of McHenry County gives a population of 24,894, an increase of 1,132 in ten years. Harvard has 1,607, and the entire township 2,694. Woodstock has 1,466, and the entire township 2,625. Marengo village and township has 2,084. McHenry village and township has 2,313. Algonquin has 2,337.

CHEMUNG COUNTY, N. Y.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The population of Chemung County, New York, is 42,705, a gain of 7,424 since 1870.

Oswego County has a population of 75,289, being over 2,000 less than in 1870. Oswego City has 20,732.

IROQUOIS COUNTY, ILL.

WATSEKA, Ill., July 16.—The completed census gives Iroquois County a population of 35,388, an increase of 9,465 in ten years. Chebanse is still the largest town in the county, the population being 2,578.

COLES COUNTY, ILL.

MATTOON, Ill., July 16.—Coles County's census foots up 27,113, being 1,963 more than in 1870. Charleston has 2,873; with the township, 3,301. Mattoon City and Township has 6,644, an increase of 1,675. Five townships have suffered a loss.

DE WITT COUNTY, ILL.

CLINTON, Ill., July 16.—The census returns of De Witt County are all in, and as a result this county has a population of about 18,000 people,—a net gain of 35 per cent over 1870.

MOBILE, ALA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOBILE, Ala., July 16.—The present population of Mobile is 29,000; area included within old city limits, 31,000; County of Mobile, 48,000.

DEADWOOD.

DEADWOOD, July 16.—Census returns give Deadwood a population of 4,258.

DR. TANNER.

He Is Bearing Up Wonderfully under His Cold-Water Diet—Is Still Gaining Flesh, and Apparently Having a Jolly Time.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Dr. Tanner is gaining in weight and spirits every day, and the prospects are that by the end of his forty days he will be in condition for a walking match. He was livelier to-day than on any since his long fast began and weighed more than he did Thursday. He talked with a great many persons and cracked some Minnesota jokes. He drank a large quantity of ice-water, some of it spring water from Central Park, and spent four hours and a half in the open air in a carriage. While out driving he talked and laughed as much as any of the party, and seemed as strong as anybody. Among other things he said women lay too much stress on the stomachs of men. If people took only two meals a day, which is all they need, women would have at least a third more time at their disposal for mental culture and intellectual enjoyment. The faster spent more time in the main hall to-day than usual, and took delight in looking at his table covered with bouquets. The space inclosed by the railing is becoming something of a curiosity-shop. There are Indian clubs scattered about, and dumb-bells, and patent mattresses, and flowers, and some books. The faster does not trouble himself with any of these things except the flowers, but spent most of his time looking at the flowers or the people, or in sleep. He ushered in the nineteenth day of his fast by drinking four ounces of water, and going up to the south gallery to his favorit cot.

At 12:35 his pulse was 76, his temperature 98 1-5, and his respiration 17. His eyes were bright, perspiration normal, and his general condition, according to the physicians, surprising.

At 1 o'clock he received a dispatch from a Chicago newspaper, and wrote an answer. A few minutes later a lady presented him with a music-box, and he soon afterward fell asleep. At 3 o'clock he was given four and a half ounces of ice-water, and then sat up on the edge of his cot and talked with the doctors. A few visitors were introduced to him soon afterward, and he talked easily with them, and then sat on his cot reading. Some photographs of himself were brought in for his inspection, and he pronounced them horrid.

At 5:30, after several short naps, he put on his coat, hat, and shoes, and took a light drink of water. He then walked nimbly down to the main hall, and took some exercise by walking around the room several times. He then took another drink of water, and sat down on one side of the room, remaining there about twenty minutes, resting his head on his hands.

At 6:30 the carriage arrived, and he started for another drive in the park. This time he kept the hackman out the full time bargained for, going through the park and into the Riverside drive and the boulevard. It was just 8:30 when he returned, and there were then more visitors in the hall than general. A lady was playing the piano, and the Doctor seated himself on the little rocking-chair inside the inclosure, put his feet upon the cot bed, and looked at the people.

He appears as if he were having a very jolly sort of a time; has no indigestion to make his life miserable, and if he had something to fill in the spare time with would be quite satisfied.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Arrived, the steamships Kohn and Neckar, from Bremen, and the W. A. Scholter, from Rotterdam.

QUEENSTOWN, July 16.—Arrived, the Wyomena, from New York.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Arrived, the Ohio, from Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—The Sumatra and Trinacria, from Boston, and Henry Edye and Nederland, from New York, have arrived out.

FOREIGN.

The Albanians Waging Open War Against the Montenegrins.

Several Montenegrin Positions Surprised, and the Garrisons Routed,

In Many Instances the Defeated Troops Being Brutally Murdered.

More Talk of a Combined Naval Demonstration to Overawe the Porte.

The Sultan Said to Be on the Verge of Abdication.

Progress Made on the Compensation Bill in the House of Commons.

Paris of To-Day Compared with That City Under the Bonapartes.

A Bottle Found Revealing the Fate of a Long-Missing Steamer.

TURKEY.

OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT OF THE ALBANIANS.

SCUTARI, July 16.—The Albanian leaders secretly decided to take the offensive some days ago. Sunday night last seventy clansmen were sent by a circuitous route to fall on the rear of the Montenegrin position near Goloubusche. At 2 o'clock Monday morning they surprised a picket of sixteen Montenegrins, only six of whom escaped, and they badly wounded. A simultaneous attack was made on the Montenegrin front. The seventy clansmen returned to camp with thirteen Montenegrin heads and about twenty rifles and ammunition cases.

A mountaineer just arrived reports the renewal of the attack at Blementi, near Sivosi. He says that twenty-eight Montenegrin heads, three of them officers, were brought in. Cannon-firing is heard here this evening. The Albanian clans are hurrying to the front. The Committee here has telegraphed to the powerful Dibra tribe for 5,000 men.

The league is undergoing an important development. The Committee at Prizerend has summoned a great council of the Albanian nation to meet there and concert measures for the future. The Turkish Governor here continues to support the leaguers, and Hodoboeg, the Albanian Commander-in-Chief, continues to receive pay as a Turkish officer. The attack causes great excitement. The Prince of Montenegro can scarcely restrain his warriors, pending his appeal to Europe.

IN HONOR OF FRANCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16.—The Catholic priests refused to sing a Te Deum in honor of France on Wednesday. The Greek clergy thereupon celebrated the occasion, and the Greek residents made a demonstration in honor of France.

TALK OF ABDICATION.

LONDON, July 16.—Cipher dispatches from Constantinople convey the intelligence that the Sultan is greatly perplexed over serious palace intrigues, and signifies a willingness to abdicate.

FINANCIAL EXPERTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16.—The German Government has complied with the utmost readiness with the personal wish of the Sultan that German financial and legal functionaries be placed at his disposal to assist in carrying out the reforms. Herr Wetendorf, Government Councillor at Coblenz, has already arrived. Herr Jonderstein, Councillor to the Berlin Ministry of Finances, is also here.

PROPOSED NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

BERLIN, July 16.—In well-informed circles it is said the German Admiralty have been requested by the Foreign Office to report how many men-of-war could be ready in a short time for service in foreign waters. From this it is concluded that the Government is willing to participate in a naval demonstration, but it is generally believed the German navy will be represented by one ship only.

Germany has repeatedly tried during the last few days to convince Turkish statesmen it would be fully in accordance with the real interests of the Porte to accept the resolutions of the Berlin Conference.

ACCEPTS.

ATHENS, July 16.—The British Minister has presented the collective note to Premier Tricoupés, who said Greece accepted the decisions of the Berlin Conference.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON.

WIMBLEDON, July 16.—There was a dense haze early this morning, and it was impossible to do anything at long ranges. In the extra series of prizes Scott made 34 out of a possible 35.

Clark, Rathbone, and Fisher sail with Col. Bodine on the 22d instant for New York.

Humphrey made 35, the highest score possible, in competition for the Curtis and Harvey prize, beating Sir Henry Halford's score of 34. Fenton made 49 out of a possible 50 in the St. Leger competition.

DEAD.

LONDON, July 16.—W. T. Wrighton, composer of popular songs and ballads, is dead.

A PROTEST.

At a public meeting last night a protest was entered against the erection in Westminster Abbey of a statue to the Prince Imperial.

THE BOTTLE'S STORY.

A bottle has been found at Ballybunnion containing a paper signed George Campbell, second engineer of the steamer Zanzibar, dated Jan. 15, with the following memorandum: "Ship is filling rapidly. We are preparing to take to the boats. Weather moderating, but we have little hope of saving ourselves."

The Zanzibar, Capt. Page, left New York Jan. 11, 1879, for Glasgow.

THE COMPENSATION BILL.

The House of Commons, in Committee of the Whole, to-night resumed consideration of the Compensation-for-Disturbance bill.

Gladstone moved an amendment, of which he gave notice Monday last—viz.: that the last clause of the bill shall read as follows: "And the tenant shall be entitled to compensation in the discretion of the County Court Judge if non-payment of rent is caused by prevailing distress and the tenant is willing to continue in occupation upon reasonable terms as to rent, arrears of rent, and otherwise, and if such terms are refused by the landlord without reasonable alternative."

Parnell moved to add after the word "alternative" the following: "Comprising just and reasonable terms as to rent, arrears of rent, and otherwise to the incoming tenant, if any."

Gladstone objected.

After a warm discussion Parnell withdrew his amendment, and Gladstone's amendment was adopted—225 to 25.

THE FRENCH IMPERIAL STATUE.

Briggs, Liberal, moved that the erection of a statue to the late Prince Louis Napoleon in Westminster Abbey is inconsistent with the national character of the edifice, and is calculated to impair the good feeling between England and France.

Gladstone said excepting certain Royal chapels, the Dean's authority over Westminster Abbey was absolute. He advised the House not to interfere.

Briggs' motion was carried—161 to 147.

RESUMED.

The House again went into Committee on the Compensation bill. Several motions to report progress were rejected.

Gladstone pointed out that every day the debate is prolonged prolongs the duration of the session, and now again a motion to adjourn is proposed.

Progress was then reported.

WALES.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT RISCA.

CARDIFF, July 16.—At half-past 10 Wednesday night the colliery at Risca was reported as exceptionally free from gas and all the workings in good order. One hundred and nineteen miners, therefore, descended to the pit. The explosion occurred three hours later.

LONDON, July 16.—A dispatch from Newport, Wales, the scene of the terrible mining disaster yesterday, at the Black Vein Pit of the London & South Wales Colliery, state that working parties are now descending the pit and sending up such of the bodies of workmen as they are able to rescue. The appearance of the poor victims shows the power of the explosion.

The majority of them are shockingly burned, and some so fearfully roasted as to be almost, or quite, unrecognizable. The Lord Mayor of Newport has opened a subscription for the benefit of the widows and families of the miners who were killed, to which fund all classes are contributing liberally according to their means. Exploring parties state that there is little or no hope of finding any of the men alive, as there is evidence that the fire-damp extended entirely throughout the workings in which they were employed.

The pit in which the calamity took place is more than 800 feet deep, and affords no places where the men could have taken refuge, even if they had had sufficient warning to do so. The number estimated to have perished is 120, the whole force constituting the night shift.

FRANCE.

FIRE.

PARIS, July 16.—During the observance of the national fête at Bar Le Duc a fire destroyed eleven houses. Several persons were injured.

THEN AND NOW.

LONDON, July 15.—A Paris correspondent, describing the ceremony at Longchamps on the 14th, says: "Of the old faces which became notorious or celebrated in official regions when Bonapartism and moral order were paramount few showed themselves at the review. One of the few was Marshal Canrobert. Another Marshal was expected, and a place was reserved for him, but he did not come to occupy it. Harassed by creditors and by reproaches of old friends, and grieved at the blow which has been inflicted on the Order, he has become out of sorts, and sees life in the gloomiest colors. It is said he attempted last week to advance to the point from which *Hamlet* recoiled, and that a sombre idea has taken hold of him which is the cause of profound anxiety and affliction to his family."

The correspondent alludes to Marshal MacMahon.

AFGHANISTAN.

ABDURRAHMAN KHAN.

CABUL, July 16.—Abdurrahman Khan has crossed the Hindo Kosh with a small following and arrived at Fulandarrah.

DESERTERS PUNISHED.

SIMLA, July 16.—Dispatches from Candahar announce that when Shere Ali was appointed Wali of Candahar by the British and ordered his forces to retire towards Girshk, the infantry deserted in a body, taking their guns, arms, and ammunition, and went in the direction of Zamindawar. Gen. Burrows' force crossed Halmand River, overtook and routed the deserters. They killed 200 of the deserters and recovered the guns and baggage. Shere Ali's cavalry and his officers remained faithful.

Mohamed Jan and Musa Khan, it is stated, have gone to Charak.

ITALY.

THE MARBLE DUTY.

ROME, July 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Peruzzi asked the Ministry if they had taken into consideration the prejudicial effect that the increase of import duties on marble imported into the United States would have upon Italian commerce.

Premier Cairoli stated that the Cabinet had called the attention of the United States to the matter, and they had promised to examine the question. The United States, he said, further informed him that meanwhile orders had been issued to the Custom-House authorities in the United States to give greater facilities to the importation of Italian marble.

GERMANY.

THE MAY LAWS.

BERLIN, July 16.—It is expected the Pope will soon issue an encyclical commenting strongly upon the insufficiency of the revision of the May laws.

BISMARCK.

BERLIN, July 16.—Bismarck has recovered from neuralgia and rheumatism. He has been working very hard of late.

AUSTRIA.

FIGHT ON A SMALL SCALE.

SEMBERG, July 16.—Fifteen Cossacks crossed the Austrian frontier near Podwolvczyska and attacked the guard-house of the Austrian gendarmes for the purpose of releasing some Russians in custody there and conducting them back to Russia. The gendarmes repulsed the the Cossacks with firearms.

GEN. SHERMAN.

His Visit to Fort Yates—Considering the Necessity of Abandoning that Post—Interview with Settlers and Others.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., July 16.—Gens. Sherman and Terry, with Miss Sherman and Cols. Bacon and Ruggles, arrived at Fort Yates yesterday morning, and were escorted from the landing to Gen. Carlin's house by the troops, after which Gens. Sherman and Terry closely inspected the buildings and improvement, at the post, including the gardens, of which there are over fifty acres in vegetables, promising an unusual yield. After the tour of the post they received the officers, who called to pay respects. They visited the Indian Agent next, in whose company they spent nearly two hours, questioning him sharply. The delegation of settlers waited on Gen. Sherman, and were invited by him to express their views as to the effect the withdrawal of troops from the post would have upon settlements on the east side of the river. With one accord they stated plainly that, if Fort Yates is abandoned further settlement would not only cease, but those already there would be compelled to leave their homes, and thoroughly satisfied Gen. Sherman of the truthfulness of this assertion. The statements were made in the presence of the agents, to whom Gen. Sherman turned, after the settlers had finished, and said:

"Mr. Agent, do you think you can maintain order and peace among the Indians of your agency if Fort Yates is abandoned?"

Answer—"No."

"Well, then, you do not believe that these settlers would suffer?"

"I do not."

"Mr. Agent, were you ever at an Agency where there were no troops?"

"No."

"Did you ever have charge of any other Agency?"

"No."

"Well, Mr. Agent, let me tell you that the Indian at an Agency where there are troops is a very different kind of being from the Indian at an Agency where there are no troops."

He then stated to the Agent that in 1867 it was necessary for him to come here with the whole of the Seventh Cavalry, besides three companies of infantry then stationed here, to disarm these very Indians and overawe them.

Gen. Terry asked the settlers if they saw many Indians armed at the present day. They said, "Yes. They pass our homes every day carrying arms, and when the troops leave they will not be afraid to use them."

Gen. Sherman assured the settlers that he would do all he could to protect them in their property, and if, in order to satisfy the Interior Department, it was necessary to abandon Yates, and if the interests of the country demanded it, as he believed it did, another post would be established in this vicinity, perhaps on the east of the river; but such a move would necessitate the destruction of much property at Yates at a serious loss to the Government. Turning to the agent, he said: "If Yates is abandoned every building will be torn down."

Gen. Sherman did not make public what his recommendation would be, but it is generally understood that the post will remain intact if the matter is left to him. The general tenor of the whole investigation was such as to vindicate Gen. Carlin in the course which he has pursued and to sustain his reports. At 3 o'clock a hop was given to Gen. Sherman and party, in which the General took part.

PORTER.

The Reception at Indianapolis of the Republican Gubernatorial Candidate.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 15.—The Hon. A. G. Porter's reception last night has been the theme of conversation to-day in all political circles. Democrats are reluctantly compelled to admit that it was a great demonstration, while Republicans feel that it is an earnest of the campaign which it practically opened. Such crowds and such enthusiasm are seldom seen in the closing hours of a canvass. Everybody seemed big with hope, and mouths opened wide to give vent to pent-up patriotism. Speaking of the demonstration this morning Gen. Harrison remarked that it evinced an earnestness and determination which were not only highly gratifying to Mr. Porter, but which must do much to set the whole party on fire throughout the State,—thus enabling Republicans to harvest votes before bitterness is engendered between the opposing forces.

The crowd that gathered about the Speakers' stand was an evidence in itself of the great interest manifested in the event. With the thermometer at 96 degrees in the shade, people are not easily induced to give up their cool resorts for the suffocating heat which hangs over a large audience. But in this instance physical discomforts seemed to have been forgotten, and the crowd surged and swayed back and forth, filling streets, crowding sidewalks, and inflating their lungs until the entire line of march became a mass of shouting humanity.

But of those interested in the occasion no one showed greater zeal than Mr. Porter himself. He seemed unable sufficiently to express his gratitude. During the day he made twelve speeches, and it was as noticeable as it is remarkable that he never repeated himself. It was remarked, too, that he evinced the most intense earnestness, his voice and manner betraying an emotion born of deep feeling. By every sentence he seemed to serve notice upon the Democracy that he had come home to be Governor; and, to make his election sure, he lost no opportunity of impressing upon his hearers the necessity of thorough organization. He put it differently each time, but it was the burden of his remarks. This is not the canvass of candidates, he said; this is the canvass of the people. The Republican party is the party of the people, by the people, and for the people. But it is when the people are mightily aroused, and every man feels that he is a factor in the State, that we win our great success. It is only when the rank and file are not aroused, only when the individual man is not asserted, that the Republican party has ever failed. When the masses are aroused; when the people take the case into their own hands; when the laboring men are aroused; when the mechanics are aroused; when all classes of society are aroused, and say we will win, we never have failed to win.

The familiar manner with which he greeted men, young and old, was a noticeable feature of his reception. Names came to him as easily as the people who presented themselves, and every one carried away the feeling that he was glad to see them. His meeting with Gen. Streight, who had been his principal opponent in the Convention, was exceedingly happy and easy. They rode in the same carriage, they dined from the same table, they spoke from the same platform; and in the evening Mr. Porter was invited by the General, to his beautiful residence in the country, where Mr. P. could obtain the quiet and rest so much needed after his fatiguing journey. During the afternoon the Hon. Franklin Landers, the Democratic nominee, paid his respects, Mr. Porter receiving him in the most cordial manner. Others came, political friends and opponents, and all were received in the same easy style. Thus, everywhere and in every presence, he made a good impression, and one whose influence will be felt throughout the entire canvass.

FIRES.

BRADFORD, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., July 16.—Another terrible storm passed over the city this morning. The 800-barrel tank on Park street, near the heart of the city, was struck about 6:30. The tank and rig were destroyed. The adjoining property was saved with great difficulty. About the same time Jones & Blackman's 1,200-barrel tank on the West Branch was struck, as was a 600-tank close by.

The fires at Custer City and Kansas Branch have died out. Three big tanks are burned at Custer. It is estimated that 160,000 barrels of oil and thirty rigs were burned, involving a loss of about $300,000.

To the Western Associated Press.

BRADFORD, Pa., July 16.—Solid shot were fired into the second burning tank at Custer City at 1 o'clock this morning to draw off the oil and thereby prevent an overflow. However, the work was commenced too late, and afterward the oil boiled over furiously and set fire to a third tank, which is now a seething sea of fire. There are three other tanks in the immediate vicinity.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A dispatch from Bradford, Pa., gives an account of another thunderstorm which passed over the city this morning. Considerable damage was done by lightning. A rig near the centre of the city was struck and burned. Two oil-tanks, one of them 1,200 barrels, and another 600 barrels, on the West Branch, were also struck and are now burning. Great excitement prevails in the neighborhood of the fire. The people are out in force fighting the flames to prevent their spreading. The amount of damage will be very great.

BRADFORD, Pa., July 16.—The last burning tank at Custer City spent its force at 8 o'clock to-night. Three were burned in all at Custer, and one at Kansas Branch. The loss on these, together with the wooden tank destroyed by Wednesday night's storm, will reach $130,000. The loss on oil in the iron tank burned is sustained by a general average assessment in all portions of the United States.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 357 at 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon was caused by a fire on the second floor of a frame building at No. 106 Peoria street, owned and occupied as a dwelling by A. Hart. Damage to building and contents, $20. The fire was caused by Mrs. Hart dropping a match into a vessel containing turpentine which she was using to clean the beds. In vainly attempting to extinguish the fire without assistance, Mrs. Hart was slightly burned about the hands, arms, and face.

SUGAR FRAUDS.

Report of the Committee Who Have Examined into the West India Frauds —Degraded Sugars for the American Market Very Common.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—The Committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to visit the sugar plantations of the West Indies and investigate the processes in use among planters with a view of determining the truth or falsity of prevailing reports that artificial means were being used to degrade the color of sugars intended for export to the United States, has made its report. It shows that the frauds which have been attempted in the introduction of sugars into this country are even greater than had generally been supposed; that in Demarara among sugar-planters no secret whatever was made of the practice of artificially coloring sugars intended for the United States market; that sugars testing thirteen to sixteen Dutch standard, which were exported to Great Britain nearly white, were, when prepared for export to this country, artificially colored to grade apparently below No. 7 D. S., and that such sugars, which from their color would be expected to test 85 degrees of saccharine strength, were found, when submited to the polariscope, to contain 97 degrees of pure sugar.

NATIONAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Total values of exports of domestic provisions and tallow during the twelve months ended June 30 were $120,673,860.

Assistant-Postmaster Bingham at Philadelphia has been designated by the sureties of Gov. Hartranft to act as Postmaster of that office until a successor is commissioned.

H. H. Mason was appointed Postmaster at Niles, O., by the President to-day, vice William Campbell, whose commission has expired.

Judge Freeman, Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department has decided that where third or fourth class mail matter is deposited in a post-office insufficiently prepaid, or where first-class matter is deposited without one full rate, the Postmaster should not forward it, but, if by inadvertence it is forwarded, the Postmaster at the office of delivery should only collect the postage remaining unpaid. He also decided that if first, third, or fourth class matter be deposited in a post-office without any prepayment, it should be held; but, if forwarded by mistake, the amount collected upon delivery should be double the postage which should have been prepaid.

The report of Gen. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, upon the Whittaker case, was read to the Secretary of War to-day by Col. Barr, Judge-Advocate of the War Department. The document is very long, and reviews critically the evidence and findings of the West Point Court of Inquiry. Nearly an hour was occupied in the reading. The Secretary will not pass upon it for some days, and declines to make public its recommendations.

IN MEMORIAM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 16.—The United States Circuit Court convened in this city at 10 a. m. to-day with Judge George W. McCrary and H. K. Love on the Bench. The resolutions which were passed by the Bar of Keokuk on the death of Judge J. B. Howell were presented, and a motion made to spread them upon the records of the Circuit and District Courts. The Hon. D. F. Miller, Sr., seconded the motion, and, in doing so, eulogized the life and character of Judge Howell. He was followed by the Hon. John H. Craig, Judge Love, and Judge McCrary. In conclusion Judge McCrary ordered the resolutions spread upon the minutes of the Circuit Court, and Judge Love made the same order for the United States District Court, as a lasting memorial to the memory of the departed.

MINERS' STRIKE.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 16.—The miners at the four principal coal mines in this city are out on a strike against signing the year's contract, which stipulates that the men shall not hold meetings during working hours or ask for an advance for themselves or others during the year. The right of the owners to discharge men is reserved. The men have the right to quit except during a strike. The companies are trying to introduce per diem wages instead of paying by the bushel.

A Puzzling Question.

London Telegraph.

A curious legal question of inheritance has arisen from the lamentable railway accident in Blumenberg, which resulted in the death of several passengers. Among its victims were two Breslau gentlemen, Messrs Koschel and Callinich, who had been close friends for many years, and were so strongly attached to one another that, some months previous to the journey which proved fatal to both of them, they had executed a deed, in virtue of which, on the demise of either, the survivor should become entitled to the whole property of the deceased. As both parties to this "Erbvertrag," or heritage agreement, perished in the accident alluded to, their bodies having been found among the ruins of the second-class carriage in which they had been traveling together, the questions arise, which, if either of them, died last, thereby becoming his friend's legal heir, and, assuming that their deaths took place simultaneously, what disposition can be made of their respective properties to heirs-at-law to these gentlemen [illegible] the Breslau Court of Equity for [illegible], and the this somewhat complicated [illegible] is awaited ultimate decision of that [illegible] Prussian legal with curiosity and inte[illegible] circles.

THE CROPS.

Further Facts as to the Harvest in the State of Illinois.

More than Average Returns Assured from Wheat and Corn.

Minnesota Crop Reports Now Bearing a More Encouraging Tone.

The Agricultural Department's General Review of the Tobacco and Grain Crops.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 16.—The reports of the Illinois Department of Agriculture concerning the crops confirm previous reports of more than average returns from fall wheat, corn, and other crops.

The following summary of the agricultural prospects of the State by Secretary Fisher will be of benefit to all interested in such matters.

The complete crop report will soon be issued by the Department:

The high temperature and humidity of the atmosphere the past month has been most favorable for the rapid growth of crops, sufficient rain having fallen in nearly every county in the State.

The excessive rains in many localities have interfered with harvesting, making the ground too soft to admit of the use of reapers, and in some counties interfering with the much needed cultivation of corn.

There are but few complaints of wheat sprouting in the shock, and the loss therefrom is confined to localities.

The damage to crops on the river bottoms by overflow since the 1st of July will be mentioned in the next report. The rainfall in the northern and southern divisions of the State exceeds that of the central division.

Corn—This crop is fully up to the high condition reported last month, and, while in some instances the cultivation has been somewhat interfered with in the wheat-growing counties by the large grain harvest, the crop has received better attention than usual in the corn belt and to the northward, insuring, with favorable weather, much more than an average yield per acre throughout the State.

The great advantage of the extensive use of drain-tile in many counties of the State has never been more apparent than the present season, and the condition of growing corn on tile-drained land, without an exception, is reported as promising much more than an average yield per acre.

Condition—In six counties the condition is 15 per cent above an average; in nineteen counties, 10 per cent above; in twenty-five counties, 5 per cent above; an average in twenty counties; 5 per cent below an average in eighteen counties; 10 per cent below in two counties; 15 per cent below in four counties; 20 per cent below in two counties; 25 per cent below in only three counties; and less than 30 per cent in only three counties.

Winter Wheat—The condition of winter wheat has not materially changed during the last month; the then flattering prospects for an unusually large average yield per acre have been reduced somewhat in some counties and increased in others. While the average yield per acre throughout the State will not be as large as last year, the wheat in some sections of the State will be equally as good, and the increased acreage will make up for the slightly reduced average yield. The quality is from medium to good, and in contrast to the uniform high grade of the wheat crop of 1879, which was exceptionally fine in quality, and the large average yield per acre has never been equaled. The reports are more numerous than last year concerning injury sustained by the Hessian fly, chinch-bugs, rust, and from damage resulting from the freezing and thawing during the past winter and early spring. The storms during and immediately after harvest have damaged the crop in many localities.

Spring Wheat—The prospects of this crop have not improved during the last month, and there is a decrease since the last report of thirteen in the number of counties reporting the condition of this crop.

There are many complaints of injury to spring wheat by chinch-bugs, which, in some localities, have destroyed the growing crop.

Oats—The condition of this crop has improved since last report, and, with few exceptions, the yield per acre where not lodged will be above an average.

There is great danger of extensive loss by lodging, owing to the rank growth of oat straw, and there is scarcely a county in which more or less loss is not reported from this cause.

Rye—This crop is much more fully reported than last month, and the condition has improved somewhat.

Barley—The prospects for barley are somewhat better than last season, and with favorable weather for saving the crop the yield will compare favorably with that of previous good crops.

Meadows—The prospects for a large hay crop have improved since last report, and the conditions are very favorable for more than an average yield per acre in a majority of the counties in the State. The quality, with few exceptions, will be extra.

Irish Potatoes—The season has been favorable to the growth of potatoes, and with continued good weather for this crop the yield will be much above an average. There are but few complaints of injury from insects.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 16.—The farmers of McLean County certainly have reason to congratulate themselves upon the prospect for an abundant harvest of all varieties of grains and fruits. The wheat-harvest, just ended, has yielded an abundance. Many fields will run as high as thirty and thirty-five bushels per acre of good, sound grain; and all the acreage is up to a fair average. This grain was saved in excellent condition, though frequent showers occurred during the cutting. The work of thrashing has already commenced, and some new wheat is seen in market. Oats look well, though the ravages of the chinch-bug are reported from various townships. The bug is especially pestiferous in Oak Grove and Padua Towns, in which it is estimated a loss of 33⅓ per cent of the crop will attend their attack. Corn is magnificent. It has a good, stalwart stand, and the ears are developed unusually for the time of year. Rye and barley are up to the standard; and potatoes promise a heavy yield. The orchards are fairly groaning under their loads of fall fruits. The early fruits were abundant and delicious. The hay crop was very large, and was gotten in in good condition.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—The July report of the Department of Agriculture shows the condition of the various crops to be as follows:

Tobacco—Returns for July show an average, as compared with last year, as follows: Massachusetts, 98 per cent.; Connecticut, 115; New York, 104; Pennsylvania, 113; Maryland, 60; Virginia, 75; North Carolina, 109; Tennessee, 92; Kentucky, 99; Ohio, 102; Indiana, 89; Illinois, 99; Wisconsin, 104; and Missouri, 91. These States raise more than nine-tenths of all the tobacco raised in the country. The States which grow the bulk of seed leaf tobacco—viz.: Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania, are increasing their product. Of the States producing, shipping, and manufacturing smoking tobacco, North Carolina shows an increase in acreage over last year. The decrease in Maryland and Virginia was caused by ravages of the fly on the plants, rendering it impossible to procure them in many localities, and to the severe drought, which retarded the planting. Drought is reported as very detrimental in all the tobacco-growing States at planting time. The condition of the crop that was planted for the whole country is but slightly below that of last year.

Oats—The condition of the oat crop shows some improvement since the June report, and is now 96, against 93 in June. New England and the Middle States report high condition, but from Delaware to the Gulf the condition is very low, except in portions of Texas, where the average is high. Tennessee reports only a percentage of 64, owing to the drought. Kansas and Nebraska from the same causes report only 84 in the former, and 63 in the latter. In all sections of the country the prospect is good for a full crop.

Potatoes—There has been no change in the area planted in potatoes in the whole country, the deficits of one State being counterbalanced by increase in another. The condition of the crop is very favorable, fully as good as in 1879. In all the South Atlantic States the condition of the crop is rather below that of last year, while in the Western and Southwestern States it is reported above.

Rye and Barley—A full average condition is found in all States where sown, except in the State of Nebraska, where the condition is very low, owing to the drought.

Wool—All the States show wool-clips equal to or greater than last year, except New Hampshire and California. Kansas reports an increase of 42 per cent and Nebraska 15. [illegible] received in the Territories is indicated by Texas alone 15 amounting to 20 per cent. per cent increase is report[illegible] condition is reported Fruit—Apples—A full [illegible] in the Southern ported everywhere, [illegible] where there is a failing Atlantic and Gulf [illegible] show the condition of the off. Peaches—Same as apples, a full average, crop about the Pacific coast, where the prospect excepting very good. Grapes—This fruit crop pect is [illegible] favorably in all localities, as having [illegible] better conditions of growth so far than [illegible] apples or peaches.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, July 16.—Crop and weather reports received from along the lines of all the roads to-day are extremely favorable. The weather is cool and drying, and the grain continues to improve in appearance. The following specials from important points were received by the *Pioneer Press* to-night:

Fergus Falls—We have examined a number of wheat-fields during this week, and have failed to find any damage to any extent by rust or blight. The growth is very high and stands quite close. The weather during the last four days has been quite cool and breezy. Corn and oats very promising.

Rochester—Thursday and Friday were cool days, and a gentle breeze kept the grain in motion. The chinch-bug is being watched closely, and its work is noticeable only in a few sandy fields where the grain is light. Unless his bugship makes his presence known more extensively in the coming two weeks than in the past, a large yield in looked for. Farmers are very hopeful, and wear pleasant faces.

Faribault—This is excellent weather for wheat. There is a decided improvement in the appearance of the crops. Fields that ten days ago looked poor are now well headed, and apparently filling well and appear to have vitality enough to ripen in good shape. The leaves are rusted to some extent, but the stalk is cleaner and seems to be all right. As yet the hot weather has not injured it any. To-day is cool and breezy, and a first-class day for wheat. Some of the farmers estimate the yield at fifteen bushels per acre.

Red Wing—The cool weather of the last few days has improved the look of the wheat. There is very little rust, and that only in the leaves. Only on the hillsides is there much lodging. Barley is being harvested, and promises a good yield. Corn is in first-class condition.

From Campbell, on the line of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, the report was: "Wheat mostly headed out and but little rust."

Crookston—Prospects never better. Barley turning.

Howard Lake—Prospects improved. No fears of blighted grain now.

James J. Hill, who is engaged in farming on a large scale in Warren, on the Eastern Division of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis line, says the prospects were never better, and the reports about the damage by rust were gross exaggerations. He thought the outlook very encouraging. Many of those who were predicting a short crop last week are now enthusiastic on the other side of the question. Still it is urged that the critical period has not yet arrived; when the milk of the grain is turning to dough a single day of hot, sultry weather will be sufficient to shrink it into next to nothingness; but there is no doubt that the condition of grain throughout the State is at present very promising.

IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 16.—A letter from Nashua, Ia., says: "The wheat through most of Chickasaw County is a failure on account of rust and wet weather, and the average farmer is very blue. The extreme hot weather this week is also damaging the wheat that is left."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 16.—Reports from small grain are even better to-day than previously. The weather continues fair, with a light north wind. Some few pieces of spring wheat are cut. Most of it will be harvested in the next ten days. Recent estimates of the yield of wheat per acre in this section range from twenty to twenty-five bushels. Oats ready to cut and will yield more than an average crop.

POLITICAL NEWS.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 16.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Twelfth District met to-day at Auburn. There was a large attendance, every county being fully represented. The Hon. Fielding Prickett, of Albion, presided. On motion, the Hon. Robert Taylor, of Fort Wayne, was nominated for Congress by acclamation. Speeches were made by the nominee and by Judge Morris, the Hon. L. M. Ninde, Col. Robertson, and Robert Stratton, of Fort Wayne; James S. Collins, of Columbia City; and others. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Judge Taylor is a lawyer of fine ability, and is a very eloquent and effective "stumper." He is personally popular, and Republicans are confident that he will overcome Democratic majority and be elected.

CINCINNATI, O., July 16.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Twelfth Indiana District at Auburn to-day nominated Robert S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, for Congress.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 16.—The Hon. A. G. Porter has been in consultation during the afternoon with the Hon. John C. New, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and the following appointments were agreed upon: Brazil, Clay County, Tuesday, July 20; Evansville, Vanderburg County, Thursday, July 22; Booneville, Warrick County, Friday, July 23; Mount Vernon, Posey County, Saturday, July 24; Princeton, Gibson County, Monday, July 26; Vincennes, Knox County, Tuesday, July 27; Washington, Davi es County, Wednesday, July 28; Petersburg, Pike County, Thursday, July 29; Shoals, Martin County, Friday, July 30; Columbus, Bartholomew County, Saturday, July 31; Martinsville, Morgan County, Monday, Aug. 2; Bloomington, Monroe County, Tuesday, Aug. 3; Bedford, Lawrence County, Wednesday, Aug. 4; Bloomfield, Greene County, Thursday, Aug. 5; Spencer, Owen County, Friday, Aug. 6; Greenfield, Hancock County, Saturday, Aug. 7; Paoli, Orange County, Tuesday, Aug. 10; Salem, Washington County, Wednesday, Aug. 11; New Albany, Floyd County, Thursday, Aug. 12; Corydon, Harrison County, Friday, Aug. 13; Leavenworth, Crawford County, Saturday, Aug. 14; Cannelton and Tell City, Perry County, Monday, Aug. 16; Rockport, Spencer County, Tuesday, Aug. 17; Jasper or Huntingburg, Dubois County, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 16.—It is authorittaively announced that the Hon. William Watson, ex-Mayor of this city, will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District. The announcement is received with much satisfaction; for, as Rockford and Winnebago County are preëminently a manufacturing city and county, it is believed the people should be represented by a thoroughly energetic business man, and, as Mr. Watson has consented to the use of his name, a strong and decided effort will be made to secure his nomination. Rockford has never had but one Representative in Congress, and leading politicians express the opinion that she will be successful at the coming Convention. In Mr. Watson the people of the district will find a man of well-known public spirit and business enterprise, who is ably qualified to represent them in the hall of Congress. The gentleman is a decided favorit among Rockford people for his progressive spirit and open-handed liberality. He is a zealous Republican, and is well informed upon the political issues of the day. There is no doubt that Winnebago County will present his name as her choice for the Republican nomination for Congress.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., July 16.—The Republicans of this county held a convention in this city to-day and nominated a full county ticket for the first time in several years. Delegates from every precinct in the county were in attendance. Much interest was manifested and the proceedings were characterized by the greatest harmony. Well-known and popular Republicans were selected, and the ticket is a very strong one, conceded to be such by many Democrats.

COLLEGE RACE.

LAKE GEORGE, July 16.—The inter-collegiate four-oared race between Cornell, Columbia, and University of Pennsylvania crews was rowed this evening, and resulted in an easy victory for Cornell. The betting was: Columbia, 10; University of Pennsylvania, 6; and Cornell, 4. Within twelve strokes Cornell forged to the front, and was never headed. The Pennsylvanians took second place at the same time, and kept it to the finish. Time: Cornell, 9:12; University of Pennsylvania, 9:20¼; Columbia, 9:27¾.

At 3:30 the Captain of the Columbia crew sent a protest against Lewis rowing in the Cornell boat, at the same time saying no official action would be taken. The Commodore of the Cornell navy replied, saying he knew Lewis was qualified to row, and was fully prepared to answer an official protest before the race.

An Ant Worth Going To.

London Telegraph.

There has lately been discovered a species of ant which deserves to be at once introduced to the attention of all children, servants, and ladies keeping house. No vestry should be ignorant of the habits of so admirable a creature, and sanitary boards of all kinds should without loss of time be put in possession of the leading facts with respect to them. This ant, it appears, abominates rubbish. If its house is made in a mess it gets disgusted, goes sadly away, and never comes back. Dirt breaks its heart. The insect in question is a native of Colombia, and hatches its eggs by artificial heat, procuring for this purpose quantities of foliage, which in the course of natural fermentation supply the necessary warmth. When the young brood is hatched the community carefully carry away the decomposed rubbish that has served its purpose as a hotbed, and stack it by itself at a distance from the nest.

Mr. Bradlaugh and Lord Norton.

The following correspondence between Mr. Bradlaugh and Lord Norton is published by the London papers:

To Lord Norton—MY LORD: In the lobby of the House of Commons, this afternoon, your Lordship said in my hearing, "Mr. Bradlaugh ought to be flogged in Trafalgar square," to which I at once replied to you that it was ungentlemanly and impertinent to offer me an insult at a moment when I could not possibly resent it. I now beg to ask your Lordship for some explanation, at the same time informing you that several members of the House of Commons whom I have consulted on the subject advise me that your Lordship's carefulness in being ill-mannered and insulting three feet outside the House of Commons precludes me from submitting the matter to the Speaker, and I can, therefore, only place this letter before the public with such answer as your Lordship may be pleased to send me. I have the honor to be your Lordship's obedient servant,

—CHARLES BRADLAUGH.

SIR: In reference to your letter, just received, the facts are these: I was yesterday in a crowd at the door of the House of Commons, waiting to get into the gallery for the Irish Compensation debate. You came out and passed into the lobby. Some one pointed you out to me. The observation was made how much trouble one man's desire for notoriety could give. I added that a desire for notoriety might be gratified by a public flogging in Trafalgar square. You seem to have imperfectly overheard the last words in returning to the House, and connected your name with them. I certainly had no idea of suggesting a mode and place of treatment for any particular case. You came up to me and said, "You should not insult a man in his presence." I replied that I had said nothing to you. Obediently, NORTON.

"MARK TWAIN."

Characteristic Passages from His Last Book, "A Tramp Abroad."

I have found out that there is nothing the Germans like so much as an opera. They like it, not in a mild and moderate way, but with their whole hearts. This is a legitimate result of habit and education. Our Nation will like the opera, too, by and by, no doubt. One in fifty of those who attend our operas likes it already, perhaps, but I think a good many of the other forty-nine go in order to learn to like it, and the rest in order to be able to talk knowingly about it. The latter usually hum the airs while they are being sung, so that their neighbors may perceive that they have been to operas before. The funerals of these do not occur often enough.

In Germany they always hear one thing at an opera which has never yet been heard in America, perhaps,—I mean the closing strain of a fine solo or duet. We always smash into it with an earthquake of applause. The result is that we rob ourselves of the sweetest part of the treat; we get the whisky, but we don't get the sugar in the bottom of the glass.

I am told that in a German concert or opera they hardly ever encore a song; that, though they may be dying to hear it again, their good breeding usually preserves them against requiring the repetition.

Kings may encore; that is quite another matter; it delights everybody to see that the King is pleased; and as to the actor encored, his pride and gratification are simply boundless.

The King of Bavaria is a poet, and has a poet's eccentricities,—with the advantage over all other poets of being able to gratify them, no matter what form they may take. He is fond of the opera, but not fond of sitting in the presence of an audience; therefore, it has sometimes occurred, in Munich, that when an opera has been concluded and the players were getting off their paint and finery, a command has come to them to get their paint and finery on again. Presently the King would arrive, solitary and alone, and the players would begin at the beginning and do the entire opera over again, with only that one individual in the vast solemn theatre for audience. Once he took an odd freak into his head. High up and out of sight over the prodigious stage of the Court Theatre is a maze of interlacing water-pipes, so pierced that in case of fire innumerable little thread-like streams of water can be caused to descend; and in case of need this discharge can be augmented to a pouring flood. American managers might make a note of that. The King was sole audience. The opera proceeded; it was a piece with a storm in it; the mimic thunder began to mutter, the mimic wind began to wail and sough, and the mimic rain to patter. The King's interest rose higher and higher; it developed into enthusiasm. He cried out:

"It is good, very good indeed! But I will have real rain! Turn on the water!"

The manager pleaded for a reversal of the command; said it would ruin the costly scenery and the splendid costumes, but the King cried:

"No matter, no matter. I will have real rain! Turn on the water!"

So the real rain was turned on and began to descend in gossamer lances to the mimic flower-beds and gravel-walks of the stage. The richly-dressed actresses and actors tripped about singing bravely and pretending not to mind it. The King was delighted; his enthusiasm grew higher. He cried out:

"Bravo! bravo! More thunder! more lightning! turn on more rain!"

The thunder boomed, the lightning glared, the storm-winds raged, the deluge poured down. The mimic royalty on the stage, with their soaked satins clinging to their bodies, slopped around ankle-deep in water, warbling their sweetest and best; the fiddlers under the eaves of the stage sawed away for dear life, with the cold overflow spouting down the backs of their necks, and the dry and happy King sat in his lofty box and wore his gloves to ribbons applauding.

"More yet!" cried the King; "more yet; let loose all the thunder, turn on all the water! I will hang the man that raises an umbrella!"

When this most tremendous and effective storm that had ever been produced in any theatre was at last over the King's approbation was measureless. He cried:

"Magnificent, magnificent! Encore! Do it again!"

But the manager succeeded in persuading him to recall the encore, and said the company would feel sufficiently rewarded and complimented in the mere fact that the encore was desired by his Majesty, without fatiguing him with a repetition to gratify their own vanity.

During the remainder of the act the lucky performers were those whose parts required changes of dress; the others were a soaked, bedraggled, and uncomfortable lot, but in the last degree picturesque. The stage scenery was ruined, the trap doors were so swollen that they wouldn't work for a week afterward, the fine costumes were spoiled, and no end of minor damages were done by that remarkable storm.

It was a royal idea—that storm—and royally carried out. But observe the moderation of the King; he did not insist upon his encore. If he had been a gladsome, unreflecting American opera audience he probably would have had his storm repeated and repeated until he drowned all those people.

Whatever I am in art I owe to the best instructors in drawing and painting in Germany. I have something of the manner of each and all of them; but they all said that I had also a manner of my own, and that it was conspicuous. They said there was a marked individuality about my style. If I painted the commonest type of a dog, I should be sure to throw a something into the aspect of that dog which would keep him from being mistaken for the creation of any other artist. I wanted to believe all these kind sayings, but I could not. I was afraid that my masters' partiality for me and pride in me biased their judgment. So I resolved to make a test. Unknown to any one I painted my great picture, "Heidelberg Castle Illuminated,"—my first important work in oils,—and had it hung up in the midst of a wilderness of oil pictures in the Art Exhibition, with no name attached to it. To my great gratification it was instantly recognized as mine. All the town flocked to see it, and people even came from neighboring localities to visit it. It made more stir than any other work in the Exhibition. But the most gratifying thing of all was that chance strangers, passing through, who had not heard of my picture, were not only drawn to it, as by a loadstone, the moment they entered the gallery, but always took it for a "Turner."

What a red rag is to a bull, Turner's "Slave Ship" was to me, before I studied art. Mr. Ruskin is educated in art up to a point where that picture throws him into as mad an ecstasy of pleasure as it used to throw me into one of rage, last year, when I was ignorant. His cultivation enables him—and me, now—to see water in that glaring yellow mud, and natural effects in those lurid explosions of mixed smoke and flame, and crimson sunset glories; it reconciles him—and me, now—to the floating of iron cable chains and other unfloatable things; it reconciles us to fishes swimming around on top of the mud—I mean the water. The most of the picture is a manifest impossibility,—that is to say, a lie; and only rigid cultivation can enable a man to find truth in a lie. But it enabled Mr. Ruskin to do it, and it has enabled me to do it, and I am thankful for it. A Boston newspaper reporter went and took a look at the Slave Ship floundering about in that fierce conflagration of reds and yellows, and said it reminded him of a tortoise-shell cat having a fit in a platter of tomatoes. In my then uneducated state, that went home to my non-cultivation, and I thought here is a man with an unobstructed eye. Mr. Ruskin would have said: This person is an ass. That is what I would say, now.

We were at the Rigi-Kulm Hotel on the Alps. It was night. We wanted to see the sun rise in the morning. We curled up in the clammy beds, and went to sleep without rocking. We were so sodden with fatigue that we never stirred nor turned over till the booming blast of the Alpine horn aroused us. It may well be imagined that we did not lose any time. We snatched on a few odds and ends of clothing, cocooned ourselves in the proper red blankets, and plunged along the halls and out into the whistling wind bareheaded. We saw a tall wooden scaffolding on the very peak of the summit, a hundred yards away, and made for it. We rushed up the stairs to the top of this scaffolding, and stood there, above the vast outlying world, with hair flying and ruddy blankets waving and cracking in the fierce breeze.

"Fifteen minutes too late, at last!" said Harris, in a vexed voice. "The sun is clear above the horizon."

"No matter," I said. "It is a most magnificent spectacle, and we will see it do the rest of its rising, anyway."

In a moment we were deeply absorbed in the marvel before us, and dead to everything else. The great cloud-barred disk of the sun stood just above a limitless expanse of tossing white-caps, so to speak,—a billowy chaos of massy mountain domes and peaks draped in imperishable snow, and flooded with an opaline glory of changing and dissolving splendors, while through rifts in a black cloud-bank above the sun radiating lances of diamond dust shot to the zenith. The cloven valleys of the lower world swam in a tinted mist which veiled the ruggedness of their crags, and ribs, and ragged forests, and turned all the forbidding region into a soft, and rich, and sensuous paradise.

We could not speak. We could hardly breathe. We could only gaze in drunken ecstasy and drink it in. Presently Harris exclaimed: "Why,—nation, it's going *down*!"

Perfectly true. We had missed the *morning* horn-blow, and slept all day. This was stupefying. Harris said:

"Look here, the sun isn't the spectacle,—it's *us*,—stacked up here on top of this gallows, in these idiotic blankets, and 250 well-dressed men and women down here gawking up at us, and not caring a straw whether the sun rises or sets, as long as they've got such a ridiculous spectacle as this to set down in their memorandum-books. They seem to be laughing their ribs loose, and there's one girl there that appears to be going all to pieces. I never saw such a man as you before. I think you are the very last possibility in the way of an ass."

"What have *I* done?" I answered, with heat.

"What have you done? You've got up at 7:30 o'clock in the evening to see the sun rise, that's what you've done."

The next morning, however, we were up before daylight. Fully clothed and wrapped in blankets we huddled ourselves up by the window with lighted pipes and fell into a chat, while we waited in exceeding comfort to see how an Alpine sunrise was going to look by candlelight. By and by a delicate, spiritual sort of effulgence spread itself by imperceptible degrees over the loftiest altitudes of the snowy wastes—but there the effort seemed to stop. I said, presently:

"There is a hitch about this sunrise somewhere. It doesn't seem to go. What do you reckon is the matter with it?"

"I don't know. It appears to hang fire somewhere. I never saw a sunrise act like that before. Can it be that the hotel is playing anything on us?"

"Of course not. The hotel has merely a property interest in the sun, and has nothing to do with the management of it. It is a precarious kind of property, too; a succession of total eclipses would probably ruin this tavern. Now, what can be the matter with this sunrise?"

Harris jumped up and said: "I've got it! I know what's the matter with it! We've been looking at the place where the sun set last night!"

"It is perfectly true! Why couldn't you have thought of that sooner? Now we've lost another one! And all through your blundering. It was exactly like you to light a pipe and sit down to wait for the sun to rise in the west."

"It was exactly like me to find out the mistake, too. You never would have found it out. I find out all the mistakes."

"You make them all, too, else your most valuable faculty would be wasted on you. But don't stop to quarrel now, maybe we are not too late yet."

But we were. The sun was well up when we got to the exhibition ground.

BAPTISMAL TOILET.

Immersion Robes that Are Waterproof, Even to the Hose and Gloves.

New York Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

Once baptism by immersion was cherished as a wholesome washing away of sins, but it was required that the entire body, the very top of the head and the very tip of the nose, should be subjected to the purifying influence. Now all this is changed. Appearance is almost everything in this age, even in baptism, but it is not generally known this religious rite is often as much of a sham as those placed for show over the pillows in a stylish bedroom or the underskirt of a fashionable costume.

"Is my wife's baptismal suit ready?" questioned a red-faced gentleman with a deaconish necktie, in one of our principal palaces of fashion. The polite head of the manufacturing department bowed.

"Sure the garments are waterproof?" asked the gentleman.

"Certainly; that was the agreement."

The case was growing interesting, and my face showed desire for information.

"Can I take the box home with me in my carriage?"

The manufacturer saw a pleading look in a listener's eye and respected it, so he nodded consolingly and called to the head lady: "Is Mrs. J.'s immersion robe ready yet?"

"Not quite, sir," was the cheerful response. "The bullets ain't in yet, and the cap hasn't come."

"Bullets and cap! Good gracious, is she going to be shot as well as drowned?" whispered an irreligious friend.

When the gentleman left, contented with the promise that the articles should be sent that evening, the manufacturer explained that the bullets were placed in the hem of the dress to hold down the skirt, and the cap was to protect the crimps.

A few moments later womanly curiosity was satisfied, for before me was placed one of the most dainty wardrobes one can well imagine. The undergarments, Turkish drawers, French chemise, underwaist, and skirts, were of a silken fabric, something like pongee, a kind of Japanese or Chinese material, in cream color, exquisitly trimmed with fine Torchon lace and knots of ribbon. The dress in a heavier fabric in the same shade, was a full, indescribable arrangement that fell about the figure in graceful folds of drapery, held in place at the waist line by a sash of wide ribbon, floriated in passion-flower pattern, in cream color, to be tied in a large bow in the back. The cap was a little gem of some illuminated fabric, decorated with golden-glossed lace, that made the face appear as if surrounded by a halo.

"And now," said the suave proprietor, "you have admired the beauties of the wardrobe, let us test its peculiarity." To an attendant: "Bring me a pitcher of water and a bowl." The order being obeyed, he placed the sash and cap into the bowl, half full of water, and resumed his conversation. Some ten minutes later he took them out and unfolded them; the insides were perfectly dry. He gave them a shake and the water rolled off, and they were as fresh as before being placed in the water. Then he dashed a goblet of water over the dress, shook it, and no dampness or stain was the result; even the lace held up, like a cream lily after a rain. Everything in the outfit was waterproof—the beautiful silken embroidered hose, and the gloves. About the tops of the stockings, the bottom of the drawers, and inside the neck of the dress and the sleeves were pieces, which fitted closely, held in place by rubber, so no water could get above nor below. "And see," continued the exponent, "this cap is worthy of consideration and praise; it is, indeed, the crowning perfection of the toilet. Hear its virtue: The modern attendant to the minister, and assistant in raising the convert, must be educated to, just before the head goes under the water, quietly push the crimps under the rubber that secures the lace-edged cap; hence, not one particle of the lady will be touched by water except her face, and, when she gets on shore, she has her face wiped, shakes herself, and the water will fall off like from a duck's feathers, and has her hair taken from under her crimp cap; she is as dry and fresh as a naiad or water nymph, with her crimps as wavy and artistic as when she left home."

How a Boastful Expert at Poker Lost His Nerve.

Albany Times.

The most accomplished-looking colored gentleman in the hotel-porter line in this State is Joe, who officiates in that capacity in the Delavan House. Unfortunately, Joe has an idea that he is an expert at poker. He is very often anxious that some of the distinguished poker experts who stop at the Delavan should try him on these points, but, though Joe makes about $100 a week at the Delavan, he doesn't usually have money to engage in any of the games of these experts, because he "bucks" the faro-banks too often.

Recently a good chance was given Joe to show his skill. Senator Woodin was playing a simple game against Senator McCarthy, and both of them are acknowledged experts in the game, when Joe happened in the room. Senator McCarthy at once said: "Here's my man! Joe, will you take my hand for a few moments? There are several people down stairs who want to see me."

Joe jumped at the chance. "Why, of course, sah," he said, "if Mr. Woodin is agreeable."

Mr. Woodin was agreeable, and Mr. McCarthy left, first giving instructions to Joe to play his best and bet up to any amount, depositing $10,000 in crisp notes on the table in front of him.

"Now," said he, "I am responsible for anything you may do. Bet according to your own views, and I'll back you."

With that he went out.

Joe dealt and received a couple of queens. Mr. Woodin immediately bet $1,000. Joe's short hair stood on end. He thought that was a pretty savage sort of betting. He'd like to wait till Mr. McCarthy would come back. Mr. Woodin said he could not sit two or three hours over a small bet like that, and Joe must either see him or pass. Joe lost heart and laid down his hand, showing two queens. Mr. Woodin inadvertently laid down his hand as he pulled in the wager, and showed a lonesome pair of deuces.

"For the land's sake, Mr. Woodin," said Joe, in terror, "you didn't never bet all that money on them two little ones?"

"There's the hand. If you can find anything else in it, may be I didn't."

Joe sighed.

"Well," said he, "if you do that often with me, you'll be a poor man 'fore Mr. McCarthy gets back."

Mr. Woodin dealt, and Joe received a pair of aces. He bet $2.50. Mr. Woodin promptly raised him $1,000. Joe heaved a dreadful sigh.

"Ain't there no limit to this game?" he asked, helplessly.

"No, we never play with a limit," remarked Mr. Woodin, sharply.

Joe looked at him a long time.

"You tried that on me a little while ago," said he, "and I believe you're bluffing. I see you, and I want three cards."

He put up his money, and drew his cards. Mr. Woodin saw his countenance fall. Mr. Woodin drew one card. Joe's anguish showed itself in the heavy beads on his corrugated brow.

"Land's alive!" he muttered.

"Well, it's your bet, said Mr. Woodin, calmly. Joe had only his two aces.

"I reckon I'll pass," he said.

"Well, what sort of business do you call such a slow performance as this?" said Mr. Woodin, impatiently, "I bet $3,000 more."

Joe glared like a fallen angel and his hands trembled until the cards rattled.

"Mr. Woodin," he said piteously, "just do me a favor. I don't want to play any other man's money, and I'll never do it again. Just draw all dese bets and let me quit. Mr. McCarthy can do his own betting, I won't, at dem figures."

Mr. Woodin said "certainly;" divided up the pot again, and then laid down his own hand. He had just exactly that same pair of deuces! Joe rushed from the room.

The Scotchman and the Mineralogist.

"Yon man gave me his bag to carry by a short cut across the hills to his inn, while he took the other road. Eh! it was dreadfully heavy, and when I got out of his sight I determined to see what was in it, for I wondered at the uncommon weight of the thing; and man, it's no use for you to guess what was in that bag, for you'd ne'er find out. It was stones." "And did you carry it?" "Carry it! Man, do you think I was as mad as himself? Nae! nae! I emptied them out, but I filled the bag again from the pile near the house, and I gave him good measure for his money."

NEW YORK.

Chitchat About the Champion Faster of the World.

Political Matters—Democratic Disharmony in Virginia and New York State.

Art Gossip—The Heated Term—Sights at Coney Island.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Watching Tanner and the mercury is now the favorit amusement of the average New-Yorker who can't desert the ranks of the stay-at-home brigade. The fasting Doctor, the benefactor of the news-grasping fraternity, has carved his niche, so to speak, in modern historic newspaperdom; and as each day increases his cavity and decreases his weight, he deserves more surely his title of the frugal Tanner of the Nineteenth Century. His hollowness is now a daily feature of the news of the Associated Press to every part of the land,—demonstrating how beautifully an inspired idiot can occupy the public attention. Being, nevertheless, a part of the daily record of the times, I visited him again this afternoon, to assure the readers of THE TRIBUNE that he is really living on air, with famine several laps behind.

He has just entered upon the third week of his unexampled feat, and still bears up bravely. Relays of physicians are constantly in attendance on him, at Clarendon Hall; and it would be a greater task now than the one he has undertaken for him to obtain the smallest morsel of food without detection. The feeling of skepticism and unbelief that was entertained by some of the members of the medical profession in the earlier stages of this terrible test of man's powers of endurance, has mainly given way to one of deep interest; and a good-sized library of volumes on the subject may be one of the much-to-be-deplored results of the Doctor's fast. That there are doubting Thomases of the medical profession still around Clarendon Hall, is indisputable; but, as every facility is given them for the detection of fraud, it must be acknowledged that Dr. Tanner, in claiming the belt of

THE CHAMPION FASTER OF THE WORLD,

shows every disposition to act fairly in the matter. A dreadful rumor had been set afloat in the hall this morning, to the effect that the New York faculty in general, besides a delegation from a Philadelphia medical university, would call on the champion anti-lunch fiend during the day. Such a raid by a countless legion of the young, raw Sawbones tribe was to be resisted at all hazards, and there was some talk by the Doctor's backers of telegraphing Gov. Cornell at Albany to allow the Seventh Regiment—the crack crowd of New York's picnic soldiery—to be called out to defend the approaches of the hall and "give the old man a chance." Happily the rumor was contradicted, and eclectics and regulars became reassured. The Doctor looks to-day as if his bout with famine was a species of recreation. His eye is brigher than at the time of my visit last week, and his movements around the hall show no loss of activity. This vitality, after two weeks without food, is what puzzles Sawbones in general. That a man without a stomach should be animated and cheerful, and should be able to trot around like a district messenger-boy looking for the wrong number, is almost inconceivable: Such a human chameleon, living on air, bothers both pulpit and laity of the medical world, so that they are going to stow him away in their mental museum alongside of the 15 puzzle, the Man with the Iron Mask, and other literary celebrities of the past and present day. The Doctor's time is forty days, and just at present it looks as if he intended to make it, or give up the ghost in the attempt. He took, by way of diversion, a walk in Union Square, and his step was firm. Returning to the hall, there was a good color in his face. His condition was tested with the usual instruments; the temperature to-day was 98 4-5 (taken in the axille); pulse 90, and varying to 98; respiration 16 to the minute; his muscular strength and sense of feeling normal. Yesterday, on returning from his walk, he weighed as usual, tipping the scale at 137¼,—a loss of 20¼ pounds since he began fasting; to-day his weight was 133 pounds, a total loss of 24½ pounds,—his original weight at the start having been 157½. Such a drain on the system is a good proof of the honesty of the test; and, as it will continue, with some slight increase, the Doctor, as estimated by his friends, will, at the end of his trial, find himself

LIGHTER BY NEARLY EIGHTY POUNDS.

Yesterday a physician from Boston, who claimed to have fasted twenty-one days, called to see him, but was not admitted. He then expressed the belief that Dr. Tanner was subsisting on pellets containing nutriment, and offered to wager a considerable sum that he could not fast for forty days under proper watching. His chatter produced no impression, however, on the crowd; for, despite all disbelief of doubters, there's no doubt of it's being a fair show. The *Herald*—ever alive to a chance to advertise itself, be it in Africa, at the North Pole, or amid an Irish famine—has a relay of watchers on hand, who, in their natural rôle of passing into every show in the city, do the passing for the Doctor,—handing him everything he requires to sustain his fast.

While the Doctor's body still presents the appearance of being well nourished, his face grows daily more cadaverous, and there is a sort of pleading look, that, ever-present in his waking moments, is becoming painful to contemplate. The Doctor declared to-day, in regard to a published suggestion that he was taking opiates to prevent the waste of tissue, that he had never taken any opiate in his life. Learning that I represented THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, he remarked: "Inasmuch as I am from the West, and have a number of friends in Chicago, I wish you to state, for the information of the medical fraternity there, that the opiate insinuation is untrue. I am living now on the disintegration of my tissues, and upon the oxygen I derive from the air. If I had taken opium as insinuated, its action would be to retard, or altogether prevent, the continuance of this process of disintegration which keeps me alive, and my fast would speedily come to an end. Further, if I was taking opium in any form, or indeed alcohol or any stimulant, its presence would be readily apparent in the water with which I rinse my mouth, which has been repeatedly subjected to microscopic examination. Again, if I were taking ox-blood in pills, the tests daily applied to the waste fluid eliminated from my system could not fail to discover it."

To-day the inevitable photographer was present, and took the Doctor's picture, which commands a ready sale.

MANY AND DIVERS THEORIES

obtain as to the Doctor's fast; and, as to the outcome, speculation is rife among eminent medical men. Some assert that he is using highly-concentrated meat, compressed into an almost imperceptible space, thus accounting for his use of water: microscopic examination, however, would seem to nullify that. No one imagines that he can endure the forty days, and very soon is set the limit of endurance with death by starvation,—prefaced by insanity,—such a culmination being regarded by the general New-Yorker as the saving of a job for the general fool-killer.

If, however, the Doctor should succeed, the benefit to humanity in economy will be immense. During future Chicago Conventions and Expositions, when the house is overrun with country-cousins, the family can dispense with all but a daily meal; the county poorhouses can come down to a semi-occasional "feed" for their inmates; and the shipwrecked sailor, emboldened by the example of the man from Minneapolis, might get along comfortably for a month or so on an old boot or a yard of sail-cloth, and even share his humble fare with a companion, rather than cast lots which should eat the other. Then it would never be sung again, as Gilbert puts it:

"Oh! I am the cook, and the captain bold,
And the mate of the Nancy brig;
And the bos'n tight, and the midshipmite,
And the crew of the captain's gig."

Whether he die or not, however, we must concede that the Doctor has done the male sex a never-to-be-forgotten favor. Ever since that ill-starred time when Father Adam was enticed by Mother Eve over into the private free-lunch corner of the Garden of Eden, and tempted by the prize fruit of the season,—ever since that evil day, when, through the innate politeness of the man only, and not from any desire to satisfy any anti-Tanner feelings or gratify an appetite,—ever since the first free lunch on record, has woman boldly asserted that "The way to a man's heart is through his stomach." Dr. Tanner's modest fast has forever refuted such an ill-founded accusation.

Geographically, New York is in the Temperate Zone; but, for fully one-third of the year, its climate is

THAT OF THE TROPICS.

It's climbed way up now, and, notwithstanding the lapse of weeks, shows no disposition to step down and out of the 90's. The Chicago visitor misses wofully the cool breezes of the Lake, and leaves for home as quickly as possible. But the poor and the little ones—God pity them! The mortality among the babes has become terrible,—absolutely frightful,—there having been, from the effects directly of the heat, 1,321 infant deaths during the last forty-eight hours. Thousands of people swarm daily to Coney Island, where they have, by way of variety, opened another colossal $350,000 hotel; but the trip is a luxury, and many a one sighs in vain on Sundays for the 50 cents necessary for the excursion. It is altogether too hot to do much in politics; but in this the Republican Committee is far ahead of its antagonist. It has organized, subdivided, and gotten to work, while its opponent has only started to prepare. The only member of the Republican Committee I could find in town to-day was Gov. McCormick, who is at Long Branch at night and here daily, looking after his large mining interests. The Governor is confident of success, but the committee is not unmindful of the work necessary to carry a campaign. Chairman Jewell and Secretary Dorsey have gone out to Mentor to consult with Gen. Garfield and submit to him the plans of the Committee. I had a short interview with Gov. Jewell before he left. He is confident of not only Connecticut, but Indiana also, although Senator Eaton has the audacity to claim both as certainly Democratic. Eaton is almost equal to Weaver as a claimant, and Weaver is a fit candidate for the lunatic asylum in asserting, as sure for his following, majorities in Kansas, Iowa, Michigan, and a dozen other States always Republican. At the Republican headquarters, 241 Fifth avenue, the most flattering reports as to the condition of the party everywhere are received daily, and it is known that Garfield and Arthur are gaining strength. Senator Windom closes one of his characteristic letters with the remark: "I regard Gen. Garfield as essentially the business-men's candidate. He has been sound on every leading question, and the business of the country has faith in him as it has in few other public men. This is a strong point, and in my opinion will give him the election."

Gov. Jewell, just before his departure, stated to THE TRIBUNE representative that he regarded the present condition of affairs in Virginia as

CERTAIN TO GIVE THE STATE TO GARFIELD.

The Electoral ticket put into the field by Mahone affords the best of opportunities to widen easily the breach between the Readjusters and the regulars. "Rule or ruin" is Mahone's published policy; and his organ, the Richmond *Whig*, declares unreservedly: "If it be a question of life and death as between the Readjuster party and the Democratic party, our voice would unhesitatingly and emphatically pronounce for the salvation of the former." Mahone is a shrewd and long-headed little fellow; and that he will be as good—or as bad—as his word, nobody who knows the man and his methods will doubt for a moment. Meanwhile, the regulars are just as defiant; and their dilema is, that, while surrender to Mahone or compromise with him would bring his friends into line, his unpopularity with their own people would cause many voters on that side to drop out. It's a case of being between the devil and the deep sea,—the devil being Mahone, and the deep sea the voters who would stay at home sooner than march to victory under his lead. It is Mahone's intention to run candidates for Congress in every district,—some of which will, therefore, change their political complexion and return Republican members.

Gov. Jewell also regards the patched-up peace in New York as but temporary,—many others at Republican headquarters sharing the same opinion. It grows daily clearer that there is no harmony between the regulars of New York, of whom Tilden is still the veritable head, and the Tammany-Canal "kickers" and "bolters," who have been really headless since the death of Chief-Justice Church, but of whom John Kelly is the executive officer. The Cincinnati nominations have not in reality done the slightest thing to promote harmony in local matters,—observation showing that

FACTION FIGHTS ARE BEING ACTUALLY INTENSIFIED.

The Irving Hall Democracy, who have been declared regular by both the State and National Conventions, show no signs of extending the olive-branch to Kelly and Tammany, excepting on condition of the latter's enlisting under the former's banners. There is, in short, no intimation of a union on any terms but those of abject submission. Tammany Hall has often extended the olive-branch in this left-handed manner to the kickers, when that organization was recognized as regular; and it has no reason to complain if the Irving Hall regulars retaliate upon it by commending some of its own medicine to its unwilling lips. In Albany a similar state of affairs appears. The regulars there, too, regard the bolters with the disdain felt by the Pharisees of old for the Sadducees. The regulars are willing enough to accept votes or assistance from the kickers; but, as for dividing the organization or the spoils, that is quite a different thing. In Brooklyn and Kings County a similar division exists,—the Cincinnati nomination having really divided instead of uniting the organizations. Editor Kinsella, of the *Eagle*, started a vigorous opposition to the regular slate, and there is little doubt that a great number of persons who have heretofore been "straight" will be found fighting under his colors. Throughout this great State the fact remains indisputable, that the factions of the Democracy show no signs of union on local matters. The gush at Cincinnati, with all the penitential sobs and tears, seems destined to have no effect. Deep-seated causes of disunion and estrangement are never removed in a moment. Union cannot be brought about by clapping the hands, or compelling the enemy to shake hands with you in front of a great audience, even though the bands play ever so well and men shout themselves hoarse.

ART.

On Broadway, the other day, I noticed one of Chicago's most talented sons, of whom she may well be proud, and whom I had not seen since a visit to the Louvre three years ago,—W. A. Shade, the artist. He returned from Europe a few days ago, and has just gone to Chicago, his former home. He is in rather ill health, and will spend some time in needed rest. He is one of the strongest of our younger American artists who have been or are residing abroad, and has been absent some twelve years, spent chiefly in Dusseldorf, Paris, and Italy. His striking and highly successful work, "Tired Out,"—a student surprised by the dawn,—was exhibited and greatly admired here some time ago, at Knoedler & Co.'s, the worthy successors of Goupil. The liberal patronage that Chicago's moneyed men extend to American artists will this year bring to your Exhibition a larger than usual number of artistic gems. A. T. Bricher, the celebrated artist, whose specialty is marines, has gone to the New Jersey coast, whence he goes to New Rochelle and Newport, in search of motives for seashore genre pictures. A newly-completed work in this field, which was painted expressly for the Chicago Exhibition, is called "Baby is King," and shows the young monarch, seated in his carriage on the beach, surrounded by mamma, aunt, young sister, and nurse,—all except the latter paying court. It is one of Bricher's most successful compositions so far.

SIGHTS AT CONEY ISLAND.

This narrow strip of former waste, converted into miles of promenades, lawns, and drives, with its crowded palaces, still remains the wonder of the city inhabitant and the marvel of the visitor. "No, sir, not in all this world of ours is there such a place as this," said a F. R. G. S. yesterday, as he stood on the beach with me at Coney Island. "I've been twice around this pill of ours, and there is nothing in all my recollections that even suggests such a place." This verdict of the Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England has been time and again pronounced by Americans, but its source left it open to a suspicion of bias. And, speaking of bias, everything on Coney Island is run on the bias. The island runs so, the marine railway the same, and everything to correspond. It certainly, however, deserves consideration as an institution racy of American enterprise and manners. In no other place in the world, except on the thoroughfares of a great metropolis, are such sights to be seen, such people to be encountered. Nothing that the city boasts of, except the acres of hot flags and pavements and the dull monotony of houses, is wanting here. Theatres; beer-palaces; cafés that equal, in depth of cellar and wealth of larder, those of ever-lauded Paris: a race-track; concert-halls; a circus; an aquarium; a museum; a pier that with spider-like legs wades far out to sea, and, by its fragility apparently offering no resistance, defies old Neptune's fiercest rage; side-shows; ordinary-sized beer-halls; a garden of pyrotechnics; a marine railroad; two daily papers; sparkling fountains; acres and acres of greensward; whole miles of broad promenades; and half-a-dozen hotels that in appointment and capacity are the peers of any in New York City,—these are the salient features of the little strip of land which, within the recollection of every school-boy in New-York, was almost a barren waste, flecked here and there with tufts of rank marsh-grass. How the fairy-like change came over it, no one can fully appreciate. It has been the growth of four years. No sudden miracle wrought all the change; but, like Topsy, the place "growed,"—a perfect Cosmopolis, whose benefits and full enjoyment no class preëmpts. C. D.

Fashionable Feeding—How English "Society" Eats and Drinks.

London Truth.

What a scene of unbridled appetite is a modern fashionable luncheon! It begins at 2; and 4 o'clock strikes before the hospitable hostess can get her voracious guests out of the house. They serve soup at luncheons nowadays and there is a menu. In my youth the luncheon hour was 1 and a bill of fare was never dreamed of. Champagne was rarely produced, save at dinner; now you are offered Steinberg Cabinet, Piper Heidsick, extra dry; sherry, Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, and, oh, horror! liqueurs. How is a man to go down to his broker's and give orders about Egyptians when he has had soup, half a dozen entrées, a roast, some game, a mayonnaise of lobster, iced-pudding, a choice of four or five wines, and green chartreuse or white maraschino for lunch? Society has lately taken it into its head to be married in the afternoon instead of in the morning. Very probably when you have risen from your lunch you may find that you are due at a wedding at a very "high" church, and subsequently at a wedding collation at Alexandria or Grosvenor. There—at the hotel, I mean, not the church—you will find society demolishing with unabated vigor more *supreme de volaille*, more *chaufroid de cailles*, more lobster-salad, and more iced pudding, washing the whole down with more Heidsick, more Jules Mumm, and more Pommery and Greno. Then you jump into a hansom and join a garden party somewhere in the suburbs. The refreshments are not on an excessive scale; still, you find strawberries and cream, chicken sandwiches, and Moett and Chandon. You are subsequently bound to attend at least one afternoon tea. Pray admire the indefatigable resolution with which society attacks the plum-cake, the Genoese cake, the pound-cake, the club-cake, and the macaroons. At one house I found recently Scotch buns, a peculiarly luscious preparation of some sweet black stuff, almost as hard as concrete, between two sheets of rich crust. Then comes the 8 o'clock dinner, which, under the existing dispensation, consists of about three times as many dishes as it should properly comprise. After that a "small and early," or an "at home," or a conversazione, or a downright ball, always with a sumptuously appointed buffet. Or perhaps one goes to the play, and after it somebody invites you to a hot supper. I have had soup for supper and quails and iced pudding within the last fortnight. Of course, at supper they give you Geiesmann or Ernest Irroy, extra dry. The oddest thing is that, in the midst of this Gargantuan eating and drinking, I am told that the pastry cooks and confectioners are doing extremely well, and that their shops are crowded all day long by the members of the hungry and thirsty society. Let it not also be forgotten that the artist who invites society to his studio to inspect the pictures which he was just too late in finishing to send them to the Academy is a very unwise artist indeed if he does not have laid out behind a screen a table with plenty of sandwiches, cake, bread and butter, tea, coffee, fruit, claret, and sherry; and I am very much mistaken if society does not sweep the table as clean as Mother Hubbard's cupboard before it departs, whispering to its neighbor that Mr. Maulstick is a very indifferent painter and has no appreciation of the higher æsthetic at all. Where the voracity of society is to end I am sure that I do not know. Perhaps the next stage gormandizing reaches will be the provision of an *en cas de nuit* in society's bedchamber. Louis XIV., who, according to his surgeon, Fagon, was the most voracious of sovereigns, always had a cold roast chicken, a *pate* of game or fat goose-liver, a flask of champagne and one of Alicant laid out for him on a little table by his bedside, in case he should awake in the night and feel faint. Society, no more than the Grande Monarque, should risk the peril of "feeling faint," and the revival of the *en cas de nuit* might be strongly recommended to society's *maîtres d'hotel*.

KEARNEY PLAYED OUT.

California Republican by a Large Majority.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—Kearney, in staying away from the Sand-Lot meeting yesterday, exhibited what some would call a virtuous discretion, but what everybody here calls the weakest sort of cowardice, and cowardice is the one element in character which is utterly despicable to every Californian of whatever creed or profession.

Kearney's lame excuse that, having lost his brother, it would not be delicate for him to appear in public so soon after, deceives no one, and least of all the workingmen, who believe they have been betrayed; that their votes have been traded, and their interests utterly disregarded by this same blackguard drayman whose aims are so low, and whose actions are as devoid of principle as the imaginary vile men against whom he launches his foul diatribes. Had he appeared yesterday at the meeting of the Sand-Lotters, it is more than probable that he would have been roughly handled by his quondam friends, the workingmen, and it is not at all unlikely that he would have been murdered by the infuriated masses of that party, which he has been accustomed to lead hither and yon at his will. They understand very fully now that they have been duped, and it is among the possibilities that they will practically abandon their so-called "party" organization before the campaign is fully under way, and will fall into the ranks as Republicans or Democrats, according to their previous predilections or their later inclinations. Many of them, yes, multitudes, will do this any way. Of course, the Republican party would gain immense strength by such a dissolution, for by far the greater number of the workingmen who went into their movement for the bona fide purpose of elevating their class, and of getting on a more equitable footing with the millionaires, went from the Republican party. They have now found that they were deluded by one of the most blatant of demagogs; that their hopes were illusory, and that the Republican party has done and is doing all for them that any party can accomplish, while the Democracy, full of hollow promises as ever, have left them to their own resources, giving them nothing except promises, without a single notable act which has had their interest in view.

If there ever had been a question as to what California would do at the coming election, no such question now exists. California, in common with the whole Pacific coast, will roll up a sweeping Republican majority in November. Upon that sister Republican States and doubtful Republican States of the East may securely build, and draw comfort and strength from the assurance.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly northwesterly, slightly higher barometer in eastern portions, stationary or lower temperature.

For the Lower Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, higher barometer, nearly stationary temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly, possibly shifting in latter district to south-easterly winds, stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 16.—There was little relief to-day from the exhaustive heat. Though the temperature was not so high as on previous days, the thermometer indicating 86 in the shade at 3 p. m., yet there was no vitality in the air, and the day was of a most oppressive character. Toward evening there were signs of a light storm, and a cooling breeze blew from the ocean, but soon gave way to a clammy atmosphere, most disagreeable and trying to the health. There were but five sunstrokes to-day, but a large number of deaths caused indirectly by the heated term. The weather, however, gives no hope of speedy relief, and the city is deserted by all who can get away. It never was in a more filthy condition, and it will not be to the credit of the authorities if a terrible epidemic is escaped.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 16.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18a. m.	29.78	68	74	N. W.	6		Clear.
[illegible]a. m.	29.78	69	70	N. W.	6		Clear.
10:18a. m.	29.80	75	56	N. W.	10		Clear.
2 p. m.	29.79	78	46	N. W.	12		Fair.
9 p. m.	29.85	71	66	N.	9		Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.85	70	70	N.	4		Clear.

Maximum, 80; minimum, 65.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 16—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Thr. 10.18 p.m.	Wind.	R'n	W'th'r
Albany	85	74	S., fresh		Fair.
Alpena	69	57	W., brisk		Fair.
Boise City	92	80	N. W., fresh		Fair.
Breckinridge	75	63	N. W., fresh		Fair.
Buffalo	74	68	S. W., brisk		Fair.
Cairo	82	76	W., fresh		Cl'dy.
Cheyenne	76	56	S., fresh		Clear.
Chicago	78	70	N. W., fresh		Fair.
Cincinnati	83	77	S. W., fresh		Fair.
Cleveland	78	73	W., brisk		Clear.
Davenport	78	69	N. W., brisk		Fair.
Dodge City	83	72	E., fresh		Fair.
Des Moines	78	67	N., gentle		Fair.
Detroit	77	66	S. W., fresh		Fair.
Denver	72	65	S. E., gentle		Cl'dy.
Dubuque	79		N.W., fresh		Fair.
Duluth	75	65	N., fresh		Cl'dy.
Erie	76	71	W., brisk		Clear.
Escanaba	63	58	N., brisk	.02	Cl'dy.
Fort Garry	78	57	N., gentle		Fair.
Fort Gibson	89	73	N. E., brisk		Clear.
Grand Haven	72	65	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Indianapolis	81	73	W., fresh		Cl'dy.
Keokuk	84	73	N. W., fresh		Fair.
La Crosse	75	70	N. W., brisk		Fair.
Leavenworth	79	73	N., fresh		Fair.
Louisville	86	75	W., fresh		Clear.
Madison	74	73	W., brisk		Fair.
Marquette	73	60	W., brisk		Cl'dy.
Memphis	85	77	W., fresh		Fair.
Milwaukee	74	63	W., brisk		Fair.
Nashville	87	74	N. W., fresh		Fair.
New Orleans	89	81	S. W., fresh		L.rain.
North Platte	82	73	S. E., gentle		Fair.
Omaha	82	74	N. W., brisk		Fair.
Oswego	77	69	W., fresh		Cl'dy.
Pioche	76	73	N. E., gentle		Fair.
Pittsburg	85	70	N. W., fresh		Cl'dy.
Port Huron	73	65	N. W., brisk	.01	Fair.
Rochester	80	65	W., brisk		Fair.
Sacramento	82	76	S. W., gentle		Fair.
Salt Lake City	87	77	N. W., fresh		Cl'dy.
Sandusky	77	72	W., fresh		Fair.
San Francisco	61	55	S. W., brisk		Fair.
Shreveport	92	75	N., gentle		Fair.
Springfield	80	73	N. W., brisk		Fair.
St. Louis	83	77	N. W., brisk		Fair.
St. Paul	77	66	N. W., fresh		Fair.
Toledo	80	70	S. W., fresh		Fair.
Vicksburg	87	77	N., gentle		Thrn'g
Virginia City	75	70	N., fresh		Clear.
Winnemucca	87	82	S. W., gentle		Cl'dy.

A BRUTAL PRIZE FIGHT.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Five rounds of a prize-fight were fought last night in Central Park between Jeremiah Collins and William Oliver, both of this city. One thousand men and boys, friends of the two principals, had gathered to witness the brutal exhibition. The ground was illuminated by lanterns, and the police interfered at the end of the fifth round and arrested the principals and seven spectators. Both Collins and Oliver had their faces badly disfigured.

A Discrimination.

Raleigh News.

A recently-arrived foreigner lately stopped at one of our hotels, and at the supper table began to play fearful havoc with a plate of hard-boiled eggs, scooping out the yolk and leaving the white untouched. Just as he was devouring the tenth one the waiter remonstrated with him, calling his attention to his wastefulness. "Good gracious, man," he remarked, "you would not have me eat ten vites, vould you? De yolk is der shicken, and der vites der fedders. Do you tinks I vants ter make von great boster of mine stomach?"

The Countess Li.

Miss Howard, an English lady, has been appointed doctor to the Countess Li, as also to the management of a hospital established at Pekin by the foreign residents. The Countess Li supplies all the medicine for the patients, is a great friend to animals, and, on being asked by Miss Howard whether it was true she supported 100 cats, replied, "Alas! I have now only seventy."

Why She Stopped It.

The New Zealand newspapers notice an amusing instance of the manner in which colonial railway trains are sometimes stopped. The engine-driver, noticing a lady waving her hand at a siding where the train was not timed to stop, as if she wished to get on board, stopped the train, only to discover that the lady wanted to know if any passenger had change for a £1 note.

The Code in South Carolina.

The son of Col. Cash has notified the editor of the Charleston *News and Courier* that publications reflecting upon his father must cease from date. It is a brave newspaper that denies the supremacy of the code in South Carolina, but the *News* is doing "

LOCAL CRIME.

Trial of a Father for Treating His Children Cruelly.

He Is Sent to the Bridewell to Work Out a $50 Fine.

An Alleged Confidence Operator Turned Over to the Grand Jury.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

The case of James Shay, the second-hand bottle-dealer who used to do a thriving business at No. 210 West Lake street, but who of late has yielded to his appetite for strong drink to such an extent as to suffer ruin of his business, and to degenerate from a kind to a very brutal parent, came up yesterday morning before Justice Walsh, in the West Side Police Court. The prisoner, who was charged with three separate offenses—namely: cruelty to his children, cruelty to his horse, and disorderly conduct, took a change of venue to Justice Scully's Court, where the examination was conducted during the afternoon.

The first witness examined was Mr. O. L. Dudley, officer of the Illinois Humane Society, who identified the prisoner, and his children who were also in court, and stated that some time in July, 1879, his attention was first called to the prisoner's treatment of his children and his horse. The prisoner was crazy drunk at the time, and was abusing them. Upon witness' recommendation Shay allowed the children to be placed in the Half-Orphan Asylum. Last week he was reported again, and witness arrested him Friday. He was drunk at the time, and one of the children was terribly frightened by him. The neighbors reported that he had beaten the child that day. Next day witness heard from the managers of the Half-Orphan Asylum, who informed him that Shay had been conducting himself in such a way as to violate all the rules of the institution, taking the children away and ill-treating them.

Mrs. M. J. Porter, Directress of the Half-Orphan Asylum at which the children were cared for, said that Shay would call occasionally and take them out to drive. He sometimes kept them over night, and once one of the children, after a drive with his father, was found to have a very sore neck, the result of having fallen out of the wagon. The prisoner took the children away in November, and once again since then. She would judge that he was intoxicated when he called for the children. All of these actions were contrary to the rules of the institution.

Mrs. Sumbpele, an attaché of the Asylum, said that the prisoner was "tight" when he called at the institution. The children were in danger when they were with him. She had heard of their falling out of the front part of the wagon while he was driving along furiously.

Hugh Bradshaw, residing at No. 207 West Lake street, identified the prisoner, who lived at No. 210, and the children. He did not know of the prisoner's having abused them, but he believed he did not give them enough to eat. He was drunk seven-tenths of the time. Witness once saw him drive home with one of the boys, and both were drunk at the time. The witness had seen the prisoner abuse his horse. He starved it so that it would make a rush for the slop-buckets on the sidewalk and eat their contents. The animal was merely a collection of skin and bone. Sometimes it would be driven home by other parties.

Mrs. Harmston, residing at No. 212 West Lake, said that she had known the prisoner and his children for two years. His treatment of the children was bad. He took them out in the wagon with him night and day, and sometimes brought them home drunk. At one time the eldest boy was as limp as a rag from the effects of intoxication. The boys have lain all night in front of his door. Last Saturday she had seen the prisoner strike and kick the eldest boy, Eddie, because he either could not or would not lift a barrel into his cart. The kick was a violent one, and the boy fell when he received it. The blow was given with a stick. She had seen the children sleeping at night in the barn back of the prisoner's house.

Mrs. Bradshaw, wife of a previous witness, said that last Saturday morning she saw the prisoner beating little Eddie. He knocked him down, striking him three or four blows at least.

Mr. S. Meyer, who keeps a second-hand crockery store at No. 210 West Lake street, also saw this occurrence. Shay told the child to put a barrelful of jugs on the wagon, and when the latter could not do it he broke the crockery up in the street and whipped the boy severely. Ever since the witness knew the prisoner he had been under the influence of liquor.

F. Meyer, brother of the previous witness, and Thomas Kent gave testimony corroborative of that already given in regard to the assault upon the child last Saturday.

The prisoner made a statement in which he denied that he had treated the children cruelly. He said that he loved them dearly, and had always treated them well.

Assistant County-Attorney Woodman suggested to the Court that, inasmuch as the children were of the Catholic religion, they might be sent to the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. The prisoner was in a condition which a season of enforced abstinence from liquor would improve greatly. He suggested that the disorderly case against the prisoner be tried.

The Court heard the evidence in support of the charge of disorderly conduct, after which he severely censured the prisoner for his treatment of his children. He was satisfied that the evidence against him had been given without vindictiveness and solely with a view to benefiting the children, and his judgment also would be free from feeling. The imposition of a heavy fine would be made, so that he could be sent long enough to the House of Correction to lose his appetite for drink. The children he would order Mr. Dudley to take to the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, and he would fine the prisoner $50, in default of which he would go to the Bridewell.

The prisoner announced his intention of taking an appeal, but it is very doubtful whether he will secure a bondsman, as his best friends are of the opinion that the only thing that can save him from a drunkard's grave is a season of temperance such as will be afforded him in the House of Correction.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME.

A week ago the case of Henry A. Morris, charged by O. R. Keith & Co. with obtaining goods upon false pretenses, came before Justice Meech. It was then continued, owing to the absence of witnesses, and was again brought up yesterday afternoon. Counsel for the accused, Mr. Johnson, at once moved for a change of venue. He wanted the case taken to Justice Prindiville, but Justice Meech wouldn't have it, and promptly sent the case to Hammer, stating that he thought the ends of justice would be better served by so doing. Upon reaching Justice Hammer's office, counsel for the defendant made another motion for a change of venue, on the ground that Hammer was interested in the case, and that the defense intended to call him in as a witness. Justice Hammer, however, held that until he could discover in what way he was interested in the case, he had no power to grant a change of venue. Justice Meech, he maintained, should have examined this point before he sent the case to him.

The case was then proceeded with. From the evidence of A. B. Shilling, salesman in the house of O. R. Keith & Co., it appeared that the prisoner, Henry A. Morris, obtained some $800 worth of dry goods upon the strength of certain representations which turned out to be false. The prisoner stated that he had become a partner of Emmanuel Lohman, of Buena Vista, Colo., under the firm name of E. Lohman & Co. On or about the 10th of June the goods were taken away by the prisoner. Then word came from E. Lohman denying any knowledge of the prisoner, whereupon the witness, who sold the goods, was delegated with the officers to pursue the young man Morris, which they did, coming up with him in Colorado Springs. There the prisoner was advertising the goods for sale. Witness visited the hotel at which the prisoner was residing, and found a large quantity of the goods, whereupon he obtained a warrant, had him arrested, and brought back to Chicago. The witness denied that he has tried to intimidate the prisoner, that he had said the case had been "fixed" in Chicago with Justices Meech or Hammer, or that he had taken $500 worth of jewelry from the prisoner during his week's residence in Colorado.

Mr. C. W. Rolles, who is in the employ of Keith & Co., was then examined, and corroborated the testimony of the previous witness.

Officer Macfarland was placed upon the stand. He carried the requisition to bring back the prisoner. Morris, when arrested, said that owing to the way Keith & Co. had followed him he was determined to pay them nothing for the goods.

Counsel for the prisoner waived examination, and asked that a discharge be granted.

The prisoner was held in $500 to appear before the Grand Jury.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Andrew Bauer, a teamster employed by Henry Schiebel, of No. 413 Twenty-fourth street, made [illegible] attempts to shoot his employer last evening, and was therefor arrested by Officer Erickson, and locked up at the Twenty-second Street Station upon a charge of assault, another of disorderly, and a third for carrying concealed weapons. Upon [illegible] home from his day's work Bauer quarreled [illegible] some trifling matter, and [illegible] Mr. Schiebel about things about, and using [illegible] throwing in Schiebel's yard; and when language [illegible] took hold of him, and was about [illegible] latter him the way out through the gate, Bauer [illegible] a revolver and fired one shot, which missed the mark and lodged in the sidewalk a few feet away. Mr. Schiebel disarmed him, and forcibly ejected him and drove him away from the premises. At 8:30 o'clock Bauer returned and made threats of shooting his employer on sight. A messenger was sent after a policeman, when the fellow was arrested and the loaded revolver was found upon him. Bauer is 32 years of age.

THE MERRY FOOTPAD.

A portly gentleman, whose name was not ascertained, was robbed of a valuable gold watch and chain shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, on Clark street just north of Madison, by a thief who approached him and asked him the time. The fellow snatched the watch, and, breaking the chain, scampered away with it through Calhoun place. There is no clew to the thief, and the loser's name will, of course, be suppressed by the police.

POLICEMEN ASSAULTED.

A saloon at No. 145 West Twelfth street was the scene, at 11 o'clock last night, of a disgraceful row, which culminated in an unsuccessful, though vigorous, attack upon Officers Walker and Henderson. A row first arose between a half-dozen men of the neighborhood who had been drinking and carousing, and after a knockdown or two peace was restored. A Mrs. Roach, fearing for the safety of her liege lord, who was one of the intoxicated party, next made her way into the saloon, and tried to induce Roach to go home with her. The saloonkeeper, John Carey, thought it incumbent upon him to eject her, and, in doing so, he managed to push the woman through a window, cutting her in several places. When the two policemen came up and attempted to disperse the crowd and quiet the disturbance they were set upon by a half dozen or more bad citizens, and, while some of them held Officer Henderson, Walker was knocked down and badly kicked. The former officer managed to thump one of the assailants, James Hetherman, into obedience of his orders, and he and the saloonkeeper were the only ones arrested.

ARRESTS.

Charles Hadlock and Daniel May were locked up at the Twenty-second Street Station last night by Officers Bannon and Leonard, who arested them upon a warrant sworn out by James Farrell, agent for the Herring Safe and Lock Company, at the corner of Indiana avenue and Fourteenth street. They are charged with burglary in entering the office of the factory, and there making a bungling attempt to force open a safe supposed by them to contain about $3,500. The robbery was attempted on the night of the 5th instant, and ever since then Mr. Farrell and the police have been endeavoring to ferret out the facts of the case. Hadlock is in the employ of Mr. Farrell as an engineer, and May is the son of a saloonkeeper at No. 1412 Indiana avenue.

Minor arrests: A. H. Finkiestein, larceny as bailee of some paint-brushes from W. J. Smith, of No. 178 Ohio street; Edward German, larceny of clothing from E. C. Gallery, of No. 490 La Salle street; Joseph Dawson, attempting to rob John Hammer, an old German, near a Twelfth-street lumber-yard last evening; James Cooley, larceny of some bits of jewelry from R. J. Hamilton, of No. 315 Congress street.

Patrick Caldwell's saloon at the corner of Lake street and Western avenue, which was the scene of Crowe and Young's bloodthirsty doings New Year's morning, 1879, was the scene last evening of a disgraceful mêlée. At 8 o'clock James Morrissey entered the saloon and called for drinks, but being already intoxicated and very insulting the bartender, James O'Brien, refused to serve him. Morrissey then said he would help himself, and when he proceeded to do so O'Brien bruised and cut his cheek with a beer-glass. The wound, which was not at all serious, was dressed by Dr. Andrews. Both men were arrested and locked up.

As Lieut. Keating was going to dinner yesterday he espied a quartet of suspicious characters at the Post-Office, and procuring assistance from the Central Station ran them in. Their names are Robert Romain, Robert Judge, John Wilson, and William Love. Romain was sent to Joliet from this city three years ago for a series of daring highway robberies. About two months ago he was fined $100 by Justice Wallace for vagrancy, but the fine was suspended on condition that he leave town. He did leave, but two days later was found working in a restaurant at No. 92 La Salle street, and as he was just about to be married, and promised to settle down, the police let him alone. Love is a professional, who was once sent down from Cincinnati for three years. The other two are unknown. It is said that the quartet were brought in simply on general principles.

A dispatch from Detroit, published in some of yesterday's papers, conveyed the information that an expert shoplifter named Michael Jennings, and his "moll," otherwise his female accomplice, had just left that city with the intention of visiting Chicago. Now Jennings is very well known here, under an alias of "Dayton Sam," by which he is very notorious all through the States, and when Detectives Shea and Kipley sighted him last evening at the corner of Polk street and Blue Island avenue, they promptly run him in and locked him up at Central Station on general principles. Jennings says he will tell an interesting story when he gets around to it. He claims, it is said, that the dispatch was forwarded by a man, or the friend of a man, whose mistress be induced to accompany him to this city. The prisoner is what is termed a "penny-wright man." His principal source of support is sneaking gold watch chains and other jewelry, while pretending that he wants to purchase from shopkeepers' wares of that sort. The woman was not arrested, as she is not known to be "crooked."

THE JUSTICES.

F. P. Allstyne, a clerk in the employ of Hibbard & Spencer, who was charged with stealing from the firm, was discharged by Justice Summerfield yesterday, there being no evidence against him.

Joseph Webber, who is said to be an old offender, was before Justice Summerfield yesterday afternoon on a charge of burglarizing the premises No. 1345 Clark street and stealing therefrom a lot of jewelry. Held in $600 to the Criminal Court.

The Citizens' League have within the past few days prosecuted the following offending saloonkeepers: Henry Laing, corner Eighteenth and Clark streets; two charges, selling liquor to minors and allowing minors to play pool in his saloon; he was held to the Criminal Court under bonds of $200 in each charge by Justice Summerfield. Charles Scheen, 279 Thirteenth place; selling liquor to minors; held to the Criminal Court under bonds of $300 by Justice Ingersoll. Benjamin Burnside, Canal, near Twelfth street; allowing minors to play pool in his saloon; fined $10 and costs by Justice Ingersoll. Peter Murphy, 384 State street, the notorious Liberty Hall; selling liquor to minors; held to the Criminal Court under bonds of $200 by Justice Summerfield.

Justice Walsh: Thomas McGuire, the vindictive laborer who so badly cut up David Little and Moses Wayfer at No. 100 Wayman street a few nights ago, $1,500 to the Criminal Court; Fred H. Vater, keeper of a saloon at No. 204 West Lake street, charged with shooting John Hughes on the night of July 3, discharged for lack of prosecution; Adolph Doss, burglary of J. P. Banning's shop at No. 25 North Jefferson street, where he stole some carpenter tools, which the police recovered at S. Marks' pawnshop, No. 100 West Madison street, $300 to the Criminal Court. Justice Ingersoll: John Burke, burglary of J. B. Kussner's house, $300 to the Criminal Court. Justice Wallace: Thomas Cannon, the young thief shot by Michael Fitzpatrick, to the 17th upon a charge of vagrancy; Thomas King, assaulting Officer Thomas Curtin, $700 to the Criminal Court.

Life at Athens.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Except in its water supply, Athens, as well as its commercial suburb, Piræus, has made extraordinary progress in the last half-dozen years. The population has increased to 75,000, and the increase is apparent as well in the spreading of the city in every direction as in the greater movement in the streets, the improvement in the shops, and the increase in the number and size of the hotels. There are now nine first-class hotels in Athens, either new within the last six years, or enlarged and rechristened; and the oldest of the group, in fact the only one which bore its present name fifteen years ago, the Hotel des Etrangers, in Palace place, has annexed another house as large as itself on the other side of the street. These hotels can accommodate about 1,000 people, and every one of them is full. A great proportion of the occupants are foreigners, others are Greeks from the provinces or Greeks from abroad living in a hotel to watch the completion of the splendid mansions they are building for themselves. For of late years the Greeks who have made their fortunes abroad, especially those who have won their wealth in Turkey and Egypt, are flocking to Athens, building costly houses, furnishing them sumptuously and establishing themselves as a grande seigneurie in what they recognize to be their own country. This fact shows that Greek patriotism is kindling into something warmer than a mere political theory, and it serves two purposes, in bringing money and trained intelligence into the country.

Something yet must be said of the dullness of Athens, which it is as needful for her prosperity that she should shake off as that she should provide herself with water enough to lay her dust. Only a very small percentage of the tourists who leave their twenty-five francs or thirty francs a day behind them in Athens are archæologists; the average traveler does his guide-book through more or less conscientiously, and then is glad to turn to lighter themes. But for some unaccountable reason Athens offers no light distractions to the sojourner; it is all marble, owl, and Minerva. This is a pity, because Athens, in point of climate and position, has every right to a "season" from mid-March, when Cairo grows too hot, up to the end of May, or even later, for those who like to take their sea-bathing early in the summer, for which the Bay of Phalerum offers a great extent of sandy beach, a placid sea, and all the artificial requisits for enjoying the same. The Piræus Railway now makes a curve out of its former straight course to suit the sea-bathers, and it is only ten minutes' run from the station at the bottom of Hermes street upon Phalerum, where the passenger steps out never on broad esplanade. But Athens will [illegible] vantages—popular resort which its past advantages, interest, and climate, scenery archæological till it is somewhat prestige—entitle it to be, this joylessness [illegible] trist. And I believe that mind of the Greeks [illegible] from the condition of consciousness under an [illegible], from their self-[illegible] of the glory of that past wh[illegible] oppressive sense vive, and the obligations they wish to re-[illegible] worthy of it. But this will wear [illegible] as the contrast between past and present grows less glaring, as one by one national inspirations are realized, and Greece wins back her old place in the world. I place the Athens "season" from March to May, in view of the mildness of the climate in those months; but, for those who enjoy clear, bright weather and crisp, bracing air, Athens is perfection from November to March.

THE NOSE TEST.

A Trick of New York Gamins, and How It Is Frustrated at the Free Baths.

New York Evening Mail.

The street Arab loves water in summer as much as he abhors it in cold weather, and the devices to which he resorts to obtain frequent admissions to the free baths along the river front, as the only means permitted him of swimming and floundering about in the water, are more numerous than the proverbial maneuvers of the small boy to get into a circus. Ragged urchins have been frequently seen furtively rubbing dirt over their bodies and kicking their feet through the dust outside the bathing establishments, and exchanging courtesies in the way of tossing dust over one another, and this explains the otherwise astounding fact that the youngster who has spent full time in the water, and has come out shining all over like the "whining school-boy," and looking as if the most careful of mothers had just put him through an exhaustive course of soap and water, often reappears in about fifteen minutes as dirty as if earth and air were the only two of the "four elements" that ever came within the scope of his experience. This clever "dodge" works like a charm, for a man in charge of a public bath, particularly when all the faces are begrimed into a puzzling resemblance to each other, and look more like balls of soil carved into the resemblance of eyes, nose, and mouth than like human faces.

But worthy of Macchiavelli as this little piece of diplomacy is, it has been made futile by a peculiar and seemingly barbarous test applied to the water-loving boys who attack the bathing-house in platoons all day long. A reporter of the *Evening Mail* yesterday stood just within the entrance to the free-bath situated at the Battery, and watched the crowd of men and boys that flowed in when the door was opened at the appointed hour. A strong-fisted man stood by with a forbidding expression of countenance, and, although affable enough a moment before to his newspaper visitor, and seeming a properly civilized person with a reasonable sympathy for his skin-soiled fellow-men, the instant the doors were opened he became a veritable tyrant, and seemed to the reporter to assume the cruel aspect of a Syracusan despot. He permitted the grown men to pass with merely a casual glance, but he scrutinized the faces of the boys with an ultra-pedagogic frown, and did not allow one youth to pass him without inflicting on him a species of tortrre which rather suited the former régime of the Chinese than the liberal and kindly sentiment of a modern Republic. No sooner did his eyes fall on a boy in the moving line than he thrust out his hard hand and took the poor little fellow's nose between the knuckles of his index and middle fingers, pulled the lad out of the line,—"yanked" him out expresses it better,—gave the unoffending nose an unmerciful twist, and frequently added to this cruelty several sharp cuts with a rattan across the shoulders.

He had not repeated this many times before the reporter began to feel an angry indignation overcoming his prudence. But he was still more perplexed when he observed that every boy, as he approached the man, held up his nose, and even thrust it between the knuckles of this guardian of cleanliness, and no matter how viciously the latter wrenched the puerile proboscis, or how hard he struck with the rattan, the boys only laughed. Those who were passed on after the ordeal laughed joyously and cut capers of almost insane delight, while the unfortunates who were turned aside and whipped laughed derisively, and used their eyes and noses and tongues to express their sentiments toward the man who has defeated their purpose, with a dramatic effect attained only by the New York gamin.

Feeling as if, in this passageway to a free bath, he had encountered a new pons asinorum, the reporter asked for an explanation of the mystery, as soon as the door was closed, and cut off the rest of the throng until the bath should be empty again.

"Why, we've got to do it," was the answer.

"Yes, but why?"

"Well, you know these here boys want to be in the water all the time. They're just like fish in the warm weather. They can't get enough of it. It's no use to let in the dirty ones and keep out the clean ones, because a New York boy can get dirty right after a wash quicker'n you can say 'Jack Robinson.' The only thing we can do is to feel 'o their noses. That's sure."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, these fellows stay in the water as long as we let 'em, and they get cooled off right through; and for three or four hours after they come out their noses will be cold. So we can tell if a boy has been in lately by just catching hold of his nose, and that's the reason I do it. If his nose is warm kind o', I pass him along. 'Nough said, and no questions asked. But if his nose is cold like a dog's, I know he's trying to come it on me, and I just give it a twist to let him know who's running the thing, and give him a little rattanning by way of remembrance. A boy with a cold nose don't pass me, by a large majority."

"But doesn't it hurt them?"

"I s'pose it does." And the man laughed so good-naturedly that his likeness to Caligula and Dionsyius was all blown away. "Of course it hurts. But, bless you, they don't mind it. They expect it. They kind o' run their chances when they come in, and they put up their noses and get them twisted or not just as it happens; and then go right out and try it all over again. I tell you there's nothing like it. It's a sure test every time. And we've got to keep out repeaters some way, you know, so's everybody can have a show."

Alas! for the fallibility of man's tests. The reporter stepped outside where the crowd was awaiting its turn, and every boy in the throng was rubbing his nose vigorously, with here and there two boys rubbing each other's noses, and warming up for the "nose test." As the line passed in the lads who had been in the water recently, and had the most to fear from their tell-tale noses, kept giving them secret rubs and pinches, until they thrust them between the cruel knuckles to have their fates decided.

What a New York gamin doesn't know about tricks isn't worth finding out, and the means to keep him out of the water when he wants to get in, or to get him in when he is bent on staying out, are yet to be discovered.

The Queen's State Ball.

London Times.

There was a very large and brilliant gathering last Wednesday at the Queen's ball, for which 200 more invitations than usual were issued. No other ball in England can attempt to vie with this one; the size of the rooms, the diamonds of the ladies, and, most of all, the immense variety of uniforms, help to make a very brilliant and gorgeous kaleidoscope. Although slight mourning was required, no casual observer would have detected the fact. And one may be pardoned for inquiring what constitutes slight mourning. Is a black dress with a poppy tree literally growing up it, the long green leaves trained up the skirt and culminating in large pink poppies, mourning? If so, her Grace the Duchess of Manchester, in this extremely beautiful dress, was clad in the mitigated insignia of wo. For the most part, however, the ladies wore white, as they should do when they are to mingle with the scarlet of the Guards and other regiments. Flowers, shoals of flowers, were worn. There were two dresses whose entire fronts were covered as thick with water-lilies as a pond, but without the leaves. To make up for this there was another gown which seemed to have collected all the leaves that the other fair ones had discarded, some of them being about a foot long. As for the bouquets, they were of abnormal size, one, indeed, composed of roses surrounded by immense lilies, being far more eccentric than beautiful. In charming contrast to all the beggarland frocks was the exquisitly simple toilet of the Princess of Wales, who never looked more graceful nor more charming. It was composed of clouds of tulle, the upper cloud sprinkled with silver, but so slightly and finely that the silver was only visible to those in close proximity to her Royal Highness. The corsage was pointed back and front, and edged with a silver fringe. Round the shoulders were bunches of brilliants. A collette necklace on a broad band of black velvet, a cascade of diamonds depending below it, and a magnificent tiara completed the by far most bewitching toilet of the evening. Peas in July are as nothing compared with the diamonds displayed. To glance down "Duchess Row" was to make our eyes literally wink. The coronets of the Duchess of Manchester, Westminster, Marlborough, and Cleveland were positively stupendous in size, and made me think that "uneasy" indeed must be "the head that wears a crown." I think for size the Duchess of Westminster's carried off the palm, the stones in it being as big as hazelnuts. In addition to her tiara, the Marchioness of Hamburg wore a broad cincture of diamonds in leaves and flowers, which was very beautiful and original. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Connaught (who wore peach-colored satin) took part in the dancing. The Princess, with Capt. Oliver Montagu for her partner in a waltz, was as light and graceful as any young débutante. An interesting rumor circulated about the Duchess of Connaught must be entirely without foundation. She also waltzed with grace and evident enjoyment.

THE NORTHERN SIBERIANS.

Sketched by Lieut. Polander of the Vega.

The natives inhabiting the coast of Siberia between Cape Shelagskoi and the southern part of Behring Strait are called Tchuktchis. Their number is estimated to be about 3,000, including a nomadic tribe called the Rein-Tchuktchis, who subsist by keeping reindeer herds. These form a link between their brethern on the coast and the inland tribes of Siberia, to the latter of whom they dispose of their goods, consisting of seal and walrus hides, walrus teeth, etc., which they receive from the country population in exchange for reindeer hides. The cost population live in villages numbering from three to twenty tents, spread along the coast as near the shore as possible, and at a few miles' distance from each other.

The tent of the coast Tchuktchis consists of a peculiar and cleverly constructed frame of wood, the material for which is obtained from drift-logs, with which the shore is plentifully strewed. This is covered with a number of seal and walrus hides carefully sewn together. Inside the tent, and right before the entrance, is a smaller cubiform tent, made of reindeer skins, and used as the sleeping chamber. During the cold season it is heated by blubber-lamps. Even during severe cold the atmosphere within this tent is so heated that the natives who occupy it, without distinction of sex or age, lie almost nude. The dimensions of the tent depend upon the number of the family. In each tent generally dwells only one family, in which are included the sisters and brothers of the married couple before they settle for themselves.

The Tchuktchis, the children of nature in the Arctic regions, fostered among ice, snow, and cold, familiarized with bloody scenes in the seal, whale, and walrus hunt, without any of the influences of civilization, are, notwithstanding, a good-natured, friendly, hospitable, and honest people. Although the Vega during the long winter was daily visited by at least twenty natives, it was only on two or three occasions that they were found guilty of dishonestly appropriating anything, and these thefts were of the most trifling description.

The Tchuktchis are a people of small stature, although among them may be found perfect giants; as, for instance, a woman whom we saw six feet three inches tall. Their complexion is sallow, the men's being usually darker than that of the women. Occasionally, however, one may see, especially among the women, a complexion as fair and clear as that of the inhabitants of Northern Europe. The eyes are black, and often set oblique like the Chinese. The hair, which is coal black, is worn by the men cut quite short, while the women allow it to grow freely, part it in the middle of the brow and wear it in plaits of twelve to eighteen inches long, which hang down at each ear. They also wear a lock combed down and cut across which covers half of the fore-head. The men also use a similar lock, and sometimes a long tuft at the crown of the head. This tuft is worn, so far as I could learn, only by the chiefs.

Their clothing is made principally of reindeer skin, and consists of a pesk or blouse reaching to the knees, with an opening at the top just sufficient for the head to pass through. In addition, the men have tight-fitting trousers of reindeer skin, which are tucked down into boots of the same material, the latter with soles of walrus hide. The women also wear trousers, but these are wide, ending immediately below the knee, where they are similarly tucked into the boots.

In the outer clothing the hairy side of the skin is always to the exterior; but, on the contrary, the hairy side of those articles worn next to the body during the cold season is turned inward. A close-fitting hood of reindeer-skin and mittens of the same material complete the dress. In this costume they defy any kind of weather. Often so clad, night after night, even in the most severe cold, they pursue their seal-fishing miles away from the shores without any other protection from the icy winds.

The weapons of the Tchuktchis consist of a bow and arrows, a spear,—which, like the arrows, has a point of iron or of bone,—a knife, and a kind of sling, used for catching birds. The iron for the arrow and spear heads is obtained from the Americans and Russians in their bartering transactions. They themselves have no iron at their command, nor any knowledge of its workings. To their hunting implements belong the sealing-net, made of finely-cut strips of seal-hide, netted with a three-inch mesh. With these the young seals, which form their principal food, are caught. The net is extended between two blocks of ice, and the seals get entangled in its meshes, and so become an easy prey to the hunters. Their dog-sledges, which are constructed of thin pieces of wood tied together with strips of seal-hide, combine to a high degree strength with elasticity, and are singularly light.

Their mode of conveyance by sea is the kajak, or the "large boat." The kajak, quite similar to the Greenland kajak, is covered with seal-hide; it only carries one man, who propels it by means of a common kajak oar or paddle. The "large boat," which also resembles the boat used in Greenland under the name of the "women's boat," is upward of thirty feet long. It is rowed by six to ten men, with common oars or pagajas. This boat is constructed of a thin wooden frame, covered with seal and walrus hides; it has a flat bottom, from which its sides project at right angles. Its carrying capacity is very great. I have seen such boats having thirty people on board.

The hammer of the Tchuktchis consists of a stone tied to a stick; their spade, of a walrus' shoulder-blade fastened to a stick; and in the same manner they contrive other necessary domestic utensils and tools. They are perfect masters in the art of joining by means of thongs of seal-hide.

The principal food of the natives consists of seal flesh and blubber, in addition to which they use feathered game, bear and reindeer flesh, when such can be obtained. The roots of certain shore-plants, also willow leaves, ranunculus, and saxifrage, etc., enter pretty largely into their diet. The leaves are collected in the latter end of summer, pressed, and consumed during the winter; and in these they are provided with a powerful anti-scorbutic. During the winter, when getting short of other provisions, the bones of seals and walruses caught during the summer are crushed and prepared in the form of a broth or soup, which is consumed by both men and dogs. Of the latter there are a great number in every village, which are chiefly employed in conveying their owners by sledge from one place to another. Although these dogs are not large, three or four can with ease carry a man long distances. When the Tchuktchi undertakes long journeys of 300 to 500 miles, he often has as many as eighteen dogs harnessed to his sledge, with which he is able to accomplish seventy to eighty miles a day.

A Plucky Little Fellow.

A 10-year-old, whose legs were recently cut off by a train of cars at Dubuque, Ia., was too plucky to make any fuss over the incident. When the little fellow was taken home his legs hung limp, but he did not complain. Not a tear stood in his eyes, but the tender look he gave to those who stood by his side told plainly that he was suffering great agony. After the Doctor had dressed his wounds he called his parents, sisters, and brothers to his bedside, kissed one and all farewell, and left a tear upon their cheeks. A second time he called his mother to his side, placed his little arms about her neck, and said: "Mother, I am going to die in a few minutes. Please forgive me for not minding you." With this the little fellow fell back, and as the mother said, "Yes, my angel," and took another look at his face, she found him dead and beyond all pain and suffering.

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LAST SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT.
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In the Grand Success, the
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With Catherine Lewis as.......Fanchette
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Sunday Evening, July 18, last time ROYAL MIDDY. Monday Next, July 19, Bronson Howard's Best Play, "WIVES," and Last Week of Daly's Companies.

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SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880.

TO WORKING REPUBLICANS.

The Presidential campaign has now fairly opened. The Republicans have a magnificent standard-bearer, at once a statesman, scholar, and soldier, who is worthy of the cordial support of every Republican in this broad land. Every man who is proud of the patriotic record of the Republican party, and devoted to the honor and welfare of his country, cannot hesitate to support Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD and the whole Republican ticket.

The Demo-Confederate candidate is wholly ignorant of political and civil affairs, as his whole life has been spent in military routine; he is utterly unfit to discharge the delicate and difficult duties of the Presidency, and if elected will be nothing more than a nose of wax in the hands of the crafty, unreconstructed, State-supremacy Brigadiers of the South. It is not safe to elect such a man Chief Magistrate of this great Republic.

The Republicans must confront the "Solid South" by a Solid North. Congress must be recovered from the hands of the Confederates and their doughface allies; and the Government must be kept in the control of the party that saved the Union and made a free country; that preserved the fiercely assailed National credit, restored the currency to par, filled the channels of trade with gold and silver, reduced the public debt and the rates of interest, and established general prosperity. The business interests of the country cannot afford to be tampered with or experimented upon by currency quacks or reckless demagogs. Gen. GARFIELD will give the people a pure, able, economical, and efficient and patriotic Administration. In electing him there are no risks to be taken, as his wisdom, experience, and record are known to all men.

In support of the Republican party, its candidates and principles, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will make a lively campaign. No agency will contribute more to the success of the Republican cause than a wide dissemination among the people of this journal.

In order to place THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE in the hands of the greatest possible number of readers during the campaign, it will be sent until after the Presidential election at the following extraordinarily low rates:

Single copy	$ .40
Three copies	1.00
Ten copies (one address)	3.00
Forty copies (one address)	10.00

All additional copies each 25 cents.

Let working Republicans pour in the clubs without delay until every reader is supplied.

BY the caving-in of a sewer two laborers were fatally injured at Minneapolis yesterday.

A WHIRLWIND played sad havoc with the barns, orchards, and fences in the vicinity of Hanover, N. H., yesterday.

STILL they come. About 1,000 German immigrants arrived at Baltimore yesterday. They left last evening for this city.

EX-CONGRESSMAN JOHN B. ALLEY, of Lynn, Mass., was thrown from his carriage yesterday and sustained very serious injuries.

FOREST-FIRES have been raging in New Brunswick since Tuesday night, and all efforts to get them under control have been so far unavailing.

FIFTEEN Cossacks attacked an Austrian frontier post yesterday in order to procure the release of some Russian prisoners. They were repulsed.

RICKLEY, the Columbus Bank President, who was shot at a few days ago by an irate creditor, is recovering. He will lose the use of both eyes.

BOSTON is promised the luxury of an elevated railroad, but not till after a contest between the elevated railroad corporations and the property-owners.

IT is thought that the demand made by Russia on the Roumelian Government to expel the Nihilists is done for the purpose of affording a pretext for a quarrel between the two countries.

YESTERDAY a family of six persons (colored) was discovered in an apartment ten feet square at St. Louis. Three other members of the family had died in the apartment of scarlet fever.

PRINCE LEOPOLD, having hurt his ankle, has been obliged to cancel all his engagements at Newport, and the fashionable people of that watering-place are sore distraught in consequence.

CHASTINE COX, the murderer of Mrs. Hull, paid the penalty of his crime on the scaffold at the Tombs prison, New York, yesterday. Cox expressed sorrow for his crime and hope for forgiveness.

AN extensive land swindle has been discovered in Marshall County, Kansas. Forged abstracts of title have been furnished to unsuspecting purchasers. The operators have not been arrested.

THE Roman Catholic priests of Constantinople refused to participate in the celebration of the French national fête day. The ministers of the Greek Church were then called in and they immediately complied.

THE National Council of Education at Chautauqua, N. Y., organized yesterday by the election of T. W. Bicknell, of Boston, as President; Prof. McCosh, of Princeton College, Vice-President; and Prof. Soldan, of St. Louis, Secretary.

FOR the first time in many years the Republicans of Alexander County, in this State, have nominated a full county ticket. The nominees are all popular and able men, and the Democrats will find it no easy matter to defeat them.

GAMBETTA intends to announce his policy during the autumn in a series of speeches which he will deliver at various points throughout France. Gambetta has aspirations for the Presidency of the French Republic in succession to M. Grévy. Rochefort, though not a competitor, will be a formidable obstacle to the realization of his ambition.

ACCORDING to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, New Orleans has a population of 215,230; Richmond, Va., 63,243; Nashville, 43,453; Dallas, Tex., 33,468; Mobile, 29,000; Little Rock, 15,000; Knoxville, Tenn., 13,928, and Macon, Ga., 12,695.

JUDGE TAYLOR, a prominent and popular lawyer of Fort Wayne, was nominated for Congress yesterday by the Republicans of the Twelfth Indiana District. The present Representative is the Hon. Walpole G. Colerick, a Democrat.

DURING a Democratic ratification-meeting at Frankfort, Ky., Thursday evening, one man was fatally shot, another had the contents of a shotgun lodged in his back, and a third had his eye put out by a Roman candle in the hands of a ratifier.

THERE were two prize-fights in New York City last night. The police put an end to one after the fifth round, by arresting the pugilists. In the other case the shoulder-hitters damaged each other so badly in the early part of the fight that it was soon ended.

THE State Board of Health of Mississippi has passed a resolution forbidding the entrance of any railroad train, or steamboat, or other conveyance into the State without it has been first inspected and pronounced free from infection by the officers of the National Board of Health.

A VIOLENT wind-storm swept over the country in the vicinity of Chester, Pa., yesterday. In South Chester thirty-five houses were unroofed, seven partly-finished houses were blown down, and many trees and barns were leveled with the ground. Two men were seriously injured.

ANOTHER series of oil fires occurred at Bradford, Pa., yesterday morning. Three tanks were ignited by lightning, and notwithstanding the efforts to draw off the oil the tanks and contents were entirely destroyed. It is estimated that 160,000 barrels of oil have been consumed during the two days.

AFTER the adoption of the most tenant-favoring of Mr. Gladstone's amendments to the Irish Compensation bill yesterday, the Irish members filibustered against the adoption of further amendments, and, notwithstanding the Premier's threats, the House adjourned without further progress.

MARSHAL MACMAHON is represented by a correspondent of a London newspaper to be in a very unhappy frame of mind; it is even hinted that he is insane. Harassed by creditors, deserted by old friends, his motives misconstrued, the Marshal's condition is said to be a cause of much anxiety and great trouble to his family.

ALL efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement of the difficulties between Albania and Montenegro have been virtually abandoned. The Albanians have attacked the Montenegrins in force, and with considerable success. It is quite evident, too, that Turkey actively sympathizes with Albania, and a renunciation of all pretensions of neutrality on the part of the Porte may be expected at any moment.

J. S. HILL, a farmer living near Fort Wayne, returned home Wednesday night after several days' absence, and found that a young man named Oliver had usurped his place in his wife's affections. Mr. Hill called in his neighbors to witness his dishonor. They pursued Oliver with the intention of dealing summarily with him, but Oliver escaped. Mrs. Hill is the mother of five children. A divorce will be applied for by the husband.

THE Democratic "leaders" met at the Palmer House last evening and had a characteristic row. Mike McDonald and Joe Mackin wanted the present County Committee, of which they are members, to hold over until after the Presidential election. Hildreth, Hans Haerting, and Doolittle the younger wanted a new deal. The meeting broke up in a row, which will be continued till the County Convention, and mayhap till after the election.

THE Committee appointed by Secretary Sherman to investigate the truth or falsity of the charges made against South American planters of artificially coloring the sugar sent to the United States in order to cheat the revenue, have reported to the effect that such frauds have been practiced even to a greater extent than charged. No secret was made of the matter among the planters in Demerara and other South American countries.

A BOTTLE has been picked up at Ballybunnion, on the western coast of Ireland, containing a paper signed by the second engineer of the steamer Zanzibar, which left New York Jan. 11, and which has not since been heard from. On the paper is written the following: "Ship filling rapidly. We are preparing to take to the boats. Weather moderating, but we have little hopes of saving ourselves." The passengers and crew perished beyond a doubt.

MR. BRIGGS, an English Liberal, moved in the House of Commons yesterday that the erection of a statue to the French Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey was inconsistent with the national character of the edifice, and calculated to impair the good feeling between England and France. Mr. Gladstone advised the House not to interfere, as the authority in the matter belonged to Dean Stanley. The resolution, however, was adopted by a vote of 161 to 147.

ABOUT 1,200 iron-workers have been on a strike at Philadelphia for eight weeks, but so far the manufacturers have given no sign of surrender to their demands. The surrender, if it comes, must be made by the men. Yesterday the manufacturers presented their ultimatum. They offer a certain price, with a rising scale should the price of iron advance; but make it a condition of employment that the men shall withdraw from all Unions and combinations. Should the strikers refuse the terms, new men will be employed immediately.

THE July report of the Department of Agriculture indicates a large increase in the acreage under tobacco in several States, and a generally promising condition of the crop. Oats, except in the Gulf States, are good; potatoes are everywhere abundant and free from disease; rye and barley are up to the average. Fruits of all kinds are excellent and plentiful. Wool-growing has been very extensively carried on in many of the States this year. In Kansas the increase in the yield is 42 per cent, in Texas and Nebraska 15 per cent; in the Territories the average increase is 20 per cent. Only in California and New Hampshire has there been a falling off.

FURTHER reports of the condition of the crops in this State confirm the previously-published favorable predictions. Except in spring wheat alone, the yield in all kinds of cereals will be unusually large, and the quality far above the average. Corn has never been so promising, and Irish potatoes will be large, healthy, and abundant. The very great advantage of tile-drainage is particularly noticeable in the corn-growing belt. Although chinch-bugs and Hessian flies have been more numerous than usual, and in many places crops have been destroyed by the floods, the harvest promises to be the best which has ever rewarded the toil of Illinois farmers.

SUPERVISOR DAVENPORT gave some spicy testimony before the Wallace Investigating Committee yesterday. He furnished the names of a number of men who received naturalization papers in Judge McCunn's Court before they were six weeks in this country. He said that 10,000 persons registered on fraudulent naturalization papers in 1876, and 3,200 in 1878. Of these only 1,200 voted in the former year, owing to the exertions which he made to prevent them. As an instance of the ease with which the naturalization papers were obtained, he stated that one Patrick Goff appeared before the Court to swear to the identity of 1,069 persons. The same party sold 800 naturalization papers in blank in Kings and Saratoga Counties, and many also in other places along the Hudson, and at prices varying from 50 cents to $2. By referring to the records of the State Supreme Court, Mr. Davenport showed that the number of papers issued far exceeded the number of applications; that a large number of the names in the books of McCunn's Court were fictitious, and that thousands of the addresses given represented vacant lots. A rigid cross-examination failed to shake Mr. Davenport's testimony, and Senator Wallace and his brother Democrats will have some difficulty in refuting it. That the Democrats have been able to carry New York State on several occasions is not surprising in the light of Mr. Davenport's revelations.

DENIS KEARNEY is said to be sulking in his tent, which he has pitched about in the country at a considerable distance from the Sand-Lots, and to which he will admit no one for a month. It is hinted that Denis is not very enthusiastic over the nomination of Weaver, and that he is seriously contemplating a return to his first love, the Democratic party, in which he will find several congenial spirits. Kearney will not take an active part in the campaign, but his henchmen in the Workingmen's party will try to deliver that organization to Hancock and English in November. His alliance with the Bourbons cannot but redound to the benefit of the Republican party of California.

THE latest advices indicate that the Albanians have decided to force the fighting. Their motives are very plain. They hope to defeat the Montenegrins decisively before Europe can interfere, and to have their whole territory in a condition of perfect defense. The Montenegrins, who are not wont to be backward when there is fighting to be done, are disposed now, for obvious reasons, to act on the defensive. The longer delay they can have the better their chance of getting, with the assistance of the Powers, all that they desire. The situation in the East is daily becoming more critical. This encounter between the Albanians and Montenegrins, though it is now confined to narrow limits, may easily embroil other nations; and as the Servian insurrection was the match to the train that started the war between Russia and Turkey, so this complication may be the beginning of a new European war.

MAYOR HARRISON paid a flying visit to some of the State-street dives Thursday night, and came away fully convinced that they were sinks of iniquity which should not be tolerated in any decent city, much less in Chicago, and so near the very heart of the city. Yesterday he sent for Capt. Ebersold, and gave him written instructions to notify the saloonkeepers on the street that he would revoke the licenses of such as permitted women to drink habitually in their places. The Mayor issued such a ukase once before, and some licenses were revoked, but in many instances they were restored soon after. It is to be hoped that Mayor Harrison this time will persist in his expressed determination to restore no license when once revoked. Superintendent O'Donnell, if permitted to do so, will undoubtedly enforce the order of the Mayor in a very short time, and in a very effective manner. He has the courage and the ability to do so.

THE silly attempt to injure Gen. Garfield by reviewing the history of an old investment in oil lands by himself and several residents of Chicago forms the text of a readable article which we print this morning, in which the facts in the case are set forth in a manner most fatal to the life and effect of this puerile campaign slander. Gen. Garfield, honestly believing, as many prudent persons did in the times of oil excitement, that money was to be made in oil lands was, in 1865, instrumental in bringing to the notice of some of the citizens of Chicago an investment which promised large returns, and in which he showed his good faith by putting in his money along with the rest, and with the rest he suffered disappointment and loss. The details of the transaction as gleaned from the parties conversant with the matter fail to show a single blamable action on the part of Gen. Garfield, and there is not one of the shareholders in the corporation then organized who so much as hints at any blame as attaching to Gen. Garfield's part in the unfortunate operation. It was an honest, legitimate, straightforward proceeding on his part from beginning to end, and one which will bear the strictest scrutiny.

THE DEFUNCT "FRAUD ISSUE."

The Democratic Convention professed in its platform to believe that Mr. Tilden had been legally elected in 1876, and was now President of the United States *de jure*, and it appealed to the American people to vindicate truth and justice by electing, not Tilden, but Hancock, to the Presidency in 1880, for the purpose of vindicating the Usufruct! The failure to nominate Tilden, the man claimed to have been defrauded of his election, was practically a confession that the cry of "Fraud" was an absurdity, because in nowise could Tilden be vindicated save by his own election. The Convention, however, did not dare to nominate him, even with all his wrongs.

Now, what is there in this question of fraud? The two Houses of Congress were controlled at that time by adverse political majorities, and as to the vote of the three States in controversy the majorities in the two Houses were at variance. The Constitution was silent so far as the suggestion of any means of determining this controversy save by the concurrent decision of the point at issue by these two opposing branches of the National Legislature.

The majority of the two Houses united in a law creating the Electoral Commission. This law was duly enacted by the concurrence of a majority of the Republican Senate and of a majority of the Democratic House. It became a law of the land. This law, after creating the Commission, referred to them the question whether any power existed in Congress to overturn or go behind the decision of the State officers as to the choice of Presidential Electors. The law did not confer absolute power on the Commission. It submitted this question as to the powers of Congress in the matter to the Commission, to be decided as a legal question by that Commission; the decision to be certified to each House, and unless reversed by both Houses of Congress, then the decision was to be held as the decision of both Houses of Congress.

The question had never been previously raised or determined. The Constitution provides:

> Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress.

This is all there is in the Constitution relating to the election or appointment of Presidential Electors.

The Constitution also provides that the House of Representatives shall be composed of members "chosen every second year by the people of the several States," and that the Senate shall be composed of "two Senators from each State chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years"; but it also provides that "each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members."

In the case of Senators and Representatives, there is a constitutional tribunal with exclusive authority to determine every question relating to their election, though they are elected by the people or by the Legislatures of the several States. There is, however, no such tribunal appointed by the Constitution to determine the election of Presidential Electors. The reason for this is, that Presidential Electors are made State officers by the Constitution, and chosen in such manner as may be prescribed by the Legislature of each State. Their appointment is by the State, under the State laws; they are State officers, whose functions begin and end with the duty imposed on them by the State while acting for the State.

The question on which parties and the majorities in the two Houses of Congress were divided was which set of persons claiming to have been appointed in each of the three States were in fact the duly appointed Electors, appointed under the laws of [illegible] these Returns were presented from [illegible] two sets States showing the appoint[illegible] was to decide of Electors, and the que[illegible] accepted and which returns sho[illegible] did the Commission counted. Now, [illegible] theory of law and Constitution did the[illegible] adopt as the true one, and which should govern the action of Congress? The Commission decided, as Judge Hoar clearly states it, as follows:

> The Commission held that the power of deciding who had been duly chosen Electors was in the States. They held that the votes of such persons were to be counted as the tribunal chosen for that purpose in each State had declared to have been duly appointed its Electors. They held that Congress had no authority, on pretense or suggestion of mistake, misconduct, fraud, or any other ground whatever, to usurp the power to determine who had been chosen Electors in any State, or to reverse or overturn on any pretense whatever the State's decision by its own constitutional tribunal.

That was what the Commission decided, and it was nothing more nor less than that each State alone, through its own legally established tribunals, had the power or right to declare who had been appointed Electors. At this distance from the excitements, hopes, and expectations of interested persons there can hardly be a fair or honest minded person who will not admit that, as a matter of law, the decision could not be otherwise.

Judge Hoar, however, does not content himself with stating what the Commission did decide; he goes further, and explodes most of the Democratic claptrap on this subject, and states what the Commission did not decide. He says:

> We did not hold, as is sometimes represented, that the certificate of the certifying officer, Governor or Secretary, or whoever else he may be, was conclusive. But the determination of the *tribunal itself, constituted by the State for that purpose*, is binding upon all other authority. Just as the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, in cases within the jurisdiction given it by the Constitution, is conclusive, and no man can be heard anywhere to controvert it, or to impute that the Judges misconducted or erred through mistake or fraudulent design, so the judgment of the State, rendered at the time prescribed, and before the Electors vote, is final upon the title of the Electors. The Clerk of the Supreme Court might fraudulently or by mistake wrongfully certify as to what the record of its judgment showed. So the Secretary or Governor of a State might wrongfully certify as to the contents or effect of the record of the judgment of its Returning Board, and that wrong certificate may be corrected by the real judgment. This is the simple principle which the Commission applied to all the disputed States—to Florida, to Louisiana, to South Carolina, to Oregon.

When a State Legislature by law creates a tribunal and clothes it with the exclusive power of determining the result of an election for Presidential Electors, the judgment of that tribunal, being the judgment of the State, is final as against all others. Is there any Democratic lawyer prepared to dispute the correctness of that decision? When that judgment of the Electoral Commission was certified to the two Houses of Congress what did those bodies do? Under the law creating the Commission, which law had been enacted by the Democratic House and by the Republican Senate, the decision of the Commission was to stand as the judgment of the two Houses unless reversed by both Houses. Under the mode prescribed by law of Congress the counting of the Electoral vote for President was concluded, and the election of Hayes and Wheeler was declared in conformity with that law.

The entire proceedings, from the inception of the Electoral act to the final declaration of the vote, was governed, controlled, and directed by law, which law was enacted by a majority of the Democratic members of both Houses. Yet the recent Democratic Convention spoke of Mr. Tilden as the lawful President of the United States; and at the recent interview in New York between a committee of that Convention and Tilden, the latter was addressed as "Mr. President."

Now, what is there in the "fraud" issue? That there being no legal or constitutional tribunal to consider and determine the question as to which of certain Presidential Electors had been appointed by three of the States, a tribunal was appointed for that purpose, the decision of this tribunal to be taken as the judgment of the two Houses of Congress unless reversed by the two Houses. Under that law Mr. Hayes was declared, in the judgment of the two Houses, elected President of the United States, just as every other President has been declared elected. When Democrats speak of the "fraud" of 1876, let them answer in what the fraud consisted. Had the two Houses the right and the power to declare who was elected? If they had that power, then the two Houses had the power to ascertain what votes had been given by the States, and, having counted the votes and declared the result as determined by law, there was no more "fraud" in the proceeding than there was in any other declaration of the result of a Presidential election.

TWO PICTURES.

Democrats who know Gen. Garfield best and are familiar with every step of his political career bear testimony to his integrity and personal fitness for the Chief Magistracy. They insist also that Gen. Hancock is equally pure in his private life, but do not pretend to claim that he is equally fit by reason of the possession of general information or statesmanlike acquirements. Private life being equal, then Garfield, on the admission of Democrats, is a far better man for President than Hancock. But say Democrats, "Hancock represents the Democratic party and its principles, and hence he should be preferred to Garfield, who represents the Republican party and its principles." It follows that the issue, as made by Democrats, is: Which party—the Republican or the Democratic—has the best claim upon the confidence of the country; which party, judged by its record, is likely to serve the people best?

The Democratic party has two distinct records, the one consisting of a succession of victorious campaigns resulting in conferring upon it the control of the Government, the other consisting of a series of defeats. This first record closed with the retirement of Buchanan from office in 1861, leaving an empty Treasury, the Government credit far below par and sinking, the navy scattered in foreign parts, the regular army scattered through the South where it could be overpowered and captured by the Rebels, the arsenals robbed, and the country threatened with civil war by traitors harbored in the ranks of the Democratic party, and as against whom and whose acts a Democratic President declared that there was no power in the Constitution authorizing him to save the Nation from dismemberment and destruction. The other record of the Democratic party—the period of its defeats—consists of opposition to every great policy and act of the Republican party,—opposition to the War for the restoration of the Union severed by traitors; opposition to the Emancipation act; opposition to the Suffrage act; opposition to the Reconstruction acts; opposition to the Resumption act; opposition to the restoration of the credit of the Government; opposition to the protection of the ballot from fraud,—opposition to everything of which the Nation ought t[illegible] record of and is proud. This second and last [illegible] a solid the Democratic party closes [illegible] by terrorism, Democratic South,—made [illegible] frauds, assassination, and [illegible].

The Republi[illegible] [illegible] has a continuous [illegible] of twenty years. This record [illegible] a series of momentous period,—events which tested the strength of [illegible] institutions and the patriotism, courage, and endurance of the American people. When the Republican party entered upon its period of governing power the Union was practically sundered. It said through its chosen representatives, The Union must and shall be restored and preserved, and the people said Amen! When it appeared doubtful whether the Union could be preserved without the destruction of an institution of certain States,—slavery,—it said, Let slavery be destroyed, and the people said Amen! When more soldiers were wanted it called the negro to the front and put a musket in his hand, and the people said Amen! When it became evident that freedom to the negro without the ballot was, and would remain, a worthless thing, it gave him the ballot, and the people said Amen! Every demand upon the people, whether for men or money, made by the Republican party in aid of its God-given mission to save the Republic, at whatever cost and at every hazard, was cheerfully honored. But when, after many years, the Republican party, in the line of its duty, was compelled to impose grievous burdens upon the people, compelled to pinch them with hard times, to travel with them through the slough of despond, leaving many a commercial wreck behind, in order to emerge upon the hard ground of honest money, still they said Amen!

The career of the Republican party is not ended. It holds the chief place of power. It has been robbed of its control of both branches of Congress by frauds upon the ballot in the solid Democratic South. Protesting against these frauds, it calls the country to witness its achievements,—a rebellion crushed, the Government of the Nation restored in all its pristine strength, slavery banished, manhood suffrage established and laws for its protection enacted, the public debt in rapid process of extinguishment, a currency uniform, stable, and equal to any in the world, and a degree of prosperity in every department of industry unexampled in the history of the country. These are fruits of Republican policy and administration. This assertion no man can successfully deny. Compare the record of the respective parties now asking support. Contrast them. Is there anything to admire in that of the Democratic party? Is there anything to condemn in that of the Republican party?

HOW RUSSIA OVERREACHED CHINA.

A dispatch from Shanghai states that the Chinese have decided not to make war upon Russia, and that they have remitted the sentence of death passed upon Chung How, the overreached diplomatist who negotiated the unfortunate treaty with the Czar, which has been the cause of the "unpleasantness" and belligerent feeling between the two countries. By the provisions of this treaty, made in St. Petersburg, China was to pay Russia an indemnity of 5,000,000 roubles (about $4,000,000), and Russia in return agreed to cede three-fourths of Kuldja, the province in dispute. China also was to allow Russia the right of overland trade by a route which would materially shorten the distance to Siberia; also concede the free navigation of the River Sungari, which drains the larger part of Chinese Mantchuria; permit the establishment of a large number of mercantile depots; give the right to Russian merchants to carry revolvers and other arms; and the privilege of trading in Kashgar and Sungari without the payment of duties on imported goods. The final clauses of the treaty provided for the appointment of Commissioners to determine a new boundary-line between Kashgar and Khokand. Such was the treaty negotiated by the luckless Chung How. He had hardly arrived at Pekin with the fatal document before the Government and the people were furious with indignation. Not only was he denounced for making a wretched bargain with the Czar, but he was accused of corruption in the negotiation, and of selling out to Russia for a consideration, and was speedily condemned to death. His condemnation was answered with a threat of retaliation by Russia if the sentence were carried out, and it is intimated that some of the other Powers put in a plea for mercy to the unfortunate diplomatist.

Undoubtedly these representations induced the Chinese Government to take a sober second thought before putting the sentence into execution. Besides consulting the heads of the various Government offices in Pekin, the Emperor's advisers (the Emperor being an infant) invited the whole official body to send in its views about the treaty. Several hundred memorials were sent in, and to one of the most important of these the Shanghai correspondent of the London *Times* devotes a long letter, full of interesting information. This memorial, prepared by Chang Chih-tung, one of the finest scholars in the Empire, shows that the concession of the overland route from Russia to Hankow would place the whole of three of the finest provinces of China at the mercy of Russia, and give her a base of operation against the Capital of China itself. He shows that the abandonment of the right to levy duty on the merchandise of Russians in Mongolia would absolutely beggar the Chinese, and that the establishment of Russian Consuls in Chinese frontier towns means the establishment of Russian garrisons, thus giving to them not only new bases of military operations against China, but establishing a long and formidable chain of outposts along the whole frontier. But the military danger and commercial disaster which the treaty would precipitate upon China are not its only evils. In the retrocession of territory to China, the memorialist claims that Russia has been guilty of an attempt to swindle. The memorial says on this point:

> By this treaty she receives a stony and arid soil, and gives up a fertile and rich land. Russia certainly gives up three-fourths of Ili; but beyond the passes the Russian settlements remain, dominating the new dominion by their position, and checking the Chinese by their strongholds. In the country restored China gets no new land to cultivate, no pastures, and no benefit whatever, and her communications between it and Kashgaria (*i. e.*, the road from Kuldja to Kashgar) will have to pass through Russian territory. For a useless tract of land China has to throw away $4,000,000 of most useful money.

In his general review of the negotiations we will let Chang Chih-tung speak for himself. Bolder language has never before been used in the counsels of a country:

> To the covetous and truculent demands of Russia, Chung How, in his stupidity and madness, agreed. To the Empresses, the Emperor, the Privy Council, the Tsungli Yamen, the hundreds of officials in every part of the Empire,—in a word, to the whole people,—these concessions were in the highest degree repugnant, and, though serious complications between the two nations may arise, the treaty must be altered. Otherwise we are not worthy to be called a nation. Chung How concluded a disgraceful treaty; he disregarded alike his secret instructions and the Imperial will. The final decision is clear, and I therefore say, let Chung How be executed. The best course now to be adopted is to issue an Imperial decree clearly stating therein that the Russians are unjust, and also giving the reasons why the people and officials object to the stipulations; let this decree be promulgated in Inner and Outer China, and let all the other Powers decide for themselves which of us is in the wrong. Although Russia is very great, yet since the last war with Turkey she has weary soldiers and is without funds; her statesmen and people are exasperated; and during the last years many attempts were made against the life of her ruler. Should he now again reject our friendship and attack us as enemies, the people there, considering the distance, will get wearied, and outbreaks in his own household will be inevitable, to which finally he will succumb. Preparations for a war we shall have to make in three directions,—one on the New Dominion frontier, one at Kirin, and one at Tientsin. On the north frontier Tso Tsung-tang, with his often victorious army, has a vigorous military strength always in hand. His seconds in command are able Generals, and we can quietly await the Russians on this side, until, worn out by fatigue, they can easily be defeated. When their retreat is cut off, neither horses nor steamers can ever take them home again. Should they break in at Kirin (Mantchuria), the frontiers there are very distant, and the forests thick, and the supply of provisions and transport will be difficult. They can only bring into the field a very small force. To oppose it half of the regular army of China proper should be brought north and put under three of the best men on the staff of Tso Tsung-tang and Kinshun. Victory here will thus be assured, and, even if a small defeat occur, if our forces keep together for a few months the Russians will disperse by themselves and retreat. Although Tientsin is close to the Capital, still the Russian men-of-war will not be allowed by the English and French to proceed thither, and, according to law, they cannot pass the Suez Canal, thus they will be constrained to carry their troops in merchant vessels, but these again are not to be compared with the European ironclads. Li Hung Chang has declared that in the event of war China shall do her duty, and that in a struggle with Russia she need not fear to be isolated. With the greatest possible speed let our selected soldiers be drilled; arm the fortifications according to the newest German improvements. If we should be victorious in this war bestow on the victors the titles of Dukes and Earls; if not victorious, punish the warriors with additional severity. Instead of paying $4,000,000 as indemnity for Ili, this sum should be used for engaging strong European soldiers who will fight for us. England, too, is also harassed by the Russians, and should Li Hung Chang explain to the British Minister that, if the outlying States are taken by Russia, India will be in danger, he will also hate the common enemy. What is, then, to be dreaded? Now is the time to ascertain if China is weak or strong, and if she possesses clever men, and, accordingly, whether she will rise or sink. The most important thing is now, while negotiations for a revision of the treaty are going on, to prepare for a war; but, even if the treaty should not be altered, the warlike preparations should nevertheless not be discontinued. As far as the negotiations in regard to Ili are concerned, they might be delayed, in order that our preparations might be more effective. Chung How, however, whether the existing treaty stands or falls, has to lose his life. This is the general opinion, and not simply the petitioner's own.

This is the first time that the Chinese side of the story has been heard, and there is little question that the wily Russians sought to impose upon China and to victimize her in a hard bargain, with many probabilities that they bought off the Chinese diplomatist and induced him to consent to and ratify a palpable swindle upon his native land. The Chinaman, however, is not an easy victim to imposition of any sort, and has certainly proved in this instance a match for the Russian. If Chung How's sentence has been remitted he evidently has to thank not his own countrymen for his life, but the interposition of foreigners. If China has decided not to make war at present (and this dispatch wants confirmation), it is no sign that she will accept the swindling treaty, but that she is prepared for further negotiation, and that in all probability she is acting under English advice, as the execution of such a one-sided treaty would not only be an injury to China, but a direct blow at English interests in that direction as well as in the interior of Asia. The outlying States of China cannot be taken by Russia without exposing India to danger, and it may well be believed that in this time of China's danger England has interposed her good offices, and that her influence will be clearly seen in whatever new forms the imbroglio may assume. It does not redound to Russia's credit, this attempt at sharp practice, and China will have the sympathy of the civilized world in trying to get her rights, and in refusing to ratify such a treaty.

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 15.—The Democratic Convention of the Third District of Alabama nominated Col. W. C. Oates for Congress.—*Press Dispatch.*

This is another of the Southern districts in which Democratic ideas of a "free ballot" have prevailed extensively since 1874. The district, by the census of 1870, had a population of 69,404 blacks to 63,408 whites. Since then the blacks have increased and the whites decreased in numbers. The first Congressman, after the reconstruction of the State, was elected by the Republicans by a majority of 1,459; the second Congressman, in 1870, was also Republican by a majority of 364; the third Congressman, in 1872, was Republican by 391. In 1874—the year when bulldozing extended all over the South—the political character of the district suddenly changed, and the Democratic candidate was elected by **5,337** majority, nearly equal to the whole Democratic vote in 1869. In 1876 the Democratic majority rolled up to **10,193.** In 1878 the Democratic candidate had what Brig.-Gen. Chalmers calls "a walk-over," and was elected by **5,388** majority, the Republican vote being 135. The following table shows the vote of the district since 1869, the counties of the present district being reckoned in the years before the reapportionment:

	Rep.	*Dem.*
1869	8,058	6,593
1870	9,429	9,165
1872	11,713	11,322
1874	9,954	15,291
1876	3,896	14,048
1878	135	6,199

Some light may be thrown on the true condition of affairs in this district by a comparison of the colored population in 1870, the Republican vote in 1870, and the same vote in 1878, all by counties:

	Black pop., 1870.	*Rep. vote, 1870.*	*Rep. vote, 1878.*
Barbour	17,165	3,518	44
Bullock	17,251	2,955	65
Coffee	1,020	173	0
Dale	1,797	469	23
Geneva	227	171	1
Henry	4,657	449	0
Lee	11,597	1,702	2
Russell	15,690	896	0
Totals	69,404	10,325	135

It will be seen that bulldozing had begun even in 1870, as the vote in some counties was out of proportion to the colored population. But the condition of affairs then was the embodiment of law and order compared with the returns of 1878, when out of 69,404 colored population only 135 votes were permitted to be cast. "Col." Oates will probably have another "walk-over" in this district next fall, but he will only have it because he and his friends have trampled on the rights of a majority of the people of that district. Yet when he gets to Congress he will be one of the loudest and most rampant advocates of "a free ballot," and will subscribe then, as he does now, to the spurious Democratic doctrine that it is "the right preservative of all rights."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Your paper seems to be working against the best interests of the entire West by talking about big crops in the West. You either do not know your own interest, or else you are speculating in grain or stocks. Yours truly, SUBSCRIBER.

"Subscriber" is courageous enough to throw out a slanderous and contemptible insinuation, but is too cowardly to write over his own signature, but skulks behind anonymity. He shows himself to be a dishonest person in wanting THE TRIBUNE to suppress correct information respecting the new crops. He professes to think publishing the truth is "working against the best interests of the West by talking of big crops." If THE TRIBUNE had suppressed the page of Illinois crop reports obtained at the Department of Agriculture in Springfield, or if it would "doctor" its crop reports generally, and pretend that all the crops in the West were failures, it "would be working for the best interests of the West," according to the notions of this very honest "Subscriber." He thinks if THE TRIBUNE would cry famine and failure of crops, and sow lies, he might reap a harvest of greenbacks, and that would be "benefiting the West"! He imagines that Eastern and European buyers would be deceived and overreached by a newspaper's suppression of the truth and assertion of falsehoods; that an apprehension of scarcity thus created would cause a bread panic, whereby prices of wheat, corn, and oats, flour and pork, would be run up, and fortunes made before the fraud was found out. If "Subscriber" was managing THE TRIBUNE he would probably operate it on this high moral plane—for the good of the West; but it will not be managed in that way, so long, at least, as he or those like him do not own it.

THE TRIBUNE neither exaggerates nor underrates the condition of the crops. It spends considerable money to get the best and most reliable reports. It directs all its correspondents to gather the most correct information of the growing crops in their power, and telegraph it. THE TRIBUNE is playing neither bull nor bear,—it is reporting this important news fairly and honestly for the benefit of all its readers and the public generally; but it hopes for the sake of the West that the crops will be abundant. THE TRIBUNE does not believe in the doctrine of scarcity as a basis of industrial prosperity, nor in fraud and deception as a part of the duty of a public journal.

THE worst part of the sea voyage between New York and the coast of France, as thousands of travelers can testify by sad experience, is the British Channel of twenty-five or thirty miles wide. It is the nastiest bit of navigation perhaps in the world,—not at all times, but very frequently. The wind rushes up the Channel into the Straits with great violence, striking the steamers on the side or quarter and pitching and rolling them in the most fearful manner. The harbors on both sides being shallow, the steamers heretofore employed have been small, and the waves toss them about like chips. But it seems that there will be at least one large swift steamer that will cross over in an hour and a half or less, instead of three or four hours, as is the case in rough weather with the other vessels. The London *Times* thus describes the new steamer:

> On Tuesday the trial trip of this paddle-wheel passenger steamer took place on the Maplin. She has been built by the Samuda Brothers for the Southeastern Railway Company, for service between Folkestone and Boulogne. She was designed mainly with the view of accelerating the voyage between the two ports to the greatest extent possible with the present harbors. The length of the vessel is 250 feet; breadth, 29 feet; depth, 15 feet 6 inches; and tonnage (B. M.), 1,048 tons. The engines, with oscillating cylinders, are of 2,800-horse power, and were manufactured by Messrs. J. Penn & Sons, of Greenwich. The vessel is built of steel. The result of the trial-trip, both as regards the vessel and the engines, was entirely satisfactory, and shows her to be the fastest Channel steamer afloat. Her speed on the measured mile on the Maplin was as follows: First mile, 20.339 knots per hour; second mile, 17.143 knots per hour; third mile, 20.445 knots per hour; fourth mile, 16.500 knots per hour; fifth mile, 19.890 knots per hour; and sixth mile, 17.561 knots per hour, giving a mean speed of 18.585 knots or nautical miles, equal to twenty-one and one-half statute miles, per hour. On Saturday the vessel will proceed to Folkestone, and will commence her regular service immediately afterwards.

TO THE CHICAGO *Times*: . . . Take it for granted that Hancock is nothing more than an army officer, which we do not by any means admit, but for the sake of argument we will acknowledge it to be a fact, should this disqualify him from making a wise and efficient Executive? Does not history and sound reason prove the contrary? The wisest and most respected and most successful rulers of nations have been such as distinguished themselves and immortalized themselves on the field of battle.

W. A. LICHTENWALLNER.

Why don't this person name over a few of the mere military martinets who never held an independent command, who were mere subordinates executing the orders of the planning, thinking, responsible commanders, who passed sixty years of their lives in military routine and dress-parades, who never studied political economy or the science of government, civil administration, national policies, or even party measures, who never, or rarely ever, read a book, unless it related to military campaigns, and few of them, who despised politics and policies, and looked upon questions of tariff, taxation, revenue, currency, resumption, transportation, ways and means, industrial problems, capital and labor, and the whole range of social science with lofty and martial contempt, and who has no more knowledge of what pertains to statesmanship than a mule has of mathematics,—we repeat, will this person name over a few such sabreurs who have made wise, able, and successful Presidents or rulers of great nations? W. A. L. says:

> A wise Executive has perfect control over the machinery of government. Under his management it moves like clockwork, well greased and without friction between any of the parts.

But a "wise Executive" presupposes a man versed in the science of statesmanship and full of knowledge of the difficult and delicate duties that pertain to the great and responsible Presidential office, of all which Hancock is profoundly ignorant, and now too old, too fat, too inert to learn. The great machine, in his inexperienced, clumsy hands, would soon be clogged or smashed unless he abandoned it to a junta of Southern Brigadiers to run. W. A. L.'s letter shows that he has but slight appreciation of the requirements or responsibilities of the American Presidency, and is therefore incompetent to discuss the question.

TANNER, the New York faster, keeps up in a surprising way. He is the last sensation in the metropolis. The physicians watch him half from curiosity and half from scientific motives. The people read the bulletins as eagerly as if they came from the seat of war. This much can be said about Tanner with absolute certainty: he has exceptional powers of endurance, and a very remarkable will. Beyond this his fast does not prove anything. It does not prove that men can live without food, or that the average man can fast as long as he can. The experiment, therefore, has no practical value, though it may be made of some scientific use. Tanner hasn't half-completed his undertaking as yet. This will be the twentieth day. There is just as long a time ahead of him as behind him. It isn't probable that he can fast twenty days more and live. He is gaining weight just now, but that is because he has been filling up with water. For ten days prior to last Tuesday he hadn't tasted water. He nearly collapsed then, and was obliged to begin drinking again. Water may give him temporary relief, but it can't sustain life. It restrains the fire within, but does not quench it. Everybody knows that life is sustained by a process of combustion. Tissues are torn down just as coal is burnt in a grate, and food is the fuel that keeps the vital machinery going and restores the waste. It holds to reason that, if Dr. Tanner doesn't keep up steam, his human machinery will run down. It is only a question of time how long he can hold out. The chances are very much against his fasting now for a second consecutive period of twenty days, as he is much weaker than when he began.

JUDGE TRUMBULL not long since apostatized because the Republicans declined to elect him for a fourth time to the Senate, and has set himself up as a teacher of State supremacy, and as an advocate of Confederate rule. Senator Douglas knew Trumbull about as well as any man did in Illinois, and this is what the Little Giant said of the present Democratic candidate for Governor in one of his speeches delivered in 1858:

> Trumbull, too, was one of our contemporaries. He was born and raised in old Connecticut; was bred a Federalist, but, removing to Georgia, turned Nullifier when nullification was popular, and, as soon as he disposed of his clocks and wound up his business, migrated to Illinois, turned politician and lawyer here, and made his appearance in 1841 as a member of the Legislature. He became noted as the author of the scheme to repudiate a large proportion of the State debt of Illinois, which, if successful, would have brought infamy and disgrace upon the fair escutcheon of our glorious State. The odium attached to that measure consigned him to oblivion for a time. I helped to do it. I walked into a public meeting in the hall of the House of Representatives, and replied to his repudiation speeches, and resolutions were passed over his head denouncing repudiation and asserting the moral and legal obligation of Illinois to pay every dollar of the debt she owed and every bond that bore her seal. Trumbull's malignity has followed me ever since I thus defeated his infamous scheme.

JUDGE PHILO A. ORTON, of Wisconsin, whose excellent letter was printed in THE TRIBUNE on Thursday, giving his reasons for supporting Gen. Garfield at the next election, must not be confounded with Judge Harlow S. Orton, now one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Both gentlemen are quite distinguished members of the legal profession, and both have been prominent in the ranks of the Democratic party in Wisconsin for the last twenty years. Philo A., who has now seen the error of his political associates, and, like the honest man that he is, determines "to draw out of that crowd," has occupied many positions of trust and honor in the party that he has now deserted. He has been the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General of the State, the candidate for Congress in the Third District, a Presidential Elector, and a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. The reader will readily perceive that a gentleman so eminent in his profession and so often highly honored by his political associates must exert considerable influence in the community where he resides.

CORRECTED returns from fifteen Illinois counties already reported in THE TRIBUNE show a net gain in population of 47,906. The following additional returns have been received:

	1880.	*1870.*	*Gain.*
Effingham	30,407	15,653	14,754
Jo Daviess	27,255	27,820	dec. 565
Calhoun	7,505	6,582	1,023
Knox	38,336	39,187	dec. 851
Whitesides	30,869	27,503	3,366
Mason	16,228	16,184	44
Sangamon	52,973	46,352	6,621
Macon	30,407	26,481	5,926
Livingston	38,885	31,471	7,414
Piatt	15,471	10,953	4,518
Scott	10,627	10,530	97
Champaign	41,077	33,757	8,320
La Salle	70,280	60,792	9,488
McHenry	24,894	23,762	1,132
Iroquois	35,338	25,782	9,556
De Witt	17,870	14,768	3,102
Net gain in sixteen counties			72,942
Aggregate gain in thirty-one counties			120,848

MR. JAMES M. WHALING, who was the subject of a column article in THE TRIBUNE on Thursday morning, was formerly an active business man in Milwaukee, where both he and his wife are very respectably connected. Messrs. Pierce & Whaling began in the iron business on a small capital, and went all to pieces in 1873, having spent about $500,000 of their creditors' money in their expensive mode of living.

Whaling spent considerable time in trying to readjust, scale down, and compromise the bonds of some of the States lately in rebellion, and get them in the way of payment, and it was thought at one time that he had succeeded in that way in repairing his shattered fortunes; but the plan miscarried, and he did not find the scheme a big bonanza. His social position in Milwaukee when he was in the high tide of business prosperity was the admiration of all the society young ladies and the envy of all the poor young men.

We are informed by a number of able editors, as we were informed at Chicago by a number of able orators, that Civil-Service reform is to be the issue of this campaign. You might as well try to enthuse an audience over the reading of the thirty-nine articles as to make an active campaign on the exploded humbug and hypocrisy called Civil-Service reform. One shake of the grand old bloody shirt will bring more votes to the Republican party than all that can be said for Civil-Service reform from now till doomsday.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The *G.-D.* must refer undoubtedly to its experience in Missouri, in shaking the bloody shirt. In 1872, before the *Globe* swallowed the *Democrat*, the shirt was shaken very feebly at poor Horace Greeley, as he was not a man of war, a fire-eater, or a Brigadier, and Missouri only gave 34,000 Democratic majority. In 1874 the *Globe-Democrat* shook the "bloody shirt" more vigorously, and the effect was to increase the Democratic majority in Missouri to 40,000. In 1876 it flapped that emblem violently in the face of its opponents, and derided Civil-Service reform,—especially in the collection of the taxes on highwines,—and it had the pleasure of recording 58,000 Bourbon majority. In 1878 the *G.-D.* spat on Civil-Service reform, and it shook the "grand old bloody shirt" in the face of every Bourbon bull, and the bulls tossed the *G.-D.* 88,000 majority. This campaign the *G.-D.* tramples Civil-Service reform under its feet, and exalts the ensanguined garment on high, and the prospect now is the Bourbons will respond with 100,000 majority. After that figure is reached, the *G.-D.* will invite its party to disband rather than try some other than the "shirt" issue in Missouri. It has been industriously working to that end for several years.

The era of "harmony and good will" has brought forth a proposition, made to President Hayes, to have the National flag changed by placing under the union of stars a white heart, containing a lion and a lamb, surmounted with clasped hands. The accompanying letter explains that the lion and the lamb lying down together, with the clasped hands over them, typify the union of the States. The writer urges, as an argument for the proposed innovation, that some recognition should be had in our National standard, not only of the original Union, but of the second and greater Union between the once dissevered States. The letter is strangely vague as to which is the lion and which the lamb. It also fails to show the significance of the emblems. If any new signs were wanted on the National flag under Hancock and English, they would be a pair of revolvers crossed and a hand holding tissue ballots.

We should have suffered a great deal from the heat in St. Louis lately if we hadn't been cooled and refreshed by the assurance that it was hotter in Chicago than here. The thermometer can go as high as it pleases here, if it will only keep well up in the nineties in Chicago.—*St. Louis G.-D.*

After Chicago got St. Louis "well up in the nineties," she suddenly dropped low down in the eighties and left her neighbor up there frying in torrid heat. St. Louis is now playing the bluff game of Dr. Tanner, and pretends she likes to roast as he professes to thrive on starvation. Chicago hopes she enjoys it. As for this burg, it is not used to high heat, and prefers the comfortable summer-resort temperature which is nearly always found on this lake shore.

In 1867 Col. Forney said of Hancock: "When Gen. Hancock arrived and took command of the Fifth Military District, from every Rebel throat went up songs and shouts of joy, as his plans were all known to them. With sneer and jest they meet Union men and say, 'Now is come our day; Gen. Hancock has arrived and will see us righted.' The whole policy of Gen. Hancock so far foreshadowed tends to prove him unmistakably opposed to the provisions of the Military bill, and warrants the assertion of his entire sympathy with the old Secession element of this State [Louisiana] and city [New Orleans], who now find in him a true friend."

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, now a very stalwart Republican newspaper, hits the mark when it says:

> Hancock represents no policy, for he has no knowledge of civil affairs. If elected he will be the mere tool and instrument of his party's leaders; and these are ex-Confederate Democrats of the school of Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs. They will rule him, inevitably. *Somebody must*, and as the leaders of the party they stand the best chance.

That's it. Somebody *must* rule him, and who are so likely to do it as the men that elect him?

The strongest men in the Republican party of Cook County to-day are such men as Storrs and Swett on one side, and Hawes and Anthony on the other.—*Tribune.*

How many sides are there to the Republican party of Cook County? We thought it was a unit.—*Telegraph (Dem.).*

A cube is a unit and yet it has six sides. A globe has an inside and an outside; a man has a right and a left side, and so has a party, or, in military language, a right and left wing. You had better study up a little on the construction of solids and organizations.

We considerably wish that the Yazoo *Herald* and Okolona *States* would leave off a little in their enthusiasm for Hancock.—*Vicksburg Herald (Dem.).*

Hancock can't be elected except by the Yazoo and Okolona kind of fellows; and they have the best right in the world to support him with enthusiasm.

A letter said to be written by Hancock to Jere Black has appeared in the East. It closes with this stanza:

> Jerry, dear Jerry, come home to me now,
> And the sooner you come all the better,
> For O I am vainly a-knitting my brow
> To think what to say in that letter.

A bright little afternoon paper called the *News* has appeared in La Crosse, Wis. It is edited by a nephew of ex-Gov. Washburn, and is a sound Republican organ. It has special dispatches and snappy editorial comments, and starts off with a promise of great usefulness.

Mansard-Roof Mullett and Turncoat Forney are out for Hancock, but they don't weigh quite as much as Judge Orton, of Wisconsin, and District-Attorney Lathrop, of Massachusetts, who are out for Garfield.

Hamilton County, Ohio, has finally been counted up, with this result:

	1880.	*1870.*
Cincinnati	255,694	216,239
Whole county	315,207	260,406

Gain in ten years, 44,801.

Gen. Hancock will be assigned to the Department of Salt River early in November.—*Albany Journal.*

And he'll be required to subsist on the country.

Why should a prosperous country want a "change"?

PERSONALS.

Dr. Tanner is leading a fast life.

"I am better now."—*Don Cameron.*

The French believe it is safer to travel just after a bad disaster. If the same rule prevailed in this country, people wouldn't be at home more than two months in the year.

Vice-President Wheeler has started on another fishing trip,—this time to the White Mountains. If our estimable ruler ever gets a bite we hope the fact will be made public.

Prince Roland Bonaparte will soon marry Mlle. Marie Blanc, the daughter of Monaco Blanc. Her income annually is $160,000. The Prince's property consists of his title and about $150 worth of clothes.

A Michigan farmer heard that music would prevent bees from stinging, and he took his accordeon and went out and sat down by a hive. It appears from a local paper that the accordeon was recovered—after the bees had gone to roost.

De Banville, the poet, says of Mlle. Bernhardt that "she is the Muse of Poetry itself. She recites verse as the nightingale sings, as the wind sighs, and as the water murmurs." If De Banville isn't too busy we would like to have him tell the American people how Sarah performs when the discarded lover has stolen her only child and her husband is found riding in the park with a yellow-haired siren who has stolen away his heart. That's the time when New York actresses hump around and make the walls shake. No second-class acting will do in Chicago. We have seen too many true artists bite scenery to be deceived.

When we see a member of the Paragraphers' Association alluded to as "the young and talented Mr. ——," it is good betting his chief ascents in journalism have been when he has been derricked out of a job by astute employers.

We notice by a country paper that Junius Edwards, of Galesburg, Ill., has been mulcted in the sum of $3,500 for kicking a small boy out of a cherry-tree, but the account fails to state whether or not the boy got away with enough fruit to produce the colic. True journalism is very seldom found outside of large cities.

"An expert swimmer allowed himself to be affected by the taunts of jokers at Atlantic City, and to prove his ability undertook to swim a certain distance under water. He was drowned." We found this item in a column of the Boston *Globe* headed "Humorous and Otherwise." It is about the most otherwise paragraph of the season.

A boy in Reading, Pa., went in swimming, and for nearly two weeks suffered the most horrible agony in one of his ears. Laudanum, rabbit's oil, molasses, all were tried, but with no effect, and the boy was afraid he would die with the pain. At last he felt something hard in the lobe of his ear, and his mother succeeded in pulling a minnow out. It had taken refuge there while the boy was diving.—*New York Times.* With this little lie for a foundation, and the additional statement that the boy went swimming Sunday, an orthodox Sunday-school book could be readily constructed.

SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The fallacy of what German Democratic papers tell their readers—viz.: that Hancock will draw the votes of a great many German Republicans in the November election—is excellently demonstrated by the Cincinnati *Volksblatt* in the following: "If Grant had been nominated, and a candidate as respectable as Hancock nominated in opposition to him by the Democrats, then, no doubt, German Republicans would, by thousands, have voted the Democratic ticket. As against Grant, at least one-half of the German Republicans would have cast their ballots for Hancock. But by the defeat of Grant the old political party relations amongst the Germans were not alone restituted, but made firmer than ever before. The German Republicans would only in the most extreme necessity have voted for a Democrat. And even in a case of extreme necessity they would have done so with a heavy heart. The great mass of the Germans are not Democrats, and have nothing in common with that party. Rather than to vote the Democratic ticket in case of Grant's nomination, they would have remained at home on election day. For this reason the news of Garfield's nomination was a 'message of joy' for the German Republicans, because it relieved them of the much dreaded necessity of voting for a Democratic candidate. As against Grant, they would have done so with alacrity, because they had many imperative reasons for such action. But there are no reasons in the world why the Germans should vote against Garfield, or why they should desert the party to which they naturally do belong at this moment, after the chief objection—the nomination of Grant—has been set at rest. If, therefore, the Democrats believe in, and rely on, a strong accession of German Republican voters, then they are fixing and preparing their bill of expenses without consulting the host. We neither can find any reasons which might induce the Germans to desert their party, nor do we perceive anywhere the symptoms for such intention which generally precedes such an important movement."

Relative to Mr. Hancock's petroleum speculation and his Presidency of Mann's swidling corporation, the *Westliche Post* says: "That his honest name was used to swindle hundreds of brave soldiers out of their saving, no doubt caused Gen. Hancock deep sorrow and regret. But for this sorrow and regret the soldiers who lost their money could not 'buy' even a glass of beer. The money was gone; not a cent was ever returned to the innocent victims, and Gen. Hancock was President of the corporation. His friends have attempted to defend him on the ground of his total inexperience in everything except military matters. This inexperience is well enough so far as it goes, but does not exculpate him entirely. It was his duty closely to scrutinize and investigate this thimble-rig and Mexican-drop concern before he permitted the use of his name to give respectability to the swindle and the use of his ponderous body and military trappings as a stoolpigeon to catch greenhorns and boobies. Fraud looked out of every corner of the concern so plainly and distinctly that even a child could touch it with its hands. The fraud was so coarse in its conception, as well as execution, that the swindle became as clear as day, and it must be regarded as a wonder that even a man who is a soldier, nothing but a soldier, and who knows nothing else but soldiering, could be 'bitten' in any such manner, and involuntarily assist in snatching the earnings from others as ignorant as himself. If this transaction had been performed in Germany, no power in the world, neither his high station nor his record as a soldier, could have saved Hancock from the Penitentiary, although he did not know, as his friends claim, anything of the fraudulent intentions of the real sharper whom he served as a stoolpigeon. This every one must admit who followed closely the business affairs in Germany during the years of inflation and swindle corporations after the war with France. And what is the moral of the unfortunate transaction? Keep your hands off all business you do not understand! Hancock is a good soldier; let him remain where he is. Of all those important and complicated questions, expressly those referring to commerce and finance, he knows no more than the man in the moon. He has even less knowledge of mankind, and a great deal less practical experience, than Grant had before he became President. If Hancock should be elected he would as President of the United States be 'bitten' in the same manner as he was 'bitten' as President of the 'United Service Petroleum Company.' Is the Solid South movement, whose tool Hancock is to-day, anything else but an immense 'United Service Petroleum Company'? Are the intentions of the Solid South, who placed Hancock at the head of their 'United Service Petroleum Company,' any different from the intentions of those in the North who, in 1865, swindled with their United Service Petroleum Company, Winfield Scott Hancock President, so many soldiers out of all they had? These respectable figure-heads are dangerous people in American business as well as in American politics!"

Garfield's letter of acceptance is heartily indorsed by all Republicans,—Liberals, Independents, and Stalwarts. Even those Republicans who are free-traders are not displeased with Garfield's arguments in favor of a protective tariff, as they expected nothing else from him. The *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* has the following: "Garfield's kind feelings towards the South are not empty words or demonstrations with him, as he has plainly proven by his support of President Hayes' Southern policy, but he is also decidedly opposed to the bloody doctrine of State-sovereignty. For Mr. Garfield the Union is a strong Nation, one and inseparable, whose duty it is to maintain the supremacy of its laws North and South, and to protect the citizens of all sections of the country in the exercise of the right of suffrage with all means at its command. This Mr. Garfield demands in the interest of the whole country and in the interest of the South. His determination to suppress bulldozing and election-frauds in the Southern States, as compared with the weak-kneed attempts on the part of Mr. Hayes in the same direction, is very encouraging."

The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* has the following on the same subject: "Mr. Garfield's letter is a plain, straightforward, business document. All rhetoric, arabesques, and oratorical phrases he has carefully avoided, but in simple and dignified language he lays his political '*credo*' before the American people. He mentions the fact that the principles enunciated by the Republican party in Chicago are and have been the principles of that party for years; that they are that party's honest convictions and not a temporary experimental policy, inducements, or sign-boards to catch votes. He hits the Democratic party a severe blow by this statement, because the principles declared in its platform are those which stand in direct opposition to the action and political tenets of the Democrats. We are positive that this letter will be read with a great deal of interest and accepted with enthusiasm by all Republicans throughout the country. Ohio is sure for Garfield, and so is Cincinnati and Hamilton County."

The *Staats-Zeitung* has the following: "Perhaps Garfield is now 'capores' since Max Horwitz, as appears from the *Berliner Tageblatt*, has declared for Hancock and against Garfield. Another Berlin sheet says of Garfield that he is the champion of the Greenbackers. This is sublime ignorance. To call Garfield the champion of the Greenbackers,—the man who is, in fact, the champion of hard money, who was elected one of its honorary members by the greatest politico-economic associations of England,—is about the same as if an American paper would call Lasker the champion of the Centre in the German Parliament, or point to Eugene Richter as the leader of the straight-laced Prussian Conservatives."

The New Jersey *Freie Zeitung* reasons very sensibly about a man with a pretty mustache and prettier goatee, who is not a statesman, and a man with brain, a full beard, and a statesman, and comes to the following conclusions: "If a great industrial corporation has to elect a President, the shareholders do not ask these questions about the persons who are candidates for that office: Do they wear corsets, have they pretty mustaches, can they dance well, ride well, fence well, and talk silly nonsense well to women, etc.; but they demand to know if they possess the necessary experience, are they judges of character to select suitable employés, and have they the required knowledge and business tact to conduct the business machinery? These are the same questions which the people of the country, of this great industrial corporation of the United States, will have to decide in the coming November election. If they think that Herr von Hancock has more political experience, is a better judge of mankind, and is a greater statesman than Mr. James A. Garfield, then they would be derelict in their duty to themselves, as well as all others interested,—chiefly those to whom the American Nation owes certain little bills in the shape of bonds and promises to pay,—if they did not vote for Herr von Hancock. If, on the contrary, the American people are of the opinion that Mr. James A. Garfield is the better statesman of the two,—more experienced and more reliable in every other respect as an officer of a civil Government,—then they should vote against Herr von Hancock and for Mr. Garfield. But they may vote as they please; the Union will not exactly go to destruction whichever way they vote. In the case of Hancock's election we will have, to say the least, a few years of hard times again, beginning with an increase of our National debt, the watering of our currency, payment and indemnification of Southern claims and losses, breaking down of all necessary barriers to protect our home industries, finally ending with a general crush, closed factories, an army of bankrupt business men in the foreground, and lots of tramps in the background. But even all this the country could stand and surmount. Of course bad and hard times are better for those who are directly interested and affected thereby, as the most of our readers undoubtedly understand from their own former experiences. Therefore, every one should at least attempt to consider the great political questions of the day soberly and in a businesslike manner. They should consider furthermore that the country at present stands in no need of any military talents whatever, because the only enemies of our Republic are not marching against us with bayonets and cannons, but with 'bills,' 'claims,' and 'indemnifications.'"

The *Pittsburger Volksblatt* (Ind. Rep.) has the following: "Hancock should resign as Major-General of the regular army of the United States, because it would be a breach of military discipline and etiquet to place himself as candidate for the Presidency on the platform of the Democratic party, which denounces President Hayes, the constitutional commander of the army and navy, as a swindler and a cheat. This is demanded by Republican newspapers. We hope that matters and things will not be pushed as far as that. No doubt Hancock is rich enough that he can live without the salary ($7,500) of a Major-General. If necessary his party should be so generous as to present him one or two hundred thousand dollars so that he can go without any hindrance into the coming campaign. Tilden might roll out one of his barrels, and all trouble would be obviated. For President Hayes this situation must also be very disagreeable. We do not believe that he is very desirous, in case Gen. Hancock should refuse to abdicate, to proceed against him under the regulations. But if he should eventually refuse to do so, his party friends would ferociously attack him."

The Chicago *Neue Freie Presse* knows all about Gen. de Hancock's corset. It says: "Maj.-Gen. Hancock is so positively convinced of his election to the Presidency of the United States that he has already ordered his inauguration-corset. The most fashionable of all fashionable tailors, the celebrated Worth of Paris, will 'build' it for the illustrious and immense General, and, as intimated, it will be a masterpiece of workmanship, in which the colossal three hundred pound ponderosity of the gallant soldier and statesman (?) will look very bewitching, captivating, and enticing. The material for this inauguration-corset, which may hereafter occupy a place in history alongside the famous leather breeches of the Guelphs, will be Bavarian blue *moire antique*, edged with real Brussels lace. On the back the monogram of the De Hancocks will be embroidered in gold, and in front the Hancockian arms and escutcheon will appear, while immediately over the heart will be found in silver embroidery the words: 'General Order No. 40.' Particular care will be taken in the selection of the whalebone braces and stays so as to avoid all danger of a collapse of the corset while the ceremony of inauguration is taking place, so that the good impression upon the people may not be destroyed. In one word, no money and no labor will be spared to make the Hancockian inauguration-corset a triumph and success of the art of tailoring. If the same should arrive in this country soon enough, the fat-squeezer will be exhibited on Broadway, New York, where ladies can admire it to their palpatating hearts' content."

GARRISON'S PROXIES.

The Story of the New York Loan & Improvement Company's Election.

New York Herald, July 15.

The new Directory of the New York Loan & Improvement Company organized for 1880-'81, in Mr. José F. Navarro's office yesterday, by choosing for President Mr. Navarro and for Vice-President Mr. Arthur Leary. The Executive Committee are: George J. Forrest, Chairman: A. V. Stout, José F. Navarro, John Baird, A. M. Billings, William R. Garrison, Arthur Leary, Fausta Mora, and John J. McCook. The inspectors of the next election are Messrs. Mortimer Ward and William Tobin. The rumors that were afloat yesterday in relation to the election on Tuesday were cleared up through a gentleman who bought some of the $6,000,000 of stock that was recently thrown upon the market, but who has not made himself conspicuous in the Company's affairs. He says that Mr. Pullman started for Chicago prior to the closing of the polls on Tuesday in full confidence in the election of the regular ticket, the only ticket that had been seen in the office of the Company up to the time of Mr. Pullman's departure, and which was as follows: For Directors—George M. Pullman, José F. Navarro, John Baird, A. M. Billings, William R. Garrison, Horace Porter, George J. Forrest, William Adams, Jr., and John J. McCook; for inspectors of election, Mortimer Ward and William Tobin. But after Mr. Pullman had started for Chicago, leaving Gen. Horace Porter to vote on 5,000 shares in the interest of the Pullman-Porter-Field party, Mr. William R. Garrison entered the Company's office with a scratched ticket and voted that ticket on upward of 11,000 shares, and the count showed that the 11,000 shares had defeated Messrs. Pullman, Porter, and William Adams, Jr., and elected in their stead Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank; Mr. Fausta Mora, of Paris, and Mr. Arthur Leary, one of the Directors of the Shoe and Leather Bank. Rumor had it early yesterday that the election was followed by a disturbance, but rumor was wrong. The result was a surprise to the party represented by Mr. Pullman, Gen. Porter, and Mr. Cyrus W. Field, and that is all. Mr. Garrison had merely retaliated upon Messrs. Pullman & Co. for their course a year ago in electing as President of the Manhattan "L" Road Mr. George Harris, Vice-President and General Manager of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad. Mr. Garrison, who had disliked their making Mr. Harris President of the Manhattan "L" Road, had gathered up all the proxies he needed, and then turned the tables upon the Pullman party by putting them out of the Directory of the New York Loan & Improvement Company.

It was impossible yesterday to get the Pullman side of the story of Tuesday's election, as Mr. Pullman was on his way to Chicago. Mr. Field was out of town, looking for a place for an invalid daughter's summering. Mr. Adams was out of town, and Gen. Porter was sought in his office in vain.

WHEAT IN BALTIMORE.

The Annual Movement of Grain from the West Sets in Much Earlier Than Usual.

Baltimore, July 15.—The *American* has the following in regard to the movement of wheat at this port:

"Yesterday was the first day of the year that the stock of wheat in elevators reached up over 1,000,000 bushels, and still large shipments continue to come in at something over 400,000 bushels per day. This, however, does not prove anything, except that the season when the West sends her great crops to the seaboard has set in earlier than last year. It will be recollected that the great glut in wheat, when the elevators were full and demurrage for standing car-loads was beginning to sicken the grain merchants here, occurred last year in November but if such a thing occurs this year it will be about the last of August.

"The receipts yesterday were about 260,500 bushels from the West and 32,000 from the South by sailing vessels, making in all 292,500 bushels. Day before yesterday there were 416,000 bushels. The largest receipts last year on the records of the Corn Exchange were 450,000 bushels, on July 29, and last year the stock in the elevators amounted to 1,800,000 bushels, or just little less than they were able to take in. The stock now in elevators is 1,088,397 bushels. Last Monday it was 451,443 bushels, not including corn, which amounts to 620,381 bushels. Thirty-nine car-loads of wheat were inspected and graded yesterday."

THE BOTTOM DROPS OUT.

Cincinnati, O., July 16.—In Portage County, near Streetsboro, the bottom has dropped out of a spot about 200 feet in diameter, leaving a pond of great depth. The drop took about 150 feet of the public road, and the place now looks as if an earthquake had occurred.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Chastine Cox Hanged in the Tombs Jail Yard in New York,

For the Murder of Mrs. Hull on the Night of June 20, 1879.

The Colored Culprit Perfectly Cool Throughout the Entire Proceedings.

A Mysterious Case in Cleveland Proves to Be a Murder.

HANGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, July 16.—Chastine Cox was hanged at 8:30 o'clock this morning for the murder of Mrs. Hull on the night of June 10, 1879. He slept soundly from 12:30 until 5 a. m. His cell door was kept open, and a large lamp placed on the floor outside revealed the entire interior to the watchful gaze of Deputy Sheriffs Aarons and Day and Keeper Price, who were on guard in the corridor. The slightest movement of the condemned man brought all three to the door. At 5 o'clock exactly Cox awoke of his own volition, and, rising, sat up on the side of his cot. Deputy Aarons was instantly inside the cell.

"Good morning, Mr. Cox," he said cheerily.

"Good morning," responded the prisoner in a strong voice.

"How do you feel?" asked Aarons.

"I feel pretty well, thank you," was Cox's answer.

The Deputy then retired and permitted him to make his toilet, after which Cox busied himself for some moments in

PACKING A SMALL VALISE.

This finished, he knelt a short time in prayer, and then announced himself ready to receive the ministers. The Rev. Sidney G. Law, the Prison Chaplain, had occupied cell No. 3 during the night. He had been up since 4 o'clock writing out the prayer he intended to offer at the gallows. The Rev. James H. Cook, of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church (colored), had slept in cell No. 4, and was up and seated near an open window at the end of the corridor. Mr. Cook responded at once, and Mr. Law arrived a few moments later. At 5:30 the Rev. John S. Hector, of the colored Methodist Church, Paterson, N. J., joined the others. For some time the voices of the four men

CHANTED MOODY AND SANKEY HYMNS,

Cox's being easily distinguished above the rest. A slight movement in Balbo's cell at the time attracted the attention of the keeper, who peered in and asked him how he did. He answered, "Verra badda," "Verra badda." He was on his knees praying and crying bitterly.

Shortly after 6 o'clock Cox's breakfast, consisting of a bowl of coffee and eggs and toast, was taken in to him. He ate heartily, and sent for and drank an additional bowl of coffee.

NO STIMULANTS OF ANY KIND

were administered to him. Nor did he smoke, a luxury of which he has been very fond. His time until 8:20 was entirely taken up in religious devotions. He manifested no weakness of either voice or muscles. Shortly before 8 the Rev. Thomas E. Franklin (colored), of Melrose, arrived and joined in the devotional exercises. While the quintet were singing, "Oh, I'm So Glad that Jesus Loves Me," Cox's counsel called. They asked Cox whether he had any last request to make. He answered only one,—that they would take care of his brother. They promised to do so, congratulating him that, holding the belief he did, he possessed the certainty of entering upon a blissful future. Mr. Law remarked there could be no doubt of that. Cox, in bidding his counsel good-by, expressed the hope that he would meet them in Heaven.

Meantime his friends had been

MAKING A FINAL EFFORT

in his behalf. A delegation of them visited the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 7.15 a. m., and sent this message to Gov. Cornell's room:

"The Committee sent to Albany by a large meeting of your fellow-citizens to see you in reference to the fate of Chastine Cox, have returned this day, and respectfully ask only a few minutes of your time."

The messenger returned with the information that he could get no response to his knocks. The clerk at the desk ordered him to return and hammer at the door with all his force. He did so, and the noise he made was distinctly heard down-stairs, but the Governor was not to be moved. The delegations were forced to take their departure much dissatisfied.

At 8:26 Sheriff Bowe, Under-Sheriff Stevens, and the principal executioner, a butcher named Harris, entered Cox's cell, and the Sheriff

READ THE DEATH-WARRANT.

While Harris was busy pinioning the condemned man's arms, placing the noose, and adjusting the black cap, Cox did not flinch, but his countenance took on a rigid expression, as though he was controlling himself by strong effort. He was attired in an old ill-fitting coat of basket diagonals, a pair of black cloth pantaloons, a white shirt, without collar or necktie, and slippers. The end of the noose hung down upon his breast.

It was exactly 8:30 when the procession emerged into the prison yard. Cox walked behind the Sheriff, with Mr. Law on one side and Mr. Cook on the other. The two other colored ministers followed, and then came the Deputy-Sheriffs, two and two. The condemned man maintained an erect and soldierly bearing. Recognizing friends in the crowd, he nodded right and left half a dozen times on his way out, and even smiled faintly. The clergyman struck up the hymn, "Must Jesus bear the cross alone, and all the world go free?" and Cox

JOINED IN WITH APPARENT FERVOR.

The executioner was seated on a chair beyond the gallows, awaiting them, and his assistant, Simmons, was inside the inclosure, ready to cut the rope at the Under Sheriff's signal. When the procession reached the instrument of death, Cox was faced about directly under the dangling rope. There was no platform, and he stood upon the bare stones. The Rev. Mr. Law stationed himself at his side, and the colored ministers clustered in front of the inclosure on the left. The Deputy-Sheriffs formed in double line across the yard.

At this moment

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE

occurred, as the legitimate result of the execrable management which characterized the admission of the 260 spectators. By Sheriff Bowes' orders, the crowd had been squeezed in the rear of the yard by the police. Before the Deputy-Sheriffs had all emerged from the prison door the roughs made a rush which swept the police from their feet and carried a fighting, struggling, swearing mob almost to the foot of the gallows. The voice of the clergyman was

DROWNED BY OATHS

and epithets too vile to print. Men were hurled from side to side, their clothing torn, and their persons bruised. No provision had been made for the accommodation of the press. They were compelled to mingle with the crowd, and they and the more respectable portion of the spectators were violently thrust to the rear.

Meantime the Rev. Mr. Law was praying. His sing-song delivery lengthened his words out in a manner that seemed interminable. Cox's lower jaw dropped, leaving his mouth open, and he began to sway from side to side, after the custom of his race. The Sheriff, mistaking this as an indication of weakness, nervously requested the minister to stop. The executioners arose, clasped the ring of the noose into the catch of the end of the rope, and

PULLED DOWN THE BLACK CAP.

At this moment the Rev. Mr. Hector stepped forward, and, grasping Cox's pinioned hand, asked him, "How is it?" The condemned man returned the grip, and answered steadily, "All is well." These were his last words. The next instant (8:35) Under-Sheriff Simmons gave the signal, by passing his handkerchief across his brow. The assistant executioner, who was watching through a gimlet-hole in the board inclosure, let the ax fall, and Cox's body shot six feet into the air, coming down with a sharp thud. He swung slowly around for half a minute, and then began to struggle. His shoulders rose and fell several times, his legs were slightly drawn up, then his body bent backward in the form of a rigid arc, remaining so for a moment or two, and dropping limp. These contortions continued four and a half minutes, and then ceased. After he had hung nine minutes

THE BODY WAS LOWERED,

and the doctors began to take observations. Cox's pulse was then beating at the rate of 126 to the minute. The pulsations of the heart gradually diminished in frequency and strength. After Cox had hung fifteen minutes they were still beating intermittently at the rate of [illegible] eight to the minute. A minute later they, too, had ceased.

A young man among the spectators fell in a faint at this point, creating a temporary diversion. The body was allowed to remain suspended thirty-five minutes, and then lowered into a casket of black walnut. Coroner Herrmann then took charge, and held an inquest.

The physicians made an examination, and found that death was by dislocation of the spine. They said it was painless, that sensation ceased the moment the weight fell. The jury returned a verdict of death by judicial hanging.

In the Coroner's certificate Cox's description is given thus: "Chastine Cox (colored), male; 33 years; married; native of Virginia; resident of New York eight years; cannot read or write."

Cox weighed 172 pounds this morning.

The moment the inquest was over the lid was screwed on, a velvet pall thrown over the casket, and this placed in an undertaker's covered wagon and driven to the undertaking establishment of Charles A. Benedict.

A LARGE CROWD

of whites and negroes ran after it the entire way, obstructing travel on both sides of the street, and then stood gaping open-mouthed as the casket was taken from the wagon into the undertaker's. The body was deposited in an ice-box in the rear room. The casket was then turned over to the workmen to be relined. All day long a stream of people, white and black, men and women, besieged the store begging for a sight of the executed man.

The body of Cox will remain at the undertaker's until Sunday morning, when it will be removed to the colored Methodist Episcopal Church. The interment will take place in the Cemetery of the Evergreens, East New York, where a small plot has been purchased for the purpose.

A CLEVELAND MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Cleveland, O., July 16.—On the morning of July 5 the body of an unknown man was found in the lake, near the Union depot. After he had been buried by the authorities, it became known that his name was Edward Rosal, a sailor who lived on the West Side. Grave suspicions were held as to the cause of his being found in the lake, two employés of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company having made the statement that they had seen two men and a woman fighting in the railroad yards near the lake on the previous evening. In addition to this was the volunteered statement Mrs. Rosal made, that she, her husband, and her cousin, Paul Grimm, were taking a walk when Rosal suddenly left them to look for work, and was not seen again. To-day Mrs. Rosal and Grimm were arrested on suspicion of being the murderers of Rosal. The woman confessed to Superintendent Schmitt this afternoon that her husband, being drunk, had quarreled with her, and Grimm interfered. During the scuffle on the railroad track she became frightened and ran away. Grimm afterward came home and said to her that he had fixed her husband, and she would not be struck by him again. The position of the drowned man, when found, was on all-fours in about two feet of water. The supposition is that his murderer, after stunning him by choking, held him by main force under water until he was drowned. It has been ascertained that on shipboard the husband and cousin were continually quarreling about the woman, and on one occasion Rosal had both eyes swelled shut from a contest. Parties who came over with them from Germany state that Rosal was warned not to travel with his cousin for fear of his life.

FRAUDULENT LAND SALES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Leavenworth, Kas., July 16.—It has just been developed that for the last year or two parties in the State of Ohio have carried on a gigantic business in the fraudulent sale of a certain class of lands in Marshall County. On one or two occasions the public has been warned against the purchase of lands in that county from certain individuals. Lorain County, Ohio, from which it is receiving a greater immigration than any other score of counties, has been the field of active operations in the swindling business. Hundreds of persons in that section, of limited means, who purchased with the purpose of becoming permanent residents in Marshall County, have been victimized. The seller generally furnishes, or at least produces, what purports to be an abstract of title, brief and bearing hardly a resemblance to the true abstract. The lands thus sold, and to which no title whatever is conveyed, are what are here known as the Larimer lands, lying in the northern portion of Marshall County.

JEROME & CO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, July 16.—Young Lawrence Jerome, Patchell, and McGibbon were before Justice Duffy to-day for final examination in relation to their holding of Brayton Ives' securities. Their defense was that they meant to keep the securities until they could get the reward, but never had a thought or intent to appropriate them. Jerome laid stress, moreover, on the fact that he and Patchell were on a big spree, and only half conscious of what they were about. Mr. McGibbon explained that he refused to do anything but try to get back the securities to their owner without the exposure of his friend. Lawyer Purdy claimed that he had a right to the reward offered, as he gave the first information to the police. Justice Duffy reserved his decision, but reduced Patchell's bail to $3,000. He has had far the hardest time of it, being shut up in the Tombs all this time.

DOUBLE MURDER.

St. Louis, July 16.—The *Republican's* special from Hillsboro, Mo., says: "While Andrew Wilson, a farmer living on Beg River, was driving along the road to Dry Creek, accompanied by a young lady named Schultz, they were fired upon by some unknown person concealed in the brush. A ball passed through the upper part of Miss Schultz's chest, killing her, then penetrated Wilson's head, inflicting a mortal wound. No clew to the murderer.

BOGUS DIPLOMAS.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 16.—Eleven thousand of Dr. Buchanan's bogus diplomas are current throughout the world. A list of those diplomas which were not antedated will be published, with directions for applying twenty-one different methods of detecting the antedated diplomas and establishing their fraudulent character. The doings of the National Eclectic Medical Association, which under Buchanan's management sold its diplomas for $5, will also be laid bare.

FOR LIFE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Cairo, Ill., July 16.—George Kohl, charged with the murder of an old gentleman named Whitcomb, in this county last March, was arraigned in court to-day and was sentenced by Judge Harker to the Penitentiary for life.

THREE YEARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 16.—John Hunter, James Whaling, and John White, three of the burglars arrested here recently, were to-day sentenced to imprisonment in the House of Correction for three and a half years.

LOST HIS SIGHT.

Columbus, O., July 16.—J. S. Rickley, President of the Capital City Bank, who was shot on Tuesday by Andrew Eichenberg, is slowly recovering, but will lose both of his eyes, the ball having cut the flesh beneath them.

DISPOSED OF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 16.—John Darnly, a lightning-rod agent who recently swindled a citizen of Chicago out of $25, was sent up to-day for six months.

CANADA.

The Smuggled Print-Paper—Purchase of the Canada Pacific—The Destitution in Ireland—Grand Trunk Railway—Union of the Maritime Provinces—The Murderer of George Brown.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Montreal, July 16.—B. Hynes, Special Agent of the United States Treasury, Chicago, is in the city searching for information concerning the print-paper he recently made a heavy seizure of at Chicago, and is engaged in collecting valuations.

The city is crowded with American excursionists.

The growing dissatisfaction in Montreal regarding the Government's action on the free port question is shown by the meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday, in which the President asserted that the Harbor Commissioners showed much more anxiety to accede to the wishes of the Government than to support the city's interest.

The *Gazette* this morning, in a carefully-worded article, looks forward to the purchase of the Pacific Railway by an English syndicate, when it says the Government will be in a position to make a considerable reduction in the dues of the carrying trade.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Ottawa, July 16.—Father Whalen, Secretary to Bishop Duhamel, will shortly leave the city for Montreal. He has decided to join the Oblates of St. Mary.

Bishop Gillooly, of Elphin, Ireland, in a letter to Bishop Duhamel, of this city, says: "Your present help comes most opportunely, when the distress of many of our poor people is turning to destitution. We shall have a hard struggle during the next six weeks with hunger and sickness, but I have great hope that the generous help that is still coming to us from abroad will carry us through our difficulties. The weather is, thank God, most favorable for the crops, and so far they give promise of an early and abundant harvest. This prospect cheers our poor, hopeful people, and keeps up the courage of the Relief Committee as well."

The Government has been successful in its efforts to crush the Coteau Bridge scheme, and there is no doubt that the Grand Trunk Railway has obtained possession of the Canada Atlantic Railway Company's charter. The rumor is, that the Grand Trunk will construct the line from Ottawa City to a point of junction on its main line, but will not erect the bridge at Coteau. All freight for the East will go via Montreal and the Victoria Bridge. The purchase and construction of this road will make the distance between Ottawa and Montreal, it is said, actually shorter than by the present Government Railway along the Ottawa River. It is also stated on good authority that the Grand Trunk Company has purchased the charter of the Toronto & Ottawa Railway. Business men in Ottawa are much alarmed at the prospect of this huge railway monopoly being created, which will give the Grand Trunk two distinct roads from Toronto to Montreal, making Ottawa merely a way-station on the new road when it is built.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Montreal, July 16.—An unknown disease is sweeping off horned cattle to an alarming extent within a radius of twenty miles of Pictou, Nova Scotia. The disease is contagious, and farmers are very much alarmed. Some have been ruined. Hundreds of animals have died, and the disease is spreading.

Mr. G. Reeves, iron merchant of this city, and Mr. J. V. King, a well-known expert from Painesville, O., have just paid a visit to the magnetic-ore mines at St. Jerome, with excellent results. The visit was to ascertain whether there was a promise of a sufficient quantity of the ore to justify working, and, the results being satisfactory, working will commence shortly.

A rather strange story comes from St. Cesaire, concerning the dead body of a man named Codere, which was found nude, lying face upward, in a wagon from which the horse had been removed. The clothes of a man named Girard were found near at hand; and the latter stated that he had traded his suit of clothes with Codere for the latter's horse, and then went home naked. Medical men say Codere died from heart-disease; but there is nothing to show that a post-mortem was held by them, and the fact ascertained.

Col. McNeil, Equerry to the Queen, has left for New York. He will return with Prince Leopold to this city. The American customs-authorities have received orders to pass Prince Leopold's baggage without inspection.

The question of union of the Maritime Provinces is again being discussed by the Maritime press. By the last census the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island are shown to have a combined population of 766,394. They have three Lieutenant-Governors, three Upper Houses, and three Houses of Assembly, with all the staff appertaining to each of them. The Province of Quebec has a population of 1,191,056, and that of Ontario a population of 1,620,851, and Ontario has not even a Legislative Council,—the joint population of Ontario and Quebec exceeding that of the three Maritime Provinces by upwards of 2,000,000. The Legislative and Executive expenses of the three Maritime Provinces amount to $140,000, a saving in which of at least $57,000 could be effected by union. Under the present arrangement, Ontario has eighty-eight representatives, or one for every 17,000 of the inhabitants; Quebec has sixty-nine, or one for every 18,000; while the three Maritime Provinces have a total of 158 persons employed in making laws for less than 800,000 people.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Toronto, July 16.—On Friday, the 23d inst., George Bennett will be executed in the jail-yard, for the murder of the late Hon. George Brown, unless the executive authorities commute the sentence of death in the meantime, which is generally regarded as an improbability. The doomed man is preparing to meet his fate, and seems rather to prefer the scaffold to languishing in prison during the remainder of his life. He spends a great deal of time in reading books and newspapers, and in talking over the affair which has condemned him to die on the scaffold. The defiant and reckless air he assumed at the Assizes has disappeared, and his thoughts now turn on the awful position he occupies, and, under the constant administrations of Father Egan, he is preparing for the other world. This priest visits the jail daily, and has been mainly instrumental in bringing about the material change that has taken place in Bennett's mind. He enters wholly into the priest's service, and has every confidence in the future,—having little, if any, fear of death.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine: it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (a food): made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else makes flesh, and blood, and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is *not* sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, corner Madison and Fifth avenue.

The public will beware of a fraudulent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now being forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

An important advance in the manufacture of toilet soaps was the introduction of glycerine. The transparent soaps of J. & E. Atkinson really contain a large percentage of this valuable ingredient.

Iron in the Blood. Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef enriches the blood, aids digestion, cures dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, and female complaints.

Political Banners, Flags, and Portraits. Hojer & Graham, 97 Duane street, N. Y.

Travelers, stop at the Astor House, New York.

SHAKERS' SARSAPARILLA.

CANTERBURY SHAKERS' WORLD-RENOWNED SARSAPARILLA.

The Great Blood Purifier, Kidney Remedy, and Liver Medicine.

For half a century this remarkable combination of Shaker sarsaparilla, dandelion, yellow dock, mandrake, garget, black cohosh, Indian hemp, princes' pine, and the berries of juniper and cubebs, united with iodide of potassium made by the Society, has been the standard prescription of physicians and druggists. Not alone in its peculiar adaptation of the powers of herb to herb, root to root, and plant to plant does CORBETT'S SHAKERS' SARSAPARILLA excel all others, but in the growth, selection, and preparation of its ingredients is attained a perfection unknown in any other so-called medicine. Its claim to public approbation as the greatest blood purifier, liver and kidney remedy, rests upon the solid basis of REAL MERIT, which has stood the test of time. No other medicine has been so extravagantly praised by physicians and druggists. No other remedy so justly merits the confidence of the public.

Prescribed by Physicians

And Recommended by Druggists.

The Shakers' Sarsaparilla is just what it purports to be.—Dixi Crosby, M. D. I have long prescribed it, and think it a most valuable medicine.—Jeremiah Blake, M. D., Gilmanton, N. H. Have known it for nearly half a century. Our confidence in it is in no way impaired.—Carlton & Hovey, Druggists, Lowell. I speak with confidence of it, having prescribed it for eighteen years.—S. M. Dinsmore, M. D., Francestown, N. H. Give me the Shakers' Sarsaparilla in preference to all others.—C. A. Guilmette, M. D., Boston. I have the most unbounded confidence in its healing and renovating properties.—Wm. R. Preston, Druggist, Portsmouth, N. H. I consider it the best preparation made.—A. G. Wilbor, Druggist, Boston.

A Great Blood Purifier,

Kidney Remedy and Liver Medicine.

SHAKERS' SARSAPARILLA cleanses the blood of scrofula and all other impurities, excites the appetite, regulates the stomach and bowels, and increases the flesh. It prevents weakness and degeneration of the liver, kidneys, and urinary organs. It is a mother's remedy, regulating and strengthening the maternal functions. It purifies the female system of ulcerative weaknesses and debilitating humors, and expels the first symptoms of hereditary humors in children and youth. It is truly wonderful in nervous and general debility, emaciation and dropsy, invigorating and strengthening both the mental and physical forces.

Inquire for CORBETT'S SHAKERS' SARSAPARILLA, Prepared by the CANTERBURY SHAKERS, SHAKER VILLAGE, N. H., and sold by all Druggists. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.,

Chicago, Selling Agents.

☞ Enclose stamp for SHAKER MANUAL.

LADIES GOODS.

THE WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE.

To Sell Them at Once, we have

MARKED DOWN GRENADINES

Worth - 85c to 50c
Worth - $1.00 to 65c
Worth - $1.25 to 85c
Worth - $1.35 to $1

ELEGANT BROCADED GRENADINES

Worth $1.50 down to $1.10
Worth $2.00 down to $1.25

BARGAINS IN BUNTING.

40-in. All-Wool Bunting 40c, worth 50c
48-in. All-Wool Bunting 60c, worth 75c
44-in. All-Wool Bunting 75c, worth $1

Black Goods Department.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Madison and Peoria-sts.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

'Surplus Goods'

From Every Department

Heavily Marked Down

To insure sale before inventory, Aug. 1.

Bargains Worthy Attention!

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State-st. Washington-st.

MALT BITTERS.

MALT

UNFERMENTED

MALT BITTERS

TRADE MARK

Malt Bitters Company

MALT AND HOPS

BITTERS

Children.—Mental and physical weakness of youth has its origin, in the majority of cases, in defective nutrition. Food in sufficient quantities is taken, but it is not assimilated. The blood is pale, thin, and weak. There is no life in the little one, who pines in solitude, to the astonishment of friends and relatives. Now, what this young patient wants is something to nourish and strengthen the blood, increase the flesh, and build up the system. Nothing in medicine or dietetics can possibly equal MALT BITTERS. This incomparable nutrient is rich in bone and fat-producing materials. It assists digestion, cleanses and enriches the blood, and prepares the system to resist disease and debility. MALT BITTERS are prepared *without fermentation* from Canadian BARLEY MALT and HOPS, and warranted superior to all other forms of malt or medicine, while free from the objection urged against malt liquors.

Ask for Malt Bitters prepared by the Malt Bitters Company, and see that every bottle bears the Trade Mark Label, duly signed and inclosed in wave lines as seen in cut.

MALT BITTERS are for sale by all Druggists.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

KyS.Lottery

The Kentucky State Lottery Co. has regularly drawn, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, on Wednesday,

JULY 21.

First capitals, $20,000, $4,600, $2,000, $1,000, and 1,856 other prizes, amounting to $60,800. Tickets, $1.

For full particulars address

M. J. RICHMOND, Covington, Ky., or
G. UPINGTON, 509 Broadway, New York, or
FRED ERBY, 87 & 89 Washington-st., Chicago.

NOTICE.

Amendment to Rule 6 of the Rules Governing the Inspection of Grain in the City of Chicago, to take effect August 4, 1880.

RULE VI.—BARLEY.

No. 1 Barley shall be plump, bright, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 Barley shall be sound, of healthy color (bright or but slightly stained), not plump enough for No. 1, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain.

No. 3 Barley shall include slightly shrunken, and otherwise slightly damaged barley, not good enough for No. 2.

No. 4 Barley shall include all barley fit for malting purposes, not good enough for No. 3.

No. 5 Barley shall include all barley which is badly damaged, or for any cause unfit for malting purposes, except that barley which has been chemically treated shall not be graded at all.

This Rule shall be in force on and after August 4, 1880, but it is provided that all barley in store on said date inspected in under the rule hereby amended shall be inspected out in accordance with the provisions of said rule.

WM. M. SMITH,
GEO. M. BOGUE,
JOHN H. OBERLY,
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

July 14, 1880.

CHIROPODIST.

Stephens' **ALL RIGHT** SALVE, for Corns, Bunions, Cuts, Burns, Boils, Bruises. Druggists have it. Price, 25c per box.

VENANGO.

Recollections of an Oil Speculation Fifteen Years Ago.

The True History of Gen. Garfield's Connection with the Operation.

What G. S. Hubbard, Jr., Secretary of the Company, Says About It.

The Corporation Was a Bona Fide One for a Legitimate Purpose.

It, However, Proved Unsuccessful, and Failed in a Short Time.

Interesting Interviews with Several of the Stockholders.

They All Exonerate Gen. Garfield from Even a Shadow of Blame.

The Political Male Granny is a type of humanity not yet extinct even in Chicago. After a period of unpleasant seclusion from the public gaze he generally emerges in cold type and proceeds to show that he has not been dead, but merely sleeping. His favorit apology for waking up always begins with the modest statement, "It is not my desire to be dragged into print," and winds up with the cheering assurance, "but I will tell, with pleasure, all I know."

One of this species awoke out of sleep day before yesterday and "reluctantly" unburdened himself to the representative of the senior Democratic-alleged-independent-waiting-to-be-seen concern in this city for all he was worth. The damaging revelations in connection with Gen. Hancock's oil scheme, by which thousands of the boys in blue, just out of the army and with a few hundred dollars of pay which were burning holes in their pockets, and induced to sink their all in a purely on-paper concern which had the Democratic candidate's name at its head, made it necessary to supply a Roland for an Oliver, and the journalistic "Come-and-see-me" was ready for the emergency. The P. M. G. was not wanting. In short, he proceeded to get himself interviewed after the most approved style. After a characteristic display of mock modesty, he, of course, expressed his willingness to tell, "with pleasure," all he knew, though still protesting that it was not his "desire to be dragged into print."

The P. M. G. hadn't much to tell, but he proceeded to make the most of it. He had heard some years ago that Gen. Garfield was interested in a certain oil company,—not a snide concern with a special affinity for soldiers' wages, but a genuine, bona-fide corporation, with people of means behind it, including, if the P. M. G. had only remembered it, no less a person than the proprietor of the sheet to whose representative he had so "reluctantly" concluded to tell "with pleasure" all he knew. It is hardly necessary to say that the P. M. G. in this case was a Democrat,—not a very prominent one, but a member of that undelectable class who,

"Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just hesitate a fault, and hint dislike."

His story, reduced to the briefest compass, was that in the summer of 1865 somebody got him to go to the Sherman House, where some one wanted to see him on business. He went and was introduced to Gen. Garfield, who had with him a number of maps showing the location of

CERTAIN OHIO LANDS

in which oil was supposed to exist. The P. M. G. examined them and the papers bearing on them, but, not being much of a speculator, declined to have anything to do with the scheme. As far as his story goes, nobody but the very indefinit "somebody" who called on him ever intimated that he was to be roped into the thing. Certainly Gen. Garfield did not or the P. M. G. would have remembered it, which he did not. As far as the story would go to show, Gen. Garfield did not open his mouth, and the P. M. G., quite characteristically, did all the talking. When asked by his interviewer whether the oil region ever amounted to anything, the P. M. G. said he should judge not; that the lands were then comparatively worthless, and he failed to remember any Ohio oil strikes between then and now. In conclusion this exemplary old party remarked that he thought at the time it was a little singular work for a member of Congress to be engaged in, but the matter had passed out of his mind until the Hancock oil scheme was brought out.

There are a great many people in Chicago, and the knowledge of Gen. Garfield's connection with an oil company back in the days of the great oil excitement is not confined to any one man. The company is still remembered by those who invested in it with regret, but with one exception as far as heard from without the least reflection upon the honesty of those engaged in it. Of that exception more hereafter.

A VERY LITTLE FRESHENING

of old recollections recalled the fact that the Secretary of the oil company with which Gen. Garfield was connected—and it wasn't an Ohio oil company, by the way, either—was Gurdon S. Hubbard, Jr., of this city. A plain, business-like transaction, of course, needs no defense, but when facts are willingly perverted and inference is left to do the rest, it is just as well to indulge in a little investigation. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE accordingly called upon Mr. Hubbard at his office, No. 125 Dearborn street, yesterday, and obtained from him a fair and full history of the company and Gen. Garfield's connection with it.

"In the first place," said Mr. Hubbard, after extracting from his vault a couple of old books which bore the plainest marks of having gone through the big fire, "the Company was known as the Venango & Virginia Oil Company of Chicago, Ill., and was incorporated Aug. 31, 1865, by Thomas W. Phillips, of New Castle, Pa.; Daniel H. Wallace, also of New Castle; Gen. Garfield, then living at Hiram, O.; John Burt, of Detroit; and Thomas S. Dickerson, of Chicago."

"Where was its property situated?"

"In Venango County, Pennsylvania, and Wirt, Wood, and Pleasant Counties, West Virginia."

"Of what did the property consist?"

"It consisted of 147 acres in fee, and five acres in lease, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, and 1,319 acres in fee and five acres in lease in West Virginia, or, in all, 1,460 acres in fee and ten acres in lease, together with the ownership of one-half of the production of the famous Coquette Well, and a one-sixth working interest in the acre of ground on which it was located. For this interest in the Coquette, Phillips and the others had paid $200,000 in cash."

"How was the Company formed?"

"The property was conveyed by Phillips to, and is still owned by, the Venango & Virginia Oil Company. The owners of the property put it into the Company, and retained one-third of the stock."

"What was the capital stock?"

"It consisted of 250,000 shares, par value $10 each, and the subscription price $4. Gen. Garfield owned some of the land, and his share of the stock amounted to $10,000."

"Do you remember his being here in 1865, at the time which has been mentioned?"

"Very well. I had served on the same staff with him in the army, and knew him well, and when he came here I went to see him.

EVERYBODY WAS INTERESTED IN OIL

then, and he introduced me to Phillips and the others, who finally employed me as a broker to place the stock, and when the Company was formed I was made its Secretary. I had so much faith in the Company that I took my pay in stock."

"How much of it did you sell?"

"All that was sold here,—$500,000 worth. The balance was taken by the corporators."

"Who were the stockholders?"

Mr. Hubbard turned to the books and read off the names as well as the number of shares of stock held by each of the stockholders. The list was as follows:

Mahlon D. Ogden	3,500	John Burt	7,143
Charles Randolph	850	Alfred Cowles	2,000
Henry W. Hinsdale	2,000	William H. Rand	1,000
Underwood & Co.	5,000	Belden F. Culver	2,000
A. C. Badger	3,500	Col. R. H. Mason	2,563
Jacob Greenebaum, Jr.	4,000	Gurdon S. Hubbard	4,183
J. Y. Scammon	9,000	Thos. S. Dickerson	5,500
H. H. Honoré	19,800	H. N. Eldredge	2,000
Charles M. Smith	3,500	W. F. Storey & Co.	100
James A. Garfield	3,500	J. B. Briggs	500
James L. Reynolds	3,60	N. B. Kidder	125
E. S. Spinner	45	Samuel J. Walker	8,380
C. W. Gray	10	J. H. Trowbridge	125
Munson, Skinner & Co.	25	John H. Gale	285
T. W. Phillips	137,59	H. Z. Culver	2,285
Edward Ely	37	. S. Hubbard, Jr.	2,000
J. C. Stoughton	2	. A. Bradley	50
		. J. Burbank	150
		. W. Johnson	1,250

"Who were the officers of the Company?"

"M. D. Ogden was President, Charles Randolph Vice-President, Charles M. Smith Treasurer, and Gurdon S. Hubbard, Jr., Secretary."

"A number of the stockholders have since become insolvent, have they not?"

"Yes; but at that time there wasn't a bank in Chicago that had a better list of stockholders. Some have since become insolvent, and some are dead. That was fifteen years ago, you know, before the fire and the panic, and they were all at that time understood to be men of means."

"Did Gen. Garfield take an active interest in the formation of the Company?"

"I know that he asked me to sell the stock, and introduced me to Phillips and the others, who finally employed me for the purpose."

"What precautions did the future investors take before going into the project?"

"Before the stock was paid for the stockholders appointed a Committee consisting of A. C. Badger, T. S. Dickerson, and H. N. Eldredge to visit the property, examine titles, and so on. The Coquet well was then flowing from

450 TO 500 BARRELS DAILY."

"What did they report?"

Mr. Hubbard turned to a published copy of the report, from which the reporter made the following extracts:

"We would state that we have examined most of the property with a good deal of care, and find it as represented."

"The value of the Coquet well can be readily estimated. The value of the acre on which the well is situated cannot be well stated in figures."

"The value of the Boyd Tract and Pit-Hole property can only be estimated by comparison and proximity to producing wells. We are informed that $500,000 has been offered and refused for 150 acres adjoining the Boyd Farm, and similarly situated."

"The sixty-two acres on Pit-Hole Creek, Pa., while the value cannot be accurately stated, is, beyond all doubt, of immense value either for development or leasing. We believe it would be estimated by good judges of its value, with the royalty reserved, at not less than from $3,000 to $5,000 per acre."

"The value of all property on Pit Hole is very much enhanced by developments recently made."

"The United States well is flowing a constant stream, and is estimated to yield 1,000 barrels of oil per day; we should think an estimate of 800 barrels certainly reliable. There are also two wells, not much over 100 feet, and one a few rods distant, flowing, with the sucker rods in, from 300 to 500 barrels each. It is probable that when these rods are withdrawn each will equal the United States—say 800 or 1,000 barrels a day."

"Your Committee believe from observation that the lands of this Company on Kanawha River and Bull Creek are of the best character of Virginia oil lands."

"The Committee were highly pleased with all the lands visited by them, and they believe them to have been very carefully and judiciously selected, in view of getting none but good producing oil territory. They believe them to be worth the price asked for them, and cheerfully recommend the whole scheme to the stockholders."

THE COMPANY ORGANIZED.

"On the strength of this showing the Company was formed, the stock paid for, and matters went ahead, did they?" observed the reporter.

"Yes. As soon as the Company was formed, a working capital of about $35,000 was spent in sinking wells upon the property. The flowing wells, it was supposed, would keep on flowing forever. But the Coquete—one of the most profitable wells in the country—began to fail some time afterwards, and finally gave out,—stopped flowing. Pumping machinery was bought and put into it, but the yield was only fair. The Company's share per month never amounted to more than $300 or $400 net after the well stopped flowing. Five wells were put down in Venango County and four in West Virginia, but none of them was successful. After the funds of the Company were thus expended in developing its property, Phillips personally, at his own expense, put down four or five additional wells on the different properties, which also proved fruitless. The Company's assets consist of these 1,460 acres of land, some of which may prove valuable yet, and some may not. The Company was never formally wound up, and the taxes are still being paid by the Phillips brothers."

"How much was spent in developing the property?"

"From $40,000 to $50,000. The whole number of shares was 250,000, of which the original owners retained about 150,000, with the money which these subscribers paid in, for their property. The working capital was obtained from the sale of about 20,000 shares set aside for that purpose."

"Did Gen. Garfield ever induce anybody to take any stock?"

"I do not know that he did. The Rev. Mr. Stoughton, one of the subscribers, knew Garfield and took twenty-five shares of stock and got a couple of friends in Aurora to take a few shares. Gen. Eldredge, an old classmate of Garfield's, also took some."

"Have any of the stockholders ever complained of being roped into the scheme, either by Gen. Garfield—the influence of his name—or anybody else?"

"Nobody, so far as I know, has ever uttered a word of complaint until to-day, when Mr. Stoughton rather suddenly remembered that he always did think Gen. Garfield got some of his money."

"Now, did anybody ever make anything out of the property?"

"The stockholders certainly lost what they put in, and the original owners never got 50 per cent of what they paid for the property.

EVERYBODY LOST MONEY

that went into it, but Mr. Stoughton is the only man I have ever heard of who had any complaints to make. Phillips at that time was a man of almost fabulous wealth. The stockholders' own committee advised them that they couldn't do better than to put their money in. Everybody was investing in oil then, and the stock was secured on the reputation of the Phillips brothers, who had been peculiarly successful in the oil business, on the well-known character of the wells, so highly indorsed in the Committee's report, and without any reference whatever to the fact that Gen. Garfield, a member of Congress, was interested in the Company. We lost as many others did, but nobody has ever attributed to Garfield or the others anything but worthy motives in the entire transaction."

The reporter would certainly have seen Mr. Gurdon S. Hubbard, Sr., but for the fact that he is at present out of the city. His son stated, however, that his father, who is well known as a proverbially careful man, went into the project just as the others did, and that, while he had occasion to regret the venture, he had no complaints to make against anybody, or any criticism of any sort to offer in regard to the organization or management of the Company.

GEN. H. N. ELDREDGE.

The reporter also called upon Gen. Eldredge. The General, as is well known, was a classmate of Gen. Garfield at Williams, but, as a loyal Democrat, will, it is understood, vote for the candidate of his party, Gen. Hancock. In response to the reporter's request for information concerning the Company and Gen. Garfield's and his own connection with it, the General said:

"Now, I want to be fair and tell all I know about it. Some time in the summer of 1865, when the oil-fever was at its hight, who should come into my office, No. 51 Clark street, one day, but Jim Garfield. I knew, of course, that he was a member of Congress. Well, in the course of a long talk—we had not met for some time—he spoke of the uncertainty of political existence, told me of his poverty and his circumscribed circumstances, and spoke of the apparent chances there were to make money in the oil business. In short, he talked to me about as any enthusiast in the silver mines of Leadville would have talked to me a year ago to have interested me in a scheme to make money there. I was already imbued with the oil fever. Several of our clients had made large fortunes in oil, and I was ready to make some money in it myself. Garfield said some friends of his, who had made large fortunes, and who were owners of several successful ventures, were willing, and in fact wanted, to interest Chicago capitalists. Among my acquaintances were such men as C. B. Farwell, L. Z. Leiter, S. S. Hayes, and a score of others. I introduced Garfield to them, at my own suggestion and at his desire. A large number of capitalists were, or became, perfectly wild on the subject of oil. A committee was appointed, of which I was one, to examine the property in the oil region to be put into the Company. The special property was designated, but I can only remember just now one piece—an eighth interest in the famous Coquette well at Pit Hole. There was other property at Petroleum Centre and other points in Pennsylvania, and a large amount in West Virginia. The Committee went down and examined the property. At the time A. G. Morey had bought the famous oil-farm in Pennsylvania, upon which he was reputed to have made $250,000 in less than sixty days. We stayed at the farm all night.

EVERYTHING WAS EXCITEMENT.

Fortunes seemed to be made in a day. The Coquette was gurgling forth a stream of pure petroleum larger than an ordinary man's thigh. The new wells in West Virginia promised weath rivaling that of Ormus or of Ind. The property proposed to be conveyed purported to be owned by the Phillips brothers, reputed to be the most successful oil men in all that region and fabulously wealthy. Phillips knew Garfield as a Disciple preacher. On the report of the committee, which was enthusiastic on the subject, stock was subscribed for, to what amount I don't know. But this I do know: I paid in money not only for my stock but for all my expenses, believing as fully and implicitly as I believe in my existence that the stock was worth at least double its par value, although, as a matter of fact, I never received a dollar for it, or for my expenses. I was too glad to get into it to think about expenses. In fact, I considered myself specially complimented at being allowed to be a member of the Company, and I believe that Garfield felt the same way. If I had had my later experience, I am very positive that when this matter was at its crest tide, I should have realized upon what stock I had. I wish to say right here and now that I made a mortal enemy of one of my dearest friends and best clients—I was his best man at his wedding—by refusing to sell him one-quarter of my stock at its par value for cash. He is a good brother-Democrat, but it isn't necessary to give his name."

"The scheme impressed you as a perfectly honest one, did it?"

"I know it was an honest scheme, and everybody believed it so. I don't believe Garfield ever made anything out of it; I know I never did, and I never heard of anybody else who did."

"Was anybody roped in, either by the influence of Garfield's name or by anybody else?"

"In all that scheme I believe that Garfield acted as I did; that whatever he did he thought he was

DOING FOR THE BEST INTERESTS

of his friends; and that he believed then, as I believed, that every man who took stock in the concern would be sure to more than double his money. Phillips, in that day, was what Gov. Tabor, L. Z. Leiter, Senator Sharon, and Mackey put together are to the mining interest to-day; and as it is the belief of everybody now that whatever those men touch turns to silver, so we believed that whatever the Phillips brothers touched would turn to petroleum oil."

"In short, General, do you see anything to criticise, throughout the entire matter, except, perhaps, that a little hindsight is a vast deal better than any amount of foresight."

"So far as Garfield's connection with the Company is subject to criticism, I believe I am justified in saying that his motives and his actions were as honest and as void of criticism as those of any man in any commercial transaction that could be entered into, and I want to say right here and now that Garfield did not use, directly or indirectly, in the remotest manner, his official position in connection with the enterprise. I sincerely and firmly believe that every dollar of stock that was subscribed would have been subscribed if Thomas Phillips had come to me individually and Garfield had remained a thousand miles away. The mere fact that he was here, or the fact that he was an acquaintance of Phillips, did not, in my judgment, influence the subscription of a dollar. You see, it was a time when men from J. W. Doane and Field, Palmer and Leiter, down to the newsboy almost, were trying to invest in oil stocks. The names of great men were not what influenced people. It was the names of successful men—like Phillips—that did it."

All of which, coming from a professed believer in "blue pills, a brimstone hell, and the immaculate conception of the Democratic party," may be considered as a pretty fair expression of opinion from a politically impartial citizen.

MR. CHARLES RANDOLPH,

Secretary of the Board of Trade, who was the Vice-President of the Venango Oil Company when it was organized in this city, was sought out, and when the newspaper man came upon the scene of the gentleman's labors he found him busy with a meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade. When the session was over, THE TRIBUNE representative stated his mission.

"Yes," said Mr. Randolph, "I see it all at a glance. I know what you want. I expected some publicity would be made of this matter as soon as I saw Gen. Hancock's name paraded in the press in connection with an Oil Company. But Gen. Garfield wasn't President of this Oil Company. I had forgotten all about it until this Hancock Oil Company talk came up. Then I recollected that I had lost something like $4,000 in the Venango Oil Company. But I never blamed anybody for it, and I don't think that any of the stockholders ever did."

"But what about Gen. Garfield's connection with the Company?"

"That's all very easily explained. Gen. Garfield came to this city with Mr. Phillips, of Phillips Bros., of Pennsylvania, whose mission was to sell some oil lands. He wanted to organize a company in this city. Gen. Garfield introduced Mr. Phillips. Mr. Phillips had been a successful man in the oil business—if not the most successful—up to that time. I don't know as Gen. Garfield had any interest in the lands, or that he made a dollar out of the transaction. I don't think he did. Neither he or Mr. Phillips urged anybody to invest. They simply showed and described what they had to sell, and they didn't seem to want anybody to invest unless he thought the property was offered cheap enough. Upon the statements made by Mr. Phillips a committee of well-known and reputable business men was selected to go down to Pennsylvania and examine the property. Understand, up to that time not a cent had yet been invested. The *Times* stated that the oil property was in Ohio. There wasn't a foot of it in that State. It was located in West Virginia and Pit Hole, Pa. As I told you, a committee of reputable gentlemen went over the lands. They came back well satisfied. They reported that the Pennsylvania property alone was worth all that was asked for the 2,000 acres. This property was at Pit Hole, and upon the representations of the Committee we agreed to buy and we did. Gen. Garfield had no connection in any way with the transactions, and he was not a Director of the concern, and I don't know that he was even so much as a stockholder."

"Then you invested because you thought you had a good thing?"

"Yes. The late Mr. Mahlon D. Ogden was President of the Company, and the interests were bought by the parties because they thought that they were worth the money, and not from any of the representations made either by Mr. Phillips or Gen. Garfield, but upon the strength of the report of the Committee of the responsible gentlemen who were sent down."

"Who was this Committee?" the reporter asked.

Mr. Randolph smiled and said: "It was composed of reputable men who lived in Chicago, and as respectable as any in it. The property

PAID CONSIDERABLE REVENUE,

but it was afterwards sunk in digging—boring I believe they call it—more wells in both West Virginia and Pennsylvania. I don't know how much the property paid, but I know the thing finally played out. I don't know that Gen. Garfield had one dollar's worth of interest in it, but it is true that he introduced Mr. Phillips to me and to other gentlemen, and I believe he was present at one, and perhaps two meetings of the Company. The first offer was for 2,000 acres. Phillips was a known expert in oil. Whether he was a Campbellite or not I don't know. He was a religious man, straightforward and honorable. I don't think that Gen. Garfield was interested with him. Mr. Phillips presented his scheme and we thought that there was money in it, and upon that theory we invested. It was an open transaction. There was no disposition upon any one's part to speculate in the stock. As far as I know, all the original stockholders held on to their shares, and very little, if any, ever changed hands. I never heard of any of it being sold. We thought it was a good investment."

"The Company was conspicuous for the number of solid men who were in it, I believe?" said the reporter.

"There were interested in it such men as Mr. Mahlon D. Ogden, A. C. Badger, Col. Eldridge, P. L. Underwood, one of the Greenebaums, not Henry, Thomas L. Dickerson, and such men, whose names I cannot now call to mind. I did not know all the stockholders. By the way, you remember the famous Coquette Well was the talk of the day. She was the wonder of the world. She was flowing then at the rate of from 1,500 to 2,000 barrels a day, but whether she would hold out another day, a week, a month, a year, or longer, no one knew. I knew we were offered a one-eighth interest in that well along with our other property. The way oil was selling then—it was very high—this interest would pay us 2 per cent on all the capital we could invest in the concern. That was what appeared as at once a tangible return upon our investment, and that was one reason why we went into the scheme. The Company paid good dividends for some three months, but the income was appropriated to bore more new wells. We bored lots of them, and one day they all gave out, and that stopped us, and we didn't bore any more for oil."

"That's an interesting history."

"It's a history that cost me $4,000, but I wouldn't have thought of it again if this Presidential contest hadn't brought it to my mind, but Gen. Garfield had no connection with it that I know of, outside of what I have told you."

A. C. BADGER.

During the afternoon a reporter called upon Mr. A. C. Badger, who was supposed to be familiar with the subject.

"What do you know about the Venango & Virginia Oil Company?" asked the scribe.

"I did know a good deal about it once, but it was a long time ago. My present recollection is that a man named Phillips came here from Pennsylvania and endeavored to organize an oil company."

"When was it?"

"Some time in 1865, or shortly after the close of the War."

"What was done?"

"The thing was talked over, and I was appointed one of a committee to go to Pennsylvania and examine the property."

"Did you go?"

"Yes."

"Who went with you?"

"Oh, there were a dozen or fifteen of us, and we had a very pleasant time."

"Name some of those who accompanied you?"

"There were John C. Hilton, Mr. Dickerson, who used to be in the iron trade, and others."

"Was Mr. Garfield in the party?"

"Yes. He was the life of the excursion. He was one of the pleasantest gentlemen I ever met."

"What part did he take?"

"Nothing more than any of the rest of us. He went with us to examine the property."

"Did he act as if he were interested in its sale, or did he take an active part in urging the formation of the Company?"

"Not at all. He simply went there as we all did—to see the property."

"What did you find?"

"We found a lot of rocky land. On pieces of property near by there were flowing and pumping wells."

"Any wells on the property you looked at?"

"None. There had been no developments made. We were gone a couple of weeks, looked at property near Pit Hole, and also another tract in West Virginia, back of Parkersburg. On my return I made a verbal report, in which I stated all that I had seen. I couldn't tell whether there was oil or not under the rocks. There may have been. I remember that Mr. S. S. Hayes had taken an active interest in the formation of the Company, and he was very much displeased with the report which I had made. It was a lucky thing for him that he could not carry out his plans for becoming largely interested in it. Had he done so, he would have been busted."

"It proved a failure, did it not?"

"Yes, I believe it did."

"Now, tell me exactly what Mr. Garfield had to do with it."

"As I said before, nothing more than I had. There was not the slightest indication that he had any interest in the formation of the Company, or the disposal of the bonds. Any one who tries to connect him with the Company in an improper way is fishing in a dry well."

It is proper, in this connection, to note the fact that Mr. Badger is a Kentucky Democrat.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 16.—Up—Propellers N. K. Fairbank, India, Newberg, William Gratwick and tow, Glasgow and barges, W. Rudolph and consort, tug Castle and tow, steamer Keweenah, schooners Kate Kelly, J. O. Thayer, Resumption, E. Fitzgerald, Nellie Wilder, A. Smith, Lady Dufferin.

Down—Propellers Russia, A. A. Turner and barges; tug William R. Crowell and barges; schooners Metropolis, Leadville, Jeanie Mathews, Selkirk, M. Fillmore, Eunice, Aunt Ruth.

Wind—Northwest; weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 16—10 p. m.—Passed up—Propellers St. Albans, Portage, William Barnum, Sanilac, Michigan and barges, Tusten R. Whiting and consort, Huron City and consort.

Down—Propellers C. J. Kershaw, Fountain City, City of Concord, B. W. Blanchard, Arabia, Ontonagon and barges, William Edwards with M. W. Page and Charles Foster, Mary Mills and barges, Forest City and consorts; schooners S. J. Tilden, New Hampshire, T. W. Ferry, Norway, S. B. Merritt, Unadilla, C. H. Burton, Canton.

Wind—West, light; weather fine.

RAILROADS.

The Western Indiana Lays Its Tracks Across Fourteenth Street,

And the Mayor Forthwith Orders Them to Be Torn Up.

Immense Amount of Railroad Building Done During the Present Year.

A Fifteen-Million-Dollar Suit—Swallowing Up the Chicago & Iowa.

A New Road to Be Constructed from Chicago to Quincy, Ill.

WESTERN INDIANA.

Early yesterday morning two large gangs of men in the employ of the Western Indiana Railroad Company started to work laying tracks across Fourteenth street, between State and Third avenue. Shortly before 9 o'clock word was brought to the Department of Public Works of what was going on, and a hurried conference between the Commissioner of Public Works, the Mayor, and the Chief of Police resulted in the sending to the spot where the work was in progress of a squad of police charged with the prevention of further operations. The squad reached there at about 9:30 a. m., by which time the tracklayers had crossed Fourteenth street, and were fast making their way to Twelfth street,—the point towards which the Western Indiana people are looking with longing eyes. The police ordered the workmen to stop, and operations were at once suspended, the gangs departing from the place in a quiet manner. A few policemen were left to guard the premises, and in the afternoon Mr. Fogarty, of the Board of Public Works, was sent down with a gang of men, who speedily undid all the work which the railway men had accomplished in the morning.

A TRIBUNE reporter called during the afternoon upon Commissioner Waller, of the Public-Works Department, who, however, stated that he knew nothing about the matter. Mayor Harrison proved more communicative, making the following statement when asked for his views on the subject of the track-laying:

"The long and short of the matter is that the Western Indiana Railroad Company have been laying their tracks in the city without the consent of the city or the coöperation of the Board of Public Works. This could not be permitted, and I sent the police down and stopped it. The Western Indiana Railroad Company had an ordinance passed by the City Council, which, however, was decided by the Appellate Court to be invalid; a decision which, of course, I am bound to respect. They have taken an appeal to the Supreme Court, and I suppose they hold that they are justified in acting under that ordinance unless they are enjoined from so doing, but even that ordinance gave them the right to cross and enter upon streets only under the supervision of the Board of Public Works. I certainly cannot consent to their crossing our streets unless that Department gives its consent."

"You had no intimation of what was going to come off down at Fourteenth street this morning?"

"They began their work without my knowledge, but I soon had a stop put to it, and this afternoon I had Mr. Fogarty go down and take up the tracks and replace the street in its proper shape."

"What are the railroad people going to do next?"

"I do not know. I suppose the road will get into Twelfth street eventually. As they have gotten so far,—within two blocks only,—I am sure I have no objection to their coming in. About three months ago I consented to their coming in to Grove street and there making connection with the Chicago & Alton track. This arrangement was to continue in force for four months, so it is drawing near the time when they will have to do something by reason of the ending of the arrangement."

"If the railroad makes application to lay its tracks under the supervision of the Board of Public Works, would you object to permission being granted them to do so?"

"I do not know. To answer that question would involve the consideration beforehand of a number of matters. Not having had time to consider them, I cannot answer it."

The reporter subsequently called upon Mr. J. B. Brown, President of the Company, whose account of the stoppage of the work coincided with that given above. Mr. Brown said that some time ago he addressed a note to Commissioner Waller asking permission to cross the streets, just as the Company had previously done. He subsequently called on the Commissioner, and was by him informed that under the provisions of the ordinance the Company had the right to make the crossing, with the understanding that it should be made satisfactory to the Street Superintendent. Then the workmen proceeded. When asked what was the animus of the hostile proceeding, Mr. Brown replied that it undoubtedly proceeded from a man named Phelan who owns a lot between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets which the Company had condemned by legal proceedings. The judgment was appealed from by the Company, who thought it too exhorbitant. Phelan some time ago expressed a willingness to settle, and after the papers were made out changed his mind and demanded $1,000 more than the judgment. Mr. Brown stated that be would have an interview with the Mayor and Commissioner Waller to-day, and endeavor to straighten out the difficulty.

A $15,000,000 SUIT.

Suit was brought a few days ago against the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba and St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Companies at St. Paul, in which 131 residents of Holland are plaintiffs for themselves and all other holders and owners of the issue of $15,000,000 of bonds similarly situated in respect thereto, and who ask to come in as parties, and will contribute their proportion of the expenses. The end aimed at by these complainants is the same as that of the bill which was dismissed from the United States Circuit Court by Justice Miller on the 28th of June last, but a new line of proceedings is taken in order to overcome the objections which were found by the Court to reopening the decrees of foreclosure and sale of the mortgage property. The new bill filed contains eighteen counts, in which are recapitulated all the steps taken in the transfer of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad to its present owners. The bill charges that fraud marked the proceedings of the syndicate in purchasing the bonds, and that John S. Kennedy & Co., while pretending to act in the interest of the bondholders, were at the same time leading them gently into the net of the syndicate. It is further charged that the syndicate, in order to deceive the Court, and thereby be enabled to more effectually accomplish their fraudulent purposes, purchased a majority of the capital stock of the First Division Company, and became the Directors and officers thereof, and thereby obtained the control of the defense of the foreclosure suit, whereupon all opposition to such a decree as was wanted by the syndicate was withdrawn and the defense thereafter coöperated with the syndicate in obtaining a decree favorable to its purposes. And that after the consummation of said agreement for the purchase, use, or control of a majority of the bonds by the syndicate, the foreclosure suit was prosecuted, controlled, and concluded under the advice and instruction of the syndicate as stipulated for in the agreement, and with a view to foreclose the minority bondholders, and cut off their rights, and effect a transfer of the mortgaged property to the syndicate at a nominal price, under the forms of judicial proceedings, and in fraud of the rights of the bondholders who had not sold nor contracted to sell their bonds to the syndicate.

The complainants further allege that, on the 21st of June, 1879, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company, by the direction, in the interest and for the benefit of the syndicate, executed and delivered its trust-deed to John S. Kennedy, John S. Barnes, and J. A. Roosevelt, as trustees, in trust to secure an issue of $8,000,000 of bonds and interest, of same date, issued or to be issued by the railroad company, payable on the 1st day of July, 1909, with interest payable semi-annually at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, and that the bonds have been issued and used for the sole use and benefit of the members of the syndicate. And that the railroad company, also for the sole use and benefit of the members of the syndicate, on the 1st of October, 1879, executed another mortgage or trust-deed upon the railroad, lands, and all other property of the Company to secure another issue of bonds to the amount of $8,000,000, payable on the 1st day of October, 1909, with semi-annual interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. All these actings, doings, and practices of the defendants are charged to be contrary to equity and good conscience, and to tend to the manifest wrong, injury, and oppression of the complainants.

RAILWAY BUILDING IN 1880.

The *Railway Age*, in speaking of new railroad-building in 1880, says: It is already certain that the year 1880 will be marked by an activity in the projection and construction of railways that has never been equaled in this country since the panic of 1873, and it is not improbable that the addition to our mileage during the present twelve months may exceed that of 1871, the year of greatest increase, when over 7,300 miles of new track were laid. Therefore, in 1880 the mileage is more than twice as great as in the corresponding period of any year since 1873—in fact, is four and a half times as great as that in the first six months of 1878.

It is impossible thus early to state with any exactness the mileage constructed during the past six months. The *Age* has undertaken, however, to compile and classify the statistics now on hand, and presents a partial and nearly complete statement of the mileage of new track laid in the different States and Territories, between Jan. 1 and July 1. It shows that the rails have been going down in at least twenty-nine States and Territories, and up to last date fully 1,700 miles had been laid.

	Miles.		Miles.
Arkansas	77	Nebraska	188
Arizona	106	Nevada	90
California	3	New Mexico	91
Colorado	55	New Jersey	47
Dakota	115	North Carolina	21
Florida	26	Ohio	94½
Iowa	56	Oregon	20
Illinois	76	Pennsylvania	18
Indiana	26	Rhode Island	7
Kansas	212	South Carolina	36
Kentucky	26	Texas	137
Louisiana	56	Utah	54
Missouri	28	Virginia	48
Minnesota	12	Wisconsin	27
Michigan	20		

The *Age* has also prepared a partial list of roads upon which grading or track-laying is now understood to be going on. The statement shows that work is now in progress upon at least 110 railroads in thirty-five States and Territories, covering a proposed mileage of about 8,000 miles.

A ROAD IN COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 16.—The Hon. W. P. Fishback, Master in Chancery of the United States Court, filed his report to-day in the matter of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central and Pan-Handle Railroads, which were referred to him, being upon the intervening petition of Blake, Wilson, and others in the bill of Roosevelt and Fosdyke, Trustees, against the above-named Companies. It seems that in 1860 the Toledo, Logansport & Bloomington Road, from Logansport to the State line, near Sheldon, a distance of seventy miles, was in process of construction. Its line ran through Newton and Jasper Counties, then composed largely of unimproved lands worth from $2 and $3 per acre to $10 and $12. A general demand was made for the building of the road, and the projectors proceeded to satisfy the demand without first condemning the right of way. Seventeen years later the land had become valuable property, and suit was instituted in the State Courts against the C., C. & I. C., then a part of the Pan-Handle system, for occupation and possession without right. This was checked in the United States Courts, and the matter referred to Master Fishback. Under the evidence he finds that the Railroad Company was a mere trespasser, as twenty years' occupancy was necessary to give title under such circumstances, and is of opinion, therefore, that each one of the interventors is entitled to compensation for damage done his land by reason of the construction and operation of the road. But whether the measure of damages shall be the value of the land at the time of the trespass or the present value, together with that of all the improvements made upon the right of way, station-houses, elevators, etc., which petitioners claim, the Master says is an embarrassing question, and he makes no finding, but simply presents a tabulated statement of the damages due in each case. There are forty-seven claims for damages, covering almost fifty miles of the road, which aggregate as follows: Total value at time of appropriation, $15,872.37; present value, $47,371.82. Among the claimants is William Foster, whose father laid out the town of Goodland, Newton County. He claims damages for those parts of three grain elevators erected by himself which stand on the right of way, as well as for the value of the water-tank, passenger house, and freight depot, in all worth $17,750. In conclusion, the Master recommends that if the petitioners are awarded damages they execute proper deeds and releases to the railway company for the right of way.

HANNIBAL & ST. JO EXTENSION.

QUINCY, Ill., July 16.—The act of incorporation of the Chicago & Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, formed for the purpose of building a road from Quincy to Chicago, was to-day filed for record in the Circuit Clerk's office. The incorporators are William Dowd, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Myron P. Bush, Sidney Dillon, Elihu Root, all of New York; John B. Lyon, Charles B. Farwell, George C. Walker, Samuel J. Medill, of Chicago; John B. Carson and James W. Singleton, of Quincy; capital stock, $6,000,000, divided into 60,000 shares of $100 each. In an interview, a prominent official of the Hannibal & St. Jo Road this morning said the road would at once be built on the shortest line to be found, considering grades, which would be considerably shorter than any other line between Kansas City and Chicago. A traffic agreement has been made with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, by which that road will connect with the Hannibal & St. Joe at Monroe City, where the tracks are now within one-fourth of a mile of each other, so that virtually it will also be an extension of the M., K. & T. to Chicago. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy have offered to sell their line from Quincy to Carthage to the new Company, but the offer will be declined on account of the heavy grades. As the official expressed it, they intend to build a line for fast time and large through trains, without regard to local traffic.

CHICAGO & IOWA.

The managers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad were in the city yesterday. The object of their visit is understood to be to conclude negotiations for the leasing of the Chicago, Rockford & Northern and the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, the particulars of which scheme were published exclusively in last Sunday's TRIBUNE. These roads are now in the hands of a Receiver, but the United States Court has already authorized the Receiver to lease that portion of the Chicago & Iowa known as the Rockford & Northern to the Milwaukee & St. Paul. It is understood the St. Paul Road is to pay at the rate of $500 per mile per annum for the use of the road. The managers of the St. Paul say they have been requested by the people living along that line to secure control of it, as such an arrangement will prove highly beneficial to that section of the country. They do not care so much to control the Chicago & Iowa proper, but the owners of the road are anxious that they should take it, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made they are willing to assume control of it.

PITTSBURG, TITUSVILLE & BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 16.—It is believed that the merger which was voted by the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo, and was agreed to by a majority of the stockholders of the Buffalo & Southwestern, though not passed, owing to a requirement of the State law calling for two-thirds of all the stockholders in favor before the merger can be carried, will finally be agreed to. At any rate, the road has not been leased to the New York, Lake Erie & Western, as authoritatively stated last week. A dispatch received today from President Jones, of the Titusville Road, who is now in Buffalo, says that affairs look favorable to a consummation of their connection, which is in no sense inimical to the interests of the New York & Lake Erie.

THE RIO GRANDE.

DENVER, Colo., July 16.—Trains on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad are running as usual. No further reports of damage by storm.

ITEMS.

Another attempt to establish lumber rates from points in Michigan to Indiana and Ohio points was made at Grand Rapids a day or two ago, but with no better success than at former meetings held for the same purpose. Another meeting will be held at the Bancroft House, East Saginaw, Sept. 2.

It is claimed that the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company has just perfected a twenty-year traffic arrangement with the Great Western Railway of Canada. The Wabash will connect with the Great Western by way of the Detroit & Butler Railway, the construction of which has just been commenced.

Mr. George W. Cook, the efficient and popular General Western Freight-Agent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad in this city, has been offered the position of General Agent of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at Leadville, Colo. Mr. Cook is considering the offer favorably, and leaves for Denver this afternoon to have a consultation with General-Manager D. C. Dodge of that road. If the consultation proves satisfactory Mr. Cook will accept the position. The Denver & Rio Grande can hardly secure a better and more efficient man for that responsible position.

PAYNE CAPTURED.

The following telegram, which was received at military headquarters late yesterday afternoon, brings the news of the second arrest of Capt. Payne, who has been invading the Indian Territory with a band of squatters:

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., July 16.—The following dispatch from Capt. Randall, commanding at Fort Reno, just received. Am I to understand that the Government wishes this gang turned over to the United States Marshal at Fort Smith, Ark., for trial?

JOHN POPE,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Following is the dispatch referred to:

Donald and the scouts arrested Payne and twenty-two men on the 14th inst. Pardee took charge of the party yesterday. He has been instructed to take Payne and his men to Polecat Creek and turn them over to Robinson.

RANDALL, Commanding.

This active action on the part of the officers of the army will, it is believed, prevent any more squatting in Indian Territory, and the army will be used in the same way until all intruders are arrested or frightened off.

THE READING COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The Reading Company has advertised all its city coal-yards, in which it has over 60,000 tons of coal, for rent, and will, as soon as possible, retire from the retail coal business both here and in the East. The next thing will be to try and rent its shipyards, into which over $500,000 of the stockholders' money went, without a penny of return as yet.

HANCOCK AS A BRUTE.

His Inhuman Treatment of the Soldiers under His Command.

Sneering at Sick Men in Hospital—Robbery of Soldiers' Food.

Cruelty to Privates, and Profane Denunciation of Subordinate Officers.

Only Four Third-Corps Officers for Hancock Out of a Gathering of Seventy.

Cincinnati Gazette, July 16.

It is not our intention at the present time to expend any campaign ammunition on Gen. Hancock. We have no need of so doing, for we have alleged facts in regard to his ways recorded five years before his name was ever mentioned in connection with the Presidency, and when there was no apparent motive for invention or exaggeration. They show that he was not merely the ornament of dress parade whom the soldiers nicknamed Gen. Strut, but a coarse and unfeeling man. In 1863 Surgeon Alfred L. Castleman, of the Fifth Wisconsin Regiment, published a volume entitled "The Army of the Potomac, a Diary of Unwritten History from the Organization of the Army by Gen. George B. McClellan to the Close of the Campaign in Virginia, about the Last Day of January, 1863." This testimony of an eyewitness is very interesting, and may be said to give a pretty faithful portrait of a personage often mentioned in its pages. Under date of Oct. 2, 1861, Dr. Castleman says his regiment was "transferred to a brigade under command of Brig.-Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, an officer of fine appearance, but with rather a narrow forehead, and from what little I have seen of him I should presume him to be

AT LEAST EXCITABLE, IF NOT IRRITABLE."

This opinion was not mistaken, for about three weeks later we find the author writing:

"Brig.-Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock is the very antipode of Gen. Smith. He is fully as long as his name, with the title prefixed, and as for quiet and courtesy—oh, fie! I saw him come on to the field one morning this week to brigade drill. He was perfectly sober. He is one of those paradoxes who believe that one man, at least, is to be known by his much talking. He became excited, or wished to appear so, at some little mistake in the maneuvering of his brigade, and the volley of oaths that rolled and thundered down the line startled the men with suspicion that they were under the command of some Quartermaster, lately made General, who mistook the men for mules, and their officers for drivers. He must be a facetious chap, that General, to wish to excite such suspicions. I think he hails from Pennsylvania, but nobody seems to know much about him, except from his statement that he has been 'seventeen years in the service, and knows all about it.' Wherever he has been, he has certainly acquired a perfect intimacy with the whole gamut of profanity."

This was by no means a solitary outbreak. On Jan. 2, 1862, the men in hospital under the Surgeon, twenty-seven in number, were rejoicing over their Christmas and New Year's boxes. Then followed

THIS SCENE:

"This morning as I was prescribing for them (all sitting up), some reading the morning papers, and talking loudly over war news, some playing whist, some checkers, some chess, some dominos, all laughing and merry, Gen. H. walked in, and, looking for a moment along the line of sick, exclaimed, 'What the h—ll have you got there?' 'My hospital, General.' 'A brigade,' replied he in his roughest manner, 'of a d—d sight better men than you have left me. Where are your sick, sir?' 'All here, sir.' 'Well, this beats anything I have seen in the army, and if you give your men such beds and such comforts as this you will have every man of your regiment in hospital before a month.'"

A little later during the winter the surgeon went to see a detachment of his regiment which had been appointed to guard Hancock's headquarters. He says:

"Around the house occupied by the General was a large ditch some five feet deep and some ten or twelve feet wide, dug as the commencement of a fort. In this ditch, over which a few evergreen boughs had been thrown as a covering, stood a well-dressed Lieutenant (from my own regiment) with a squad of soldiers guarding the General's house—the Lieutenant trying to infuse into the men a little warmth of patriotic feeling, while the winter torrents poured through the evergreen branches, and their whole frames shook with cold in this sentry house, charitably built for them by orders of the General, who at that moment was being joyful over his wine, and with his friends!"

But it was not cold-hearted indifference only that characterized Hancock's conduct toward the men under his command. He was

MISCHIEVOUSLY MEDDLESOME.

Dr. Castleman writes under date of March 13:

"The effects of Gen. H——'s vindictive meddling with the medical department are beginning to manifest themselves. When he took from me my well-trained hospital attendants and my experienced druggist, on the 5th inst., there were appointed in their places men worthless in the ranks, and without knowledge of the important duties which they were to perform in the hospital. The druggist knew not one medicine from another, and to-day three men are poisoned by a mistake in dispensing medicine. One of them is already dead; the other two suffering severely, though I have hopes that they may yet be saved. Thank God I was absent at the time, and had nothing to do with either dispensing or administering; and yet, should I write that the vindictiveness was not yet gratified, would the world credit it? It is even so. I have addressed to the General a respectful letter, setting forth the facts and urging the restoration of my druggist, but he refuses! Would he decimate his brigade to gratify his vindictiveness?"

The sick were not the only persons who suffered from Hancock's

UNFEELING SELFISHNESS.

On the 14th of May the journal notices the arrival of his command at the Pamunkey River, and continues:

"One circumstance occurred on our arrival here this morning, showing the difference between officers and men, and so characteristic is it of the man that I cannot refrain from recording it in my journal as 'food for the thoughts' hereafter. We found some negroes drawing a seine in the river here. Some soldiers made a bargan to make a draw for them, fixing a price and paying for it. The men had been on short rations of hard bread and salt meat for several days. Being compelled to carry their provisions in their haversacks, they can carry nothing but this simple food, while the officers, having transportation at command, take with them all the comforts of the country. Well, the net was cast, and, while the drawing was going on, Gen. Hancock rode down to the bench and watched the operation with much apparent interest. The draught was nearly at shore; the hungry mouths and watching eyes of the soldiers were being gratified by the anticipation of a joyous feast, for it was now beyond doubt that the net was cast at a propitious moment, and was coming in loaded with herring, shad, and eels. But what right had common soldiers to indulgences like these? The General's mouth watered, too. The instant the draught was brought to land the bayonets of the General's guard bristled all around, and the *General's capacious bags received every fish.* Off they were carried for himself and friends, without even a nod in acknowledgment."

Two months later the journal declares that Hancock was evidently "possessed of one very Napoleonic trait of character—that, when an object is to be attained, the lives of men are not to be estimated." It adds: "The men were exposed and hard worked. The efforts of the surgeons were not seconded. Their advice was disregarded. Sickness increased." In August, when the weather was very hot, another example of

THE GENERAL'S INHUMANITY

was afforded. On Aug. 19 writes Dr. Castleman:

"This morning we started early. The day has been intensely hot, the dust almost insufferable. Gen. Hancock was in command of his brigade. We had made a rapid march of about ten miles. The men were fatigued, footsore, and thirsty. In many instances, two or three having to depend on one canteen, it was soon emptied, and, when we stopped to rest after the ten-mile march, were in sight of a large spring of beautiful cold water. But the General ordered that not a man should leave the ranks to fill his canteen. It was hard to bear, but the men submitted in patience till they saw the soldiers from other brigades passing from the spring with their canteens filled. This was too much, and they began crying out, 'Water, water.' Immediately the General dashed among them, proclaiming 'Mutiny,' and demanding the offenders. Of course, no one could tell who they were. He then turned upon the regimental and company officers, 'd——d them to hell,' and spent some time in consigning the soldiers to the same comfortable quarters. After he had got them all labeled for that kingdom, he told them their officers were 'not worth a G—— d——,' and, having exhausted his vocabulary of gentlemanly expletives, calculated to encourage subordination, he called the men into line and put them through the evolutions of a brigade drill for about half an hour, and thus were they rested to resume the march. These men—this remnant of a fine army who had been dragged through the putrid swamps of the Chickahominy till they were more like ghosts than men—were thus rested, thus drilled, thus marched, thus abused."

And the subject of these charges is

THE GALLANT OFFICER

whose martial qualties are set forth equally to be admired by North and South! If sneering at sick men in hospital, if robbery of soldiers' food, if profane denunciation of the commanders under him, and utter disregard of every instinct of humanity are parts of chivalrous strategy, the less we have of it the better. If such are the graduates which West Point turns out, no one will regret to see it soon among the institutions of the past. The late war was fought by American freeman, who voluntarily sacrificed home, and even life, for the welfare of their country. They were no unwilling conscripts, forced into battle at the point of the bayonet, but, had they been a horde of recaptured deserters, they could hardly have been treated more contemptuously than by Gen. Hancock. He may run well at the South, but the votes which he will get from those who served under him will be wonderfully small.

HANCOCK'S ORDERS CONCERNING OVERCOATS AND BOOTS.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Singularly enough, the abnormal popularity and Washington-like greatness of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, as described in glowing adjectives by unterrified orators on ward rostrums, does not seem to be enthusiastically indorsed by those who were personally connected with him during his war career. Among these is Dr. C. B. Hutchins, of No. 236 Taylor street, who yesterday, in response to a request for some reminiscences, said:

"In February, 1865, I was Medical Director of the First Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, and also Surgeon of my regiment, the One Hundred and Sixteenth New York. We were in camp around Winchester, and Gen. Sheridan left us and went up the Shenandoah Valley to join Grant at Petersburg. Gen. Hancock coming down to take command about the 1st of March. The weather was rainy, cold, and very disagreeable. But his first order was, nevertheless, to the effect that all the overcoats, boots, and extra baggage be sent to the rear, as a preparation for the campaign. The order created general indignation and consternation. Both boots and overcoats were greatly needed, and, as the custom had been previously to retain the overcoats until active service began, the order was generally disobeyed. In the latter part of March the division went into camp at Stephenson's Depot, and were reviewed for the first time by Hancock. On this occasion some of the shivering companies cried out, 'Boots, boots; overcoats, overcoats.' Hancock was greatly incensed, and in spiteful indignation issued a second order that all the overcoats should be burned. This was enforced, and the next day all the long line of campfires were engaged in the consumption of the objectionable articles. The day after that Hancock apparently regretted his haste and countermanded the order. All the coats were consumed, however, and during the continuance after that of the cold spell the men on picket duty and guard suffered greatly from the exposure, and a number went on the sick list. This action, and the pompous, insolent, and overbearing qualities which were Hancock's chief characteristics, made him very unpopular. If the Democracy rely on the soldiers' vote for Hancock, it will have to come from men who did not serve under him, and know him only through the papers."

THIRD CORPS POLITICS—AN EXCEEDINGLY SMALL NUMBER OF ITS OFFICERS WHO WILL VOTE FOR HANCOCK.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The following card from one of the officers of the Third Corps, which appears to-day, shows how that organization has been misrepresented in its political views. The Democratic press at the East has been trying to make much capital among old soldiers of the Army of the Potomac out of the assertion that the officers of the corps named were almost unanimous for Hancock:

"NEW YORK, July 12.—*To the Editor of the New York Times:* On the 8th inst. the Third Army Corps held their annual reunion at Cape May. A *Herald* reporter was present, and that evening telegraphed to his paper as follows:

"'Most of the officers fought under Hancock and out of seventy who sat down to supper over fifty express themselves privately in favor of the Democratic candidate for President.'

"From the fact that all questions of politics are rigidly excluded from among us at our annual gatherings, this statement naturally excited a good deal of indignation, as it was known to be very wide of the truth, and the next day a canvass was quietly instituted, with the result of showing that there was just four of us, and no more, who would vote for Gen. Hancock. I have been trying ever since, over my own signature, to induce the *Herald* to correct this misstatement, but thus far without success. And now, as the lie has got a good start, will you, in justice to the Third Corps officers, please start the truth after it? THOS. RAFFERTY,

"Late Lieutenant-Colonel Seventy-first New York Volunteers, Third Army Corps."

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., July 16.—Two young girls, Fannie, daughter of Dr. Slocum, and Eva, an adopted daughter of Oliver Converse, were drowned at Morenci, this county, yesterday afternoon, while picnicking with a number of young friends. They waded in the river and suddenly went beyond their depth. Dr. Stephenson's daughter saved herself by clinging to a small twig on the bank.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 16.—Last night Leo Scheller and John King were drowned while bathing in the river at Green Bay. The bodies were recovered this morning.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the river at Green Bay, but could not be identified.

A VIOLENT WIND.

CHESTER, Pa., July 16.—A violent wind-storm passed over the southeastern portion of this county this afternoon. In South Chester thirty-five houses were unroofed, and seven partly-completed dwellings blown down. Many trees were uprooted and much damage done to barns. Two men were badly injured,—one by the overturning of a stage.

HANOVER, N. H., July 16.—A whirlwind swept over the southeastern portion of this village this afternoon, lifting a couple of residences and some barns from their foundations and completely wrecking them. Roofs were torn off, chimneys leveled, trees uprooted, and fences prostrated. Two men were severely injured.

KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 16.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon a portion of the almost-finished sewer caved in upon two laborers engaged in pulling the sheathing, and instantly killed Charley Seiffert, a helper, and fatally wounded Ezra Thomas, who had charge of that portion of the work. It seems the team usually engaged in pulling the sheathing was sent after pipe, and, instead, the two men named were employed. Seiffert was instantly killed, the dirt breaking his neck. He resides in South Minneapolis, and leaves two children. His wife is an inmate of St. Peter Insane-Asylum. It is thought Thomas is fatally hurt.

A COSTLY RATIFICATION.

CINCINNATI, O., July 16.—The Times-Star special says: "The ratification at Frankfort, Ky., yesterday, was followed last night by fireworks. A very general discharge of fire-arms took place, and Robert Craig, while leaning out of a third-story window, received possibly a fatal pistol-shot in the left side. Frank Bedman had an eye put out by a Roman candle, and an old man received the contents of a shotgun, fired at long range, in his back."

UNDER THE WHEELS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—James Ogden and Charles W. Rogers, two stove-molders, employed in Gage and Horton's stove foundry, while walking on the track of the Wabash Railroad, near the Union Stock-Yards, in the northern part of the city, this morning, were run over by a train which was backing down the track. Ogden was instantly killed, and Rogers' back and one leg were broken.

A FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., July 16.—Alexis, the 3-year old son of Henry Bertram, fell while in his sleep, this morning, from a window in the third-story of the Commercial Hotel. No bones are broken, and hopes are entertained of his recovery from the fall.

A BROKEN HIP.

BOSTON, July 16.—Ex-Congressman John B. Alley, of Lynn, was thrown from his carriage at Nahant this afternoon and had his hip broken. His injuries were considered very serious.

ON A REEF.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The ship Thrasher, owned by Soule, of New York, from Nanaimo with coal for San Francisco, went on Gabriola Reef on the evening of the 14th, and is likely to prove a total loss. She was in tow at the time.

DECISIONS RENDERED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 16.—The case of Augustus T. Post vs. The County of Mason was tried in the United States Circuit Court to-day, resulting in a verdict for plaintiff of $2,504.42. This was a suit upon coupons of bonds issued to the Havana, Mason City, Lincoln & Easton Railway. The defense claimed that the bonds were illegally issued, but the Court overruled the demurrer, and the jury simply passed upon the amount due.

Harmon Pumpelly, of New York, obtained judgment against the City of Springfield for $7,605.20 on interest coupons on water-works bonds.

NEW JAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 16.—The building of a new jail for McLean County is a fixed fact, the Supervisors having determined to advertise for bids at once. The new building will be a very large and elegant one, located within one block of the Court-House square, and will cost from $50,000 to $75,000.

File off your corns with the "Japanese Corn-File." It will surely cure and end pain. 25 cents.

SPORTING EVENTS.

The Chicago Team Victorious at Troy Yesterday by a Score of 6 to 2.

Fourteen Innings Played in Worcester and Providence, and the Home Nines Beaten.

Cleveland and Buffalo the Winners—Boston Beaten by Cincinnati.

Trotting at Marshalltown, Ia., and a Race Between Thoroughbreds at Deadwood.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO VS. TROY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., July 16.—The Chicagos won to-day by superior base-running and good batting at critical periods. The Troys fielded fairly and batted well, but ran bases poorly. Kelly, Evans, Gillespie, and Williamson carried off the fielding honors, and Gore led at the bat. The Troys scored their first run on a hit by Coggswell and three passed balls, and their second on hits by Evans, Holbert, and Coggswell. Chicago made one in the second inning on a hit of Corcoran and errors of Coggswell; two in the third inning on Dalrymple's three-baser, hits by Gore and Williamson, and a passed ball; two in the seventh on a three-baser by Burns, hits of Dalrymple and Gore, and a wild throw of Evans; and one in the ninth inning on a hit by Gore, an error of Coggswell, and a passed ball.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Troy.							
Coggswell, 1 b	5	1	2	2	13	1	3
Gillespie, l. f.	5	0	1	1	4	0	0
Ferguson, 2 b	2	0	1	1	2	4	0
Cassidy, c. f.	3	0	1	2	1	1	0
Connors, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Caskins, s. s.	4	0	1	1	0	3	1
Evans, r. f.	4	1	2	2	3	1	1
Welch, p.	4	0	0	0	0	5	0
Holbert, c.	4	0	1	1	3	2	1
Total	35	2	9	10	27	18	6
Chicago.							
Dalrymple, l. f.	5	2	2	4	1	1	0
Gore, c. f.	5	1	3	3	1	0	0
Williamson, 3 b	4	0	1	1	1	3	1
Anson, 1 b	4	0	0	0	14	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Corcoran, p.	4	1	1	1	0	8	0
Flint, c.	4	0	0	0	6	2	1
Burns, s. s.	4	1	2	4	1	4	0
Quest, 2 b	4	1	1	1	0	2	0
Total	38	6	10	14	27	20	2

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	—6
Troy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Runs earned—Chicago, 2; Troy, 1.
Two-base hit—Cassidy.
Three-base hits—Dalrymple, Burns.
Bases on balls—Ferguson, 2; Cassidy, 1.
Bases on errors—Troy, 2; Chicago, 4.
Left on bases—Troy, 9; Chicago, 8.
Struck out—Holbert, Coggswell, Gillespie, Quest, Burns.
Double play—Ferguson-Coggswell-Welch-Holbert, Coggswell to Connors.
Passed balls—Flint, 6; Holbert, 2.
Balls called—Welch, 91; Corcoran, 113.
Strikes called—Welch, 31; Corcoran, 38.
Time—2:20.
Umpire—Doscher.

CLEVELAND VS. WORCESTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 16.—To-day's game was hotly contested through fourteen innings, but was finally won by the Clevelands by a score of 5 to 4. A bad throw of Wood gave the Clevelands one run in the second inning, and a wild throw of Dorgan two more in the fourth. The winning run in the fourteenth inning was earned on safe hits by Hankinson, Dunlap, and Phillips. The Worcesters outbatted and outfielded their opponents, but their hits were unfortunately placed, and their errors were costly.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Cleveland	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5
Worcester	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Worcester, 1.
Fielding errors—Cleveland, 6; Worcester, 6.
Base hits—Worcester, 16; Cleveland, 11.
Two-base hits—Bennett, Richmond (2), Wood, McCormick, Hanlon.
First base on errors—Cleveland, 4; Worcester, 3.
First base on balls—Cleveland, 1.
Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Worcester, 10.
Struck out—Phillips, Shaffer (2), Hotaling (3), McCormick, Irwin (3), Stovey, Creamer.
Balls called—McCormick, 137; Richmond, 143.
Strikes called—McCormick, 27; Richmond, 34.
Double play—Creamer and Sullivan.
Passed balls—Kennedy, 3; Bennett, 1.
Time of game—3:15.
Umpire—Bradley.

BUFFALO VS. PROVIDENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 16.—In the game to-day between the Buffalo and Providence teams the pitching and fielding on both sides was so strong that neither side got a man over the home-plate for thirteen innings. Finally, in the fourteenth, Buffalo got in a run, and, having blanked Providence, won the game by the following unprecedented score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

CINCINNATI VS. BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., July 16.—Cincinnati was to-day victorious over Boston 4 to 0. Following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

THE TURF.

NEXT WEEK'S MEETING.

The great turf event of the year—the trotting meeting in this city next week, given by the Jockey and Trotting Club—bids fair to attract to the city more strangers than have ever visited any place for a like purpose. The number of horses entered in the various stakes exceeds anything ever known in the history of trotting, and as about 90 per cent of them are now at the track, it is beyond question that the number of starters in each event will be very large. The program includes five days of sport, and among the sensational events of the week will be the great free-for-all stallion race, the meeting of the "big four" pacers—Sleepy Tom, Lucy, Rowdy Boy, and Mattie Hunter; the contest between the two most celebrated young trotters in the country, Maud S. and Trinket; and the first coming together of St. Julien, the King of the Turf, Hopeful, who has the honor of the fastest wagon time ever made, 2:16½, and a record of 2:14¾ in harness, and Darby, who could beat every horse on the turf last year, barring Rarus and St. Julien. The program for each day and the list of entries is as follows:

TUESDAY.

Free to all stallions—Monroe Chief, Bonesetter, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Hannis.

2:27 class—Charlie C., Edwin B., Billy, Frank, Taylor, Barkis, Business, Crockett, Calamus, Tolu Maid, Ben Morrill, Dom Pedro, Bertie, John Grant, Young Wilkes, Daisydale, Rienzi, Duck Boston, Big Soap, and John R.

2:20 pacing class—Little Brown Jug, Sorrel Dan, Clinker, Bill Scott, Wonderful, and Bald Hornet.

WEDNESDAY.

Free to all pacing class—Lucy, Sleepy Tom, Rowdy Boy, and Mattie Hunter.

2:40 class—Clark S., Rigolette, Eugene, Kitty Clyde, Dick B., Myrtle, Oddfellow, Little Frank, Gazeteer, Almo, Ben S., Unroe, Builder, Wilbur F., Troubadour, Carrie Cozzens, Mary Miller, Joe Bunker, Gossip, J. W. Thomas, Russ Ellis, Emma Maxwell, May Morning, Kate Sprague, Minnie R., and Woodlake.

2:20 stallion class—Ensign, St. Cloud, Piedmont, Gray Cloud, Strader, Rough and Ready, Hambletonian Bashaw, Kentucky Wilkes, Sut Lovingood, Indicator, Amber, Mambrino, Turk, Black Cloud, Diamond, Jim Lane, and Forrest Golddust.

THURSDAY.

2:23 class—Bonner Boy, Katie Middleton, Belle H., Wedgewood, Lew Scott, Nil Desperandum, Lady Turpin, Tommy Gates, Monarch Rule, Lucy.

2:24 class—Jennie C., Dutchman, Little Hannah, Elmer, Charles W., Wilbur F., Josephus, Troubadour, Eva, Jim Lane, Gossip, Outlaw, Lizzie Ad, Lida Lewis, Black Cloud, Rolla, Commodore Sweetser, and Almo.

Free for all trotters—St. Julien, Darby, Hopeful. In this race three are required to start, and in case either Hopeful or Darby is unable to start there will be no postponement of the race, but St. Julien will trot against his own time of 2:12¾ for a purse of $1,500.

FRIDAY.

2:19 class—Bonesetter, Etta Jones, Charlie Ford, Lida Bassett, and Hannis.

2:21 class—Silverton, Lucille, Doty, Deck Wright, Voltaire, Little Gypsy, Rose of Washington, Will Cody, and Richard.

SATURDAY.

2:30 class—Charlie C., Marion H., Centella, Ike Marvel, Don Quixote, Crockett, Charles W., Strader, Hambletonian Bashaw, Piedmont, Troubadour, Gray Cloud, Kentucky Wilkes, Sucker Maid, Newbern, Lucy C., Parana, Duck, Amber, Palma, Red Jim, Lady M., and Pilot R.

2:26 stake—Monroe Chief, Fred Douglass, Green Charley, Billy, Daciana, Barkis, Æmulus, Tolu Maid, George Judd, Lewinski, William H., Dream, Capt. Jack, Russ Ellis, Warrior.

MARSHALLTOWN RACES.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., July 16.—In the 2:43 class to-day Careless won, Crow second, Jessie third. Time, 2:35, 2:35½, 2:35½.

In the 2:28 class Minnie Maxfield won, Jessie Dixon second, Fairmount third. Time, 2:31, 2:30½, 2:30.

The running race was won by Tim Fannigan, Resumption second. Time, 1:49, 1:48.

DEADWOOD.

DEADWOOD, D. T., July 16.—The race yesterday between the Montana mare Premium and Hardwick's Rambler, three-quarter mile dash for $2,000, was won by Rambler. Time, 1:16¾.

LAKE GEORGE REGATTA.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE FOUR-OARED SHEL-RACE POSTPONED UNTIL THIS EVENING.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 16.—At 9 o'clock the lake was smooth and everybody expected that the intercollegiate race would be called at the time advertised. Half an hour later a south wind sprung up, and it was decided to postpone the race until 6:30 to-night. The crews are in excellent condition. Columbia is still strong in favor.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S.

A benefit performance occurred last night at this house, the beneficiary being Mr. George Holland. The attendance was light, but not as light as the entertainment offered. For the opening the first act of "Our Gentlemen Friends" was given, and then came a recitation, "Custer's Last Charge," by Miss Ada Gray; the reading of the first act of "The Taming of the Shrew," by Miss Emily Gavin; and the old farce "To Oblige Benson," in which Mr. John Dillon assumed the part of *Trotter*. On an occasion like this, when ladies and gentlemen volunteer their services, serious criticism is out of the question. Therefore we will merely record the fact that what they did was well received by a good-natured audience. The feature on the bill to which special attention had been directed was the title of "a wild absurdity" bearing the solemn and soul-freezing title, "The Wandering Demon of the Gr ve." Inquiry in regard to authorship elicited the information that Owen Fawcett had blossomed into a modern playwright and that this was his maiden effort. He wrote it for Mr. William L. Bowers, an aspiring actor more or less known, who, we were told, meant to sweep the Western country with it during the coming season. He personated the *Wandering Demon*. The curtain went up and we recognized that Owen had become a modern playwright in the broadest sense. "The Spectre Knight, or a Ghost in Spite of Himself," a farce by Moncrieff, familiar to theatre-goers as far back as half a century ago, was laid before us in all its antiquity. Owen probably is the author of the ghostly title and a few terrible gags which might make Moncrieff turn in his coffin, but he can scarcely claim the body of the farce.

WHALING'S OPERATIONS.

Interviews with Pittsburg Iron Merchants—Their Probable Losses.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 16.—The article in THE TRIBUNE concerning Whaling's alleged crookedness caused considerable excitement in business circles here. Your correspondent called on several of the firms named for the purpose of obtaining additional information. Messrs. Jones & Laughlin stated that, prior to 1876, the firm of Pearce, Whaling & Co. was one of the largest in Milwaukee, and that they sold largely to them. The firm failed with an indebtedness of between $500,000 and $700,000. Messrs. Jones & Laughlin succeeded in recovering nearly every dollar owed to them, since which time they have not had anything to do with Whaling. He was not their agent, and could not be. He did not have one pound of their iron, and they did not lose one cent by any of his transactions subsequent to 1876.

Mr. Robert Anderson, of Anderson & Co., Pittsburg Steel-Works, said he read the article in THE TRIBUNE. He had just returned home from Chicago, and thought the firm would come out square with Whaling. All the steel they had intrusted to Whaling for sale had been secured, and they had also possession of the store-fixtures and accounts. Whaling was a dashing young man, and was at the Monongahela House about two months ago. He was considered by iron manufacturers one of the best salesmen on the road.

Messrs. Graff, Bennett & Co. denied having any connection with Whaling. He was not their agent and never had been.

Painter & Sons stated that Whaling was simply a broker, and never acted in the capacity of an agent for them. All bills were settled with principals, and he received a commission. He did not handle any money of the firm. They also stated that they had not dealt with him for about four months, and that he was not in their debt to the amount of one dollar.

The general opinion seems to be that Pittsburg iron manufacturers will not lose over $5,000 or $6,000.

CHAUTAUQUA.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 16.—In the evening session of the National Educational Association, W. A. Hallman, of Detroit, read papers from Pertalozzi to Froebel, being a critical comparison of the work and methods of the two innovators favorable to those of Froebel.

The committee appointed a year ago to report from prison statistics the relation of education to crime, was continued another year, with State Superintendent Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, substitutd as Chairman. He stated that the statistics so far collected showed that no high-school graduates were in jail.

Dr. McCosh urged the collection and careful sifting of statistics to settle the vexed question of the moral tendencies of our school system.

Dr. McCosh read an energetic plea for the purification of primary, secondary, and collegiate education.

The departments of spelling reform and kindergartens held meetings, Prof. Marcy, of Lafayette College, giving the principal paper in the former, and Mrs. Krause Boelte in the latter.

The paper of Dr. W. I. Harris, of St. Louis, on "Equivalents in a Liberal Course of Study," advocated adherence to Latin and Greek as the basis of all true education.

Superintendent Hancock, of Dayton, O., deprecated much of the criticism on our schools.

The Convention adjourned.

The National Council of Education organized by the election of T. W. Bicknell, of Massachusetts, as President, James C. McCosh, of Princeton, Vice-President, and Louis Soldan, of Missouri, as Secretary.

A MILITARY DECISION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Adjutant-General Drum has just decided a case of interest in Northern Ohio which has been pending in the War Department for a good many years. A full battery of six pieces of Col. Burnett's Artillery was on April 20, 1861, ordered by Gov. Dennison to report at Columbus for duty. It left Cleveland immediately, and was sent to Marietta, and thence crossed into Virginia and took an active part in the campaign there. The command has long been trying to have the Department recognize that they were United States troops, but heretofore Gen. Townsend has held that they were militia only. The following conclusion in the matter is reached by Col. Corbin, and has been approved by Gen. Drum: "It is clear to my mind that the First Ohio Artillery was in law, as it was in fact, in the service of the United States from and including the 21st of April, 1861, and credit for service should be given the officers and men of that organization accordingly."

AN INDIANA SCANDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 16.—Considerable excitement has been produced at Woodburn, a small village in the eastern part of the county, by domestic scandal. Mrs. J. S. Hill, wife of a leading farmer, and mother of five children, became unduly intimate with Christopher Oliver, who boarded in the neighborhood. During Hill's frequent absences, Oliver spent most of his time with Mrs. Hill. Her husband returned Wednesday night, after several days' absence. When informed of the facts he and about a score of his neighbors went to his house, where they found Oliver and Mrs. Hill together. Oliver was driven from the house by the husband, and then bombarded by the mob with rotten eggs, etc. He ran and was pursued a long distance. He disappeared that night, and has not been seen since. He is supposed to have returned to his former home at Antwerp, O. The affair causes much excitement. Mrs. Hill's reputation has always been good. Her husband will apply for a divorce.

Why Hancock Won't Resign—In Case of His Election He May Name Fitz John Porter as His Successor in the Army.

Dispatch to Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—A prominent Democrat, speaking of Gen. Hancock's resignation, said to-day that he had been urged by his political advisors not to think of vacating his position. In that event it would throw the selection of his successor into President Hayes' hand, and, by retaining his position, if elected he could name his own successor. Should Gen. Hancock accede to this program, it is understood that the managers now suggest the appointment of Fitz John Porter to the vacated rank of Major-General, over the heads of brave officers who served to the end of the Rebellion, and who have since been conspicuous in the wars in defense of the settlers of the Indian frontiers. The bill pending in Congress for the restoration of Porter, should the opportunity occur, would facilitate this scheme. The Democrats are evidently making great calculations of having the loyal element of the people, the army, and the navy take a back seat, if they succeed in the not at all probable task of carrying the elections.

Poisoned wounds or stings cured by Papillon.

LAKE BLUFFS.

Exercises at Yesterday's Meeting of the Sunday-School Association.

A Strong Move for the Publication of a New and Cheap Hymnal.

The day at the Bluffs in point of comfort was all that could be desired. A cloudless sky and delightful atmosphere gave renewed interest to the meetings, which were largely attended. As Sunday draws near the crowd increases, and it is thought Clark Street Tabernacle will no longer accommodate the Sabbath-school workers. In this event the mammoth tent will have to be substituted.

THE FIRST PAPER OF THE DAY

was read by the Rev. O. J. Cowles, of Milwaukee, "Why Is the Bible a Library of Many Books?" In speaking of the varied character of the sacred writings, Dr. Cowles referred to them as monographs, single page tracts, elaborate codes of laws, highly wrought poems, compilations of prophecies, biographical references and epistles to individuals, churches, and communities. At least thirty-four different authors, of widely different degrees of culture, had written them, and from these authors, including Moses, Solomon, and Paul, the ablest men of their times, had emanated the sixty-six separate documentary writings of the Holy Word. Fifteen hundred years intervened between the days of Moses and the times when John, the last of the inspired writers, lived and contributed his writings to the compendium of Gospel teachings. It was conceivable that God might have made all the written revelation of Himself, by a single mind, but from the nature of the case revelations from God must be progressive and gradual. Into a progressive revelation the element of time must largely enter, man being utterly unable to grasp the glorious revelation of God without a gradual revelation of His power and goodness, and the beauty of his doctrines. For this reason it must have been known to God that ages were necessary to convince men that reliance upon Him was the only hope of salvation.

Then followed a conversation on

"SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC AND THEOLOGY."

In the absence of Mr. W. A. Spencer, who was expected to lead the exercise, the Rev. A. W. Patten, of Dixon, took up the theme and succeeded in arousing considerable opposition to the song-books generally in use in Methodist Sunday-schools. Dr. Patten thought that the chief objection to the standard Sunday-school song-books was that they in many instances failed to teach Scriptural ideas, but on the contrary speciously taught ideas which were not included in the theology of the average orthodox believer. The minds of the young were not properly inspired through melody, which in most cases was not of an elevating character, and was coupled with sentiments that could not meet the approval of Christians. There was such a thing as morality in tunes, and some Sunday-school tunes, the speaker thought, lacked this moral element, being un-Christian, undignified, and thoroughly satanic.

The Rev. R. B. Pope, of Chicago, also took part in the conversation. In his opinion, the manual of Sunday-school music should be the same as that used in the congregation, for if the Methodist Hymnal was of too high a character for use in the Sunday-school, it should be discarded in the congregation. He knew from actual experience that the young folks soon grew to prefer the Hymnal, and with it in the schools older people would attend the service, to hear the fresh voices of children singing the time-honored and grand old Methodist melodies. Most of the accepted Sunday-school songs of the day were useless pabulum, and the words were of such a character that in reciting them before an audience it could only be done with a sense of shame or embarrassment. On the other hand, the old-fashioned hymns would never wear out, and there were 500 songs in the hymn-book which could be taught the children, and which would at all times be the nucleus of a grand theology. He, for one, did not want the taste of his children for poetry and music ruined by learning much that was included in the average Sunday-school song-book. He believed a 50-cent edition of the Hymnal could be furnished, and thus every boy and girl in the land could be supplied with a copy.

Dr. Cowles, of Milwaukee, moved that it be taken as the sense of the Convention that the Book Concern be requested to publish such an edition as was suggested by Dr. Patten.

Before the motion could be put Dr. Stowe, of the Book Concern, desired to say that many of the tunes in the Hymnal had been secured at great expense, and in his opinion the present price of the book was as low as could be expected. If the people would be satisfied with Wesley's hymns, a cheap edition might be published. The chapel bell at this point cut off further discussion of the subject, and upon motion of Dr. Pope the question of the Hymnal was made the order of the hour following the 3 o'clock lecture.

At the conclusion of the conversation upon Sunday-school music, Prof. M. W. Harrington, of Ann Arbor University, delivered a very interesting lecture on

"THE JAPANESE AND THEIR RELIGION."

The religion of Japan is manifold, and included Fetichism, hero-worship, Buddism, and the religion of the great Confucius, and the anomaly was presented that in many instances the various doctrines were combined in one and the same person. Prof. Harrington's lecture was the literary event of the morning, and was thoroughly appreciated by a large audience.

At 3 o'clock

BABOO RAM CHANDRA BOSE,

delegate from India to the General Conference, was introduced by the Rev. A. W. Patten. The gentleman, so far as his features and dress are concerned, bears unmistakable evidence of Indian birth. He is about six feet in hight, quite slender, of dark, swarthy complexion, and with regular features. As he stood before the audience, enveloped in a long loose-fitting white robe, he was the centre of attraction.

He said that in his youth he received an education in the native schools. This education was a necessity to people of the so-called literary caste of India, as to earn a living by any manual employment was considered disgraceful. Under the peculiar social law of his country he was therefore compelled to acquire knowledge, which had been a means leading to his conversion. From the native schools he passed to the English mission schools. His friends, although anxious he should have the benefit of instruction in English studies, did not desire that he should receive any religious teachings. Although brought up in the midst of Hindooism, and familiar with its doctrine as a boy, he could not accept the idea of God as expressed in the peculiar religion of his country. Hindooism was associated with a false science, which represented science as a part of revelation, and having learned in the English mission that the earth was round, and not flat, as he had formerly been taught, his faith in the native religion of India had been shaken. In this connection he quoted several absurd propositions of Hindoo philosophy. Notwithstanding his aversion to Hindooism, he at that time sought discussions with Christians, with a view of contesting their arguments. His real conversion occurred while in the mission, and while reading the twenty-seventh chapter of Matthew, wherein is described the crucifixion of Christ. The speaker told how, after his intellectual conversion, he had become a confirmed drunkard, and was saved by the English missionaries, who took him from the ditch, and placed him once more in the ranks of genuine Christians.

At 4 o'clock the question of

SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC

was again taken up. Mr. Stowe, of the Book Concern, said his impression was that a cheap edition of the Hymnal could be published, as contemplated in the resolution introduced at the morning session. The Book Committee of the Church had already considered the feasibility of getting out an abridged edition containing 150 pages, selecting the most meritorious hymns from the Hymnal, but the idea had been temporarily dropped owing to other publications for Sunday-school work of a like nature, which had recently come into prominence. He did not think however, that the Church desired to father cheap publications of any character, and believed that the best was the cheapest, and that first-class, well-bound books should be put into the hands of the young.

The reading of the resolution was called for, and it was carried by a large majority. It reads:

"*Resolved*, By the Lake Bluffs Sunday-School Assembly, That the Book Concern should publish a cheap 12mo. edition of our "Hymnal," with tunes, for the use of our Sunday-schools, at a cost not to exceed 50 cents per copy, if possible."

NOTES.

The grounds of the Association were thrown open yesterday for the first time in its history to a party of picnickers, and this concession was extended through the kindness of Mr. O. H. Horton, President of the Association. At 10 o'clock a special train of three cars arrived from Chicago, having on board ninety-two children of the Protestant Orphan Asylum. They came under the immediate charge of Mrs. Henry Sayrs, President of the Board of Lady Managers, and Mrs. Bigelow, matron of the Asylum. The little folks were marched to the high bluff which overhangs the lake, where the day was passed in rollicking through the woods, swinging, and a general season of enjoyment. A feast of goodies had been brought out from the city, and the annual picnic of these parentless children was in every respect a success. Not an accident occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion. The ladies are very thankful to the Northwestern Road and the Pullman Palace-Car Company, who sent out cars for their accommodation free of charge. In the afternoon the children were marched to the Clark street tent, where, by request, the Tennesseans sang for them, much to their delight. After a jolly time they were taken back to their Michigan avenue home, to await with impatience the next annual picnic.

The Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company have opened an office in the office of the Association, and telegraphic communication with the outside world is once more established.

Yesterday's arrivals included Henry Coleman, Milwaukee; Henry B. Waterman, Wheaton; Mrs. L. Hunt, Sioux Falls, Minnesota; A. J. Bell and family, Rogers Park; A. L. Button, Evanston; W. P. Higley, Waukegan; the Rev. R. D. Sheppard, B. F. Jacobs, C. H. Needham, and Mrs. F. M. Lewis, Mrs. W. J. Allen, C. Conner, and S. N. Kent, of Chicago.

A FIGHT FOR A CHILD.

Mrs. Dibble's Search for Her Baby—She Finally Obtains It.

There appeared in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday an extract from a Kansas City paper concerning the search of Mrs. William H. Dibble, of Chicago, for her little son—supposed to have been taken to that place by her husband, who ran away from this city some time ago, and who was found to be in Kansas City. Last evening a TRIBUNE reporter

CALLED ON MRS. DIBBLE,

who is now stopping with her mother, Mrs. Joseph Bratton, of No. 237 Thirty-first street, and asked for her version of the affair. The young wife, who is an attractive little lady, and has quite a pretty face, appeared deeply affected several times during the recital of her story. It was in substance as follows:

She had resided with her father and mother, who kept a furniture store on Thirty-first street, and in July, 1877, had been married to William H. Dibble, who was proprietor of a news and confectionery store at No. 250 Thirty-first street. They had lived together in Chicago for about a year, during which time she had been treated unkindly by her husband, who had endeavored to keep her away from her relations as much as possible. At the expiration of the year Mr. Dibble had sold out to his brother, and they had moved out to Hinsdale, taking with them the little boy born to her during their residence in this city. They had lived in this suburb for a year and a half, or until Feb. 19 last. Feb. 17 her husband had taken the little child into the city ostensibly to visit Mrs. C. F. Dibble, but she declared that her husband took it to his mother's house, No. 3222 Forest avenue. She received a letter Feb. 18 from her husband telling her that he had left her, but giving no reason for his sudden departure. He returned to Chicago Feb. 19.

Believing that her child was at the house of Mrs. Thompson, her mother-in-law, Mrs. Dibble

SUED OUT A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

against her and her daughter, Miss Lillie T. Dibble; but they appeared in court and swore that they did not have the child in their possession. At the trial Mr. C. F. Dibble produced telegrams from his brother, in which he stated that he could not attend the trial, as he had no money. There was also a letter introduced in which Mr. Dibble stated that he did not have the child, but that it was in good hands near this city. At this point Mrs. Dibble stated that she was positive that the little one had been near Chicago up to four weeks ago last Thursday, when it had been taken to Kansas City. As the letters and telegrams were dated Kansas City, she had told a number of her friends in that place to try and find out the whereabouts of her husband and child.

June 16 she brought suit for divorce against her truant husband, on the ground of desertion, and the case, which was referred to in THE TRIBUNE at the time, is still pending.

Her brother-in-law, Mr. C. F. Cooley, had gone to Kansas City June 19 to hunt for Dibble and the child, and had discovered the former's whereabouts by means of a decoy letter sent through the Post-Office. He had been selling tea on commission at No. 108 East Twelfth street. Dibble had asked Mr. Cooley to go with him and see "his girl," and had taken him to a house at the corner of Wyandotte and Sixth streets, where, it is alleged, the erring husband was keeping a mistress. Mrs. Dibble also stated that her child had been kept at this place until removed by her husband on account of the ill-treatment it had received. The little one had been placed in the family of Mr. Peoples, at No. 212 East Thirteenth street, and had been well cared for at that place. Dibble had told her brother-in-law that the child was in the suburbs of this city, but Mr. Cooley had seen the child in Kansas City, and knew better.

Mrs. Bratton, the mother of Mrs. Dibble, had gone to Kansas City on the 6th of this month, and

HAD SEEN THE BABY

in the window of Mr. Peoples' house. She then went to the Chief of Police, and he advised her to swear out a writ of habeas corpus and take the child. She telegraphed for her daughter, who caused the writ to be issued as soon as she arrived, but as Dibble had in the meantime found out the step to be taken he had removed the little one to another place before the writ could be served. State warrants for kidnaping were then sworn out for the arrest of Dibble and a man named Baker, who had assisted him in removing the child, and they were arrested. On being taken before Judge White they were informed that they would be released on condition they gave up the child, otherwise they would be jailed. Dibble finally consented to give up the baby, and he sent out and had it brought in at 10 o'clock last Saturday night. It was given into the custody of Marshal Leggatt, who was ordered to look after it until it had been disposed of by an order from the Court in this city.

Mrs. Bratton and her daughter then returned to this city. The mother succeeded in obtaining an order for the child from Judge Rogers, and the order was sent on Thursday afternoon. It is expected that the child will reach this city the first of the week. It is only 26 months old, and the Kansas City physicians said that it would die unless it had a mother's care. Mrs. Dibble said she felt that her little one had not been properly cared for, and spoke of the harsh treatment that had been sustained by both her and the child at the hands of Dibble while in Hinsdale. While in Kansas City he had wanted her to live with him again, but she had utterly refused to listen to him. She further stated that he was a gambler and a roue, caring nothing for his home.

Dibble's relatives deny that the child has ever been in their possession, but several of their neighbors are said to have seen it in the windows of the house. Dibble is understood to have said that he should fight the divorce suit, as he does not wish to give up the child and be compelled to pay alimony.

"WAS HE MURDERED?"

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH EVANSTON, Ill., July 16.—In your paper of this date, under the heading above, you give an interview with L. H. Anderson, of Rosehill, who tells your reporter that "Joe Dorsey, Station Agent at South Evanston, had told some one Tuesday morning that he had heard that the Postmaster at Rosehill had been given a good pounding Monday night by some fellows from South Evanston, who, after pounding him, had left him on the track." There is not a word of truth in the whole statement, so far as it relates to me. I was not out riding. I did not hear any such story or statement, or any statement whatever, relating to the Deputy Postmaster of Rosehill, nor did I tell any one Tuesday morning, or at any other time, that I had. It is a false statement throughout, and an aspersion upon the residents of South Evanston.

STATION AGENT.

What a Farmer Discovered on Returning Home Unexpectedly.

Albany Correspondence New York Sun.

Some two years ago Hiram G. Briggs, a well-to-do farmer of Stevenville, this county, about twenty miles from Albany, becoming involved in a civil suit, which resulted in his being confined to the jail limits of this city, except between Saturday night and Monday morning. He has thus been obliged to intrust the management of his farm to his hired man, Erskine Wood. Briggs was in the habit of going out every Saturday and spending the day at his farm. On Friday night Briggs wrote his wife that he would go from this city to Coeymans on Sunday morning, by the steamer Emita, and told her to meet him at the wharf. Late on Saturday he learned of a chance to reach Coeymans by a tug that left here in the night, which he took advantage of, arriving at that village very late. His nephew lived in the village, and, obtaining a team from him, he drove at once to his farm, arriving at about 2 a. m. He quietly entered the house, and went into a sitting-room, where a lamp was burning dimly. He had not long been there when he saw Wood in a perfectly nude state glide by the door and enter his wife's room. Briggs at once turned the light on full and strode rapidly after Wood. Entering the room without uttering a word, he pulled a revolver and fired at Wood, both shots taking effect. Wood, stooping down, made a rush for the door, eluding a third shot, and, running through the sitting-room, he burst the door open, and plunged headforemost through an outer false door. He did not stop to open the gate, but pulled it from its fastenings. Meanwhile blood was flowing rapidly from the wounds, having stained the sitting-room carpets and bespattered the door and gate. He had already lost a large amount of blood, but his fright probably sustained him, and the morning sun as it came up over the hills saw the nude figure of a man flying with the speed of the wind along a country road, leaving a trail of blood behind. Wood ran fully a quarter of a mile to a neighboring farm-house, into which he dashed unceremoniously, and appealed to the astonished inmates for protection.

After the shooting Briggs dragged his wife out of bed, and, placing the muzzle of the pistol to her head, exclaimed: "You faithless wretch, I will blow your brains out!" But she begged so piteously for forgiveness and for him to spare her life, that, remembering what she had been to him, he relented, and told her to return to bed. He then rang a loud alarm-bell upon the top of the house, which soon brought his neighbors, to whom he related what had transpired, and told them that Wood had run down the road. Wood was soon found in the house to which he had taken refuge, and Dr. Elmendorf, of Stephenville, was called, who found Wood's wounds to be of a serious nature. Dr. F. G. Mosher, of Coeymans, was then sent for. He found that one of the balls had entered Wood's left arm, near the elbow, and had plowed up through the muscles, coming out just below the shoulder. The other ball penetrated his breast, and, passing through the right lung, had taken a downward course, and could not be found. In the Doctor's opinion, this wound must prove fatal, and Wood's ante-mortem statement was taken, in which he admitted being in the room as described. He died late last night. No attempt was made to arrest Briggs, with whom the community deeply sympathize. He came to this city late last night and gave himself up, and to-day he was lodged in jail. Wood was 23 years of age. Briggs is 40 and his wife 26. Briggs and his wife have lived harmoniously together for seven years. He had no suspicion of her unfaithfulness until the discovery yesterday morning. The illicit relations have continued all summer. Mrs. Briggs comes from one of the most highly-respected families of Albany County.

WATERING-PLACE OPENING.

Beaver Dam Joins the Wisconsin Summer-Resort—Grand Celebration and Dedication of a Park and Mineral Spring.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—The excursionists who went yesterday to attend the opening celebration of the new summer watering-place at Beaver Dam, sixty miles distant, on the Northern Division of the St. Paul Road, have returned, and report the celebration as a great success. Beaver Dam Lake, on which the little city is situated, is a beautiful sheet of water, about fourteen miles long, on which a steam yacht and sail boats ply, dotted by numerous green islands and with bold upland shores. A medicinal spring has been discovered near the city, and a park has been laid out around it, the landscape artist being the same who planned Lincoln Park, Chicago. Serpentine walks and drives traverse the park; portions are planted in flower-beds, a grotto has been formed, a pavilion is erected over the spring, ponds have been constructed, filled from the overflow, and the whole is a scene of exquisit Sylvan beauty. This is an individual enterprise of Dr. G. E. Swan, a resident of the city for the past four years and its present Mayor. The celebration yesterday was in the nature of a country Fourth of July, and was a decided success. Cannon were fired at sunrise; the streets and houses were decorated; a procession composed of the band, firemen, and citizens marched to Vita Park in the afternoon, where the Hon. George W. Hazelton, of Milwaukee, delivered an eloquent and appropriate dedicatory address to several thousand people, who had gathered from far and near, and a brilliant summer night's festival in the evening closed the festivities. A large number of Southern visitors have quarters there for the season, mostly in private families, the hotel accommodations being very limited, as they usually are in small country places of that size. There is considerable capital at Beaver Dam, and the new enterprise has awakened some energy among the people, so that a summer hotel will probably be immediately placed in process of construction. In drilling for an artesian well on the premises adjoining McFelridge, Smith & Co.'s woolen mill recently, a flowing spring of iron and sulphur was struck at the depth of 150 feet, from which great things are expected. Another season will doubtless witness an irruption of summer loiterers here like the crowds found at Oconomowoc, Waukesha, and Green Lake.

Fickle in appetite, irresolute in mind, and subject to melancholy, try Malt Bitters.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 10 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 643 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

CHAS. BENNETT, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 939 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.
F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARTIN CONNORS—last heard of in Helena City, Cal.—by his sister, MARY KLEBBISH, 318 North Hurlbut-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—A LADY OF CULTURE, EDUCATION, and refinement, 30 years of age, wishes to make the acquaintance of a respectable gentleman of means and like attainments. Address B 62, Tribune.

PERSONAL—GYP: YOURS RECEIVED ALL right; glad to hear from you; write at any time. DOT.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BROWN ENVELOPE, CONTAINING PAPERS of no value except to owner. Return to 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4, and receive reward.

$5 REWARD—LOST, POCKETBOOK CONTAINING photographs, 2 Louisiana lottery tickets, and 2 Kentucky lottery tickets, and 1 one bond of the Columbia Club-House, in New York, reg. $10. 378 State-st., basement.

$50 REWARD—LOST—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING money and papers valuable only to the owner. The above reward will be paid to any one delivering the same to the office of the Briggs House, and no questions asked.

$200 REWARD FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING the whereabouts of George E. Humphrey, formerly a salesman in H. A. Kohn & Bro.'s wholesale clothing store; is tall and slender, with black hair, light gray eyes, and sallow complexion. D, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Rooms with board $4 to $5 per week; without board, $2 to $4.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms, with board.

180 THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—IF YOU WANT A nice home and cool rooms, with first-class board, apply as above.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sts., four blocks south of Palmer—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, from $5 to $12; also rooms rented without board.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—$1.50 and $2 per day; $6 to $8 per week; day-board, $4.

Miscellaneous.

PARTIES COMING TO THE MASONIC GATHERING in August should secure their rooms at once; quarters have already been engaged for 40,000 Sir Knights and their guests; the hotels are filled; rooms or board can be secured through the Renting Agency, Room 3 Tribune Building.

Country.

GENEVA LAKE, WIS.—GOOD LARGE ROOMS with board near the lake; plenty of shade; party of five or six can be accommodated. Address P.-O. Box 319, Geneva Lake.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A HEALTHY LOCALITY, PLEASANTLY situated, and convenient to the city, accommodations during summer months for a lady, two small children, and nurse. Address with terms, B 65, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN IN PLEASANT locality, north of Division-st. and south of Webster-av. Address B 64, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT 218 WABASH-AV.—HAVING BOUGHT FOR cash from Eastern manufacturers in the last ten days a large stock of family carriages, buggies, and phaetons will sell the same at much lower prices than have been current the beginning of the season; an inspection invited. G. L. BRADLEY.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE OF JOHN MITCHELL, 196 and 198 East Washington-st.—Horses, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at private sale, and bottom prices. Liberal cash advances.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND-hand carriages, buggies, phaetons, etc., very low prices, at 58 West Madison-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—7 GOOD HORSES FIT FOR ALL USE; 1 fine-gaited saddle-horse; 3 ponies safe for ladies or children to ride or drive, one is very fast; all kinds of carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-seats, side-bar, top, and open buggies; large assortment of new and second-hand grocery wagons; all kinds of harness, new and second-hand; blankets, robes, whips; horses and wagons to let cheap by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FIVE GOOD WORK horses, just in from the country. No. 192 West Randolph-st., Du Page House.

INSTRUCTION.

MME. KURTZE, DRAMATIC READER AND DElineator, receives pupils in voice culture and dramatic art in either English, French, or German. 1219 Michigan-av.

PROFESSOR BROUCHOND, LATE OF THE Ecole Polytechnic at Montreal, and former pupil of the Beaux Arts at Paris, desires an engagement in some institution of the Northwest as Professor of Drawing and Painting. Can bring the highest references as regards character and ability. Address, care of Root & Hummarskold, 252 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION, SPORTSMEN—PARTIES WISHING to visit the well-known hunting and fishing grounds of Northern New York, the following places: The far-famed Jock's Lake, Jones' Lake, Pleasant Lake, Wilmur Lake, and the headwaters of the well-known West Canada Creek, can find a trusty guide, that has piloted different parties thereon to hunt the deer, by applying at the hotel, 213 Milwaukee-av.

BED-BUGS, ROACHES, ETC., CLEANED BY contract; warranted; exterminators for sale. Call or address OAKLEY, 180 Washington-st.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
Patent Attorneys,
70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS OBTAINED BY C. S. HARRISON & CO., solicitors. Offices, Room 21 Reaper Block, Washington and Clark-sts., Chicago, Ill., and No. 635 F-st., Washington, D. C.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

SPIRITUAL DEVELOPING CLAIRVOYANT SITtings daily. Magnetic treatment for nervous diseases. MRS. COLLINS, 126 Dearborn-st., between Adams and Monroe.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; fifteen years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF DOORS AND WINDOWS and old lumber, at 1,320 Wabash-av., cheap.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—9 LOTS, KENWOOD-AV., CORNER Forty-eighth-st., 2 blocks from Kenwood depot, $875.

100x150, Vincennes-av. and Forty-second-st.
25x160, Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.
50x160, Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth-st.
48x160, Indiana-av., corner Forty-ninth-st.
74x174, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
25x225, corner Egandale-av. and Forty-sixth-st.
5 lots Egan-av. or Thirty-ninth-st., near Stewart-av., $500.
20 lots West Superior, Erie, and Huron-sts., $800.
2-story brick house, Oakley-st., near Walnut, $2,250.
2-story brick house, Belden-av., near Lincoln, $3,750.
25x180, South-Park-av., with cottage, $2,000.
2-story house with lot, State-st., near Fifty-third, $2,500.
3 houses with lots, Twenty-fourth-st., near South Park-av.
30 lots, South Dearborn and Butterfield-sts., corner Fifty-first-st., adjoining Chicago & Rock Island car-shops.
40 lots Park Side.
50 lots Fullerton and Hoffman-avs., corner Western-av., accessible to steam and horse-cars.
30 lots Leavitt-st., near Laughton, 2 blocks from McCormick's reaper factory.
4½ acres Vincennes-av., near Forty-first-st.
40 acres Sec. 23, 38, 13.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND CELLAR BRICK house, on Monroe-st., near Western-av., $3,000.
Basement cottage on Morgan-st., near Van Buren, 9 rooms, rent $31 per month, $3,000.
Two-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 25x125 feet, $3,000.
Fulton-st., near Ashland-av., 2-story frame house, with modern improvements, $2,500.
E. SLOSSON & CO., 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDers—We have about 300 feet fronting Lincoln-av., between Centre and Sophia-sts., which we will sell on long time, and will besides also advance money for building purposes to good parties. A. LOEB & BROTHER, 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—335 WESTERN-AV.—A NICE HOME for $4,000, 10-room, 2-story frame house, 2 bay windows, bath and wash basins, a 2-story barn, lot 50 feet, corner Western-av. and Lexington-st. If you want a good home cheap come and look at it.

FOR SALE—STORE AND BARN (CORNER LOT), South Side; a great bargain is offered and time to suit. 105 Fifth-av., Room 9.

FOR SALE—LARGE CENTRAL BUSINESS LOTS, large lots and blocks for factories. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 15,000 ACRES OF GOOD UNimproved upland, situated on or near the St. Louis, I. M. & So. Railroad, in Northeast Arkansas. Title good. This land will be sold cheap to any real estate dealer for cash, or part cash, or general merchandise, in a body. These lands were entered fifteen to twenty-five years ago. Some good and responsible agent wanted to sell them, and a list will be furnished. Address E. L. WATSON, Jacksonport, Ark.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ONE ACRE NEAR LAKE SHORE between Lake View and Evanston, will give clear Hyde Park property and assume, B 67, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FISCHER
UPRIGHT
PIANOS—
For upwards of forty years these superb instruments have retained their position at the head of moderate priced pianos. LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR sale. Low prices and easy payments. 465 West Washington-st. and 246 State-st.

LYON & HEALY PIANOS—S. G. Pratt, the eminent pianist and composer, thus expresses himself concerning their well-known merits: "I congratulate you upon the great and well-merited success of the Lyon-Healy Piano, which, to my mind, is unquestionably the best small piano I have met with, either in this country or Europe. Had I not examined and thoroughly tested this piano, I could scarcely believe it possible that such a superb quality of tone could be produced in such a limited space and for so small an amount of money."
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

MUST BE SOLD—MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE triple string, elegant carved paneled Decker & Co. piano less than one-fourth cost. Call at 730 West Madison-st.

STEINWAY'S
MATCHLESS PIANOS.
THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD.
LYON & HEALY,
STATE AND MONROE-STS.

THE

PIANOS—
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.,
KRANICH & BACH,
WM. P. EMERSON,
W. W. KIMBALL,
DUNHAM & SONS.

ORGANS—
B. SHONINGER,
KIMBALL.

The above are standard instruments.
Warranted five years.
Sold on installments, if required.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

1,000 PIANOS AND ORGANS, INCLUDING THE famous Decker Bros., Haines, Mathushek, and Story & Camp pianos and Estey organs. We have decided to sell during the next 60 days on terms so easy and at prices so low that all can purchase; organs at $5 and pianos at $10 monthly payments. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—AT A LOW RENT TO MAY 1—THE brick house, barn, and 50-foot lot southwest corner West Washington and Sheldon-sts.; newly painted and papered. H. C. MOREY, 79 Dearborn-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, 3713 Ellis-av. Apply at 688 South Union-st., or 763 South Canal near Eighteenth. C. TEGTMEYER.

North Side.

TO RENT—TO MAY 1—FURNISHED 2-STORY and basement brick house, 10 rooms; hot and cold water on all the floors; bath-room, etc.; $50. 317 Webster-av. DR. M. B. CLEVELAND, 126 State-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT LA GRANGE; VERY FAvorable terms to good tenant. FRANCIS O. LYMAN, 36 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—UPPER RIGHT-HAND FLAT, 176½ East Ohio-st., five rooms besides bath-room; good order. A. T. GALT, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT, for gentlemen, at 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN THE VICINITY OF INdiana-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.; a private family having more room than required would rent one or two furnished rooms to desirable parties. Address B 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS; PRICES reasonable. 1426 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS. 1248 Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED 3 rooms suitable for light housekeeping. 2308 Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED third-story front room to permanent parties at 278 East Ohio-st., near State.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—PART OF A STORE WITH FIXtures, desirably located on East Madison-st. Address B 43, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A WELL LIGHTED ROOM 40x80, SUITable for machine shop, with power. Apply to MORDEN Frog & Crossing Works, 70 Pacific-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SINGLE STORE WINdow, and about six feet space, on level of busy thoroughfare. Address B 86, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FORTUNE FROM A SMALL INVESTMENT—If you have a few hundred dollars cash or good clear real estate call at KIMBALL'S, 128 Clark-st., Room 9, and investigate a straight, legitimate business opening absolutely sure of paying largely.

AN OLD EXPERIENCED LIQUOR COMPOUNDER who already commands a valuable city trade desires some reliable person with $1,000 to $3,000 to join him in opening a wholesale wine and liquor business. Address B 93, Tribune office.

A FOUR ROUND CORNER SERPENTINE molding, carved leg piano at $150 at 236 State-st. H. BRANCH.

FOR SALE—A CLEAN STOCK OF GENERAL merchandise. Will take a good piece of Western land in part payment. Nebraska or Dakota lands preferred. Address P.-O. Box 45, Iroquois, Ill.

FOR SALE—THE HARDWARE BUSINESS CONducted at 177 West Randolph-st. Inquire of Mrs. BECKER, in the store.

WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK of hardware or farm, good hotel property and dwelling and two lots. Title perfect and no incumbrance. Two hours' ride from Chicago. Address T. B. SCHERMERHORN, Huntley Grove, McHenry Co., Ill.

WANTED—A STOCK OF HARDWARE FROM $3,000 to $5,000, or to know of a good opening to start such a store west of Chicago. Address L. H., 3004 Dearborn street, Chicago.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE CO., 200 TO 206 RANDOLPH-st., have the finest warerooms and the best facilities in the city for storing furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc. Low rates. Advances made if desired.

FIDELITY STORAGE CO., NOS. 74, 78, AND 80 East Van Buren-st.; established 1875; permanent and reliable; storage of furniture; advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. J. C. & G. PARRY, 169 West Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT IN HILLSdale, Mich., for house and lot in city or Hyde Park. B 96, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—IN TRACTS TO SUIT FOR stocks of goods, 2,000 acres improved and unimproved and mineral lands in Missouri, 37 miles from St. Louis; corn, wheat, and fruit region; fine stock farm; never failing water. G. A. COLBY, 116 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A NO. 1 IMPROVED FARM; title perfect. Want a stock of goods. Address A. J. MILLER, Milford, Ill.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—PROFESSOR OF MUSIC FOR MOST desirable position this season; must be a thorough musician, brilliant performer, and first-class in all respects; many other vacancies. Central School Agency, 514 Pine-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER TO TAKE CHARGE of two engines (one large and one small), seven steam pumps of different builds, 10,000 feet of steam and water pipe, and the machinery; a good situation offered if after one month's trial he proves to be competent and strictly temperate; no one need apply unless he is willing to work on trial at least one month. Apply to P.-O. Box 273, Burlington, Ia.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN AS FOREMAN in news and job printing office at Beecher, Ill. Good reference as to ability and character required. A middle-aged man preferred. Address Journal office, Beecher, Ill.

WANTED—100 MEN TO WORK IN LUMBER yard of the Kirby Carpenter Company at Loomis-st., near Twenty-second.

WANTED—THREE TRUNKMAKERS. APPLY to CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RAILROAD-CAR AXLE-maker. None but a thoroughly experienced and competent man will do. Apply to A. E. ADAMS, 72 Lake-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Wisconsin and Illinois; wages $1.50 per day; free fare; 100 for lumber yards in the city; 50 for farm work; 50 for rolling-mills. Call early. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—FOR BLACK HILLS ROAD IN DAkota Territory, 500 good laborers at $1.75 per day; board $3.50 per week; one year's work; free fare; next gang goes Monday at 10 a. m. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—20 SAWMILL HANDS, LEAVE TO-day; call early; 500 for railroad in Dakota, Minnesota, and Iowa; free fare; $1.50 to $1.75 a day; 50 for city. ANGELL & CO., 6½ West Lake-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. Co., in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin; $1.25 to $1.75 per day; 150 for Wisconsin, $1.75 per day; 100 for quarry work; 100 for Illinois and Michigan; free fare; at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 W. Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN AND LADY AGENTS to sell photos and engravings of the Presidential candidates. Also needle-cases, needle-package, and numerous other fast-selling articles. Particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 45 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—VARNISH AGENT—ONLY THOSE OF experience and best reference need address JAMES STOKES, JR. (late of Wm. Tilden & Stokes), Box 1470, P. O., New York City.

WANTED—500 AGENTS, FASTEST SELLING picture out; large profits. SHORT & CO., 46 South Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY YOUNG MAN TO assist in photograph gallery; a good chance for a suitable person. Art gallery, 101 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR PORTER, AND a smart boy for soda-fountain. Apply at 24 Jackson-st.

WANTED—TEN MEN TO LOAD ICE IN THE country. Apply at Sixteenth-st. and Indiana-av. J. P. SMITH & CO.

WANTED—AGENTS—$1 SAMPLES FREE TO either sex seeking business on small capital. The unemployed and those who can devote a few hours daily to the sale of our labor-saving invention can realize $30 to $70 per week. Our plan of operations pleases every one who investigates, and is especially suitable for inexperienced, as no talking is necessary. MERRILL & CO., 27 North Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD AND RELIABLE AGENTS IN the city and country to canvass for our beautiful portraits. Call on or address TEN EYCK & CO., 56 East Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., for their last price-list.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 310 East Indiana st. Must be a good ironer and washer. No boarders.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER FOR a trade journal both in Chicago and the country. A good field for a good man. Address B 61, Tribune office, with full name.

WANTED—AGENTS TO TAKE ORDERS FOR our new book, sold on weekly payments, in city and country. Elegant French albums sold on same plan. G. W. BORLAND & CO., 103 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT EVANSTON—GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply to Mr. SPALDING, 158 Clark-st., second floor, or corner Chicago-av. and Greenwood-st., Evanston.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; good wages paid; call at once. 641 West Congress-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WASH AND IRON and assist in chamber work, at Transit House, 255 and 257 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TWELVE DINING-ROOM GIRLS; come early; splendid chance; good pay. Registry, 275 W. Monroe-st., Bureau of Literature.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS—ANY NUMBER—COME to-day; prime places; big pay. Registry, 275 West Monroe-st. (Bureau of Literature).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—CLERKSHIP IN STORE, office, or employment of any kind requiring the services of an experienced, trustworthy man; very moderate salary. References first-class. Address B 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 17; GOOD education, rapid penman, and quick and accurate in figures. Address B 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK IN STORE OR office by a capable and experienced general office clerk. References first-class. Moderate salary. Address B 60, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER; FIRST-class vise hand; had 8 years' experience. Address J. S. HANKINSON, care John Findley, 2935 Portland-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BAKER CAPABLE of taking charge of a medium-sized shop; state amount of work being done and wages paid. Address L M S, Box 585, Champaign, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS AND experienced custom cutter where honesty, ability, and industry will be appreciated. Address B 57, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN TO take care of horses and drive. Good references. Apply at 109 Fourth-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO IS well acquainted with and can command a large grain trade for a good Chicago commission-house, a position to travel and solicit or buy in Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska; good references given. Address BEVERLY, No. 1002 Main-st., Kansas City, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 19 to work; has some experience in the insurance business. Address B 54, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WORK FOR THE WINter to burn coal by six or seven practical coalers lately arrived from Sweden. Address A. LUNDQVIST, care J. P. Lindell, Box 209, Lockport, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A WOMAN COOK WHO understands her work thoroughly would like to get a place either in hotel or restaurant. Please call at 365 North-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER FOR widower, care of furnished rooms, full responsibility. Best references. Registry, 275 West Monroe-st., Bureau of Literature.

SITUATIONS WANTED—NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, companion, nursery governess in a respectable family. Best references. Registry 275 W. Monroe-st. (Bureau of Literature.)

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION AT SOME light employment. Would nurse, travel as companion, assist with sewing, or care for children. Can give city references. Address B 66, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS, AT REDUCED RATES, LOANED on furniture, pianos, etc. without removal. Rooms 19 and 20, 102 Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal; also on all good securities. 36 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE INSURance policies. D. W. SUTHERLAND, 79 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—MAKE CASH OFFER FOR 200 shares stock in Ready Pay Gold and Silver Mining Company. Address B 87, Tribune office.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 85 Washington-st.

HAVE $6,000 TO LOAN AT LOW RATE OF INterest on first-class real estate security only. A. KRAUS, Room 7, 77 South Clark-st.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS AND OTHER securities, of any amount: low charges; quick work. 151 Washington-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

LOANS ON FURITURE WITHOUT REMOVAL, pianos, warehouse receipts, and other good securities, at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

MONEY TO LEND ON CHICAGO IMPROVED real estate. FRANCIS O. LYMAN, 36 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at 7 per cent. WALTER BUTLER, 33 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITHout removal. PARRY, 169 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, MACHINery, warehouse receipts, and other good collaterals. J. J. OWEN, 84 La Salle-st., Room 25.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $3,000 ON AN IOWA farm worth $7,000. B 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$4,500 AT 7 PER CENT for five years on Chicago city property worth $12,000 and rented for $1,500 per year. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

$6,000 WANTED—A LOAN OF $6,000 promptly on property worth $15,000 and now renting at $1,100 a year; interest not to be more than 9 per cent. B 88, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF THE highest integrity and best of references desires to meet a good business woman with means as partner in some profitable business in city or out; state business preferred and amount for investment. Address B 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO $1,000 IN A1 cash light manufacturing business; no better investment possible. For particulars address B 89, Tribune office.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SECOND-HAND SAFES; also a number of brand-new Mosler safes, at J. GREENHOOD & CO.'S, 84 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT SET OF BLACK WALnut office fixtures, fit for banking or commission office. Inquire at 84 La Salle-st., Room 1.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC.,
AT LOW CASH PRICES.
On easy payments.
Splendid stock. Fair dealing.
Open evenings.
J. W. & J. B. STOREY,
283 State-st.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

JOHN A. MCQUILLAN, of New York, is at the Tremont.

FRANCIS FELLOWS, of New York, is stopping at the Palmer.

A. LE DUC and family, of New Orleans, are registered at the Pacific.

W. M. GWIN and E. J. Coleman, of San Francisco, are at the Sherman.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE BULL, of New York, are stopping at the Tremont.

THE poem headed "Knowledge," in the supplement to this day's TRIBUNE, should have appended to it the signature of Ella Wheeler.

DETECTIVE P. COSTELLO was yesterday transferred from the West Madison Street to Central Station, to act in conjunction with the force under Lieut. Keating.

A PARTY of English tourists, consisting of Messrs. W. C. Stuart, G. Gurney, G. Thorp, V. Brown, C. Sully, A. Vignattes, and Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Stuart, of London, are at the Palmer.

THE Henry Axman mentioned yesterday as having been arrested for receiving stolen property was not the Henry Axman of No. 332½ Clark street, who is doing a restaurant business.

EARLY yesterday morning some boys fishing in the lake at the foot of Peck court found the body of a male infant floating in the water. The remains were taken to the Amory to await the Coroner's inquest.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was at 8 a. m. 71 deg; 10 a. m., 75; 12 m., 77; 3 p. m., 80; 7 p. m., 77. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.46; 8 p. m., 29.48.

THE missing man, old Mr. Waddle, whose disappearance from the St. James Hotel on Monday last was noticed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, turned up in the afternoon at Valparaiso, Ind., where he had formerly lived.

ANTON ECKMAN, 3¼ years of age, has been missing since Thursday morning from his home, No. 17 Fry street, and his parents are greatly alarmed concerning him. He has light hair, gray eyes, and wore a checked gingham apron, gray linen pantaloons trimmed with white cotton, striped stockings, and buttoned shoes.

MR. E. F. CRAGIN, of Cragin Brother & Chandler, with between forty and fifty young men belonging to his Bible class at the Chicago Avenue Church, has been spending a fortnight up in Wisconsin, hunting, fishing, and recreating generally. They have had a good time, and will return some time to-day, and rejoin the class to-morrow.

C. A. CLARK, Solicitor for the Northwestern Railroad; W. C. Van Horne, General Superintendent, and William G. Swain, General Freight Agent, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; Frank M. Smith, General Purchasing Agent of the Kansas & Santa Fé Railroad; and John Egan, General Ticket Agent of the Kankakee Railroad, are at the Pacific.

ANDREW LARSEN, 60 years of age, living at No. 55 West Ohio street, was run down at 2:30 yesterday afternoon on the corner of Union street and Milwaukee avenue by a horse attached to a grocery wagon driven by a man whose name could not be ascertained. Larsen was attended by Dr. Quales, who found the right shoulder-blade fractured, and a slight cut over the left eye.

YESTERDAY morning, upon assembling for work, the forty-three laborers employed at Gray & Clark's tannery, on Goose Island, struck for advanced wages. The foreman of the works feared there would be some violence, and sent for the police. After a brief conference, however, the men ascertained that they were getting the same prices as workmen in other tanneries, and so quietly resumed work at 10 o'clock.

J. H. MURPHY, a member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, living at No. 224 Green street, yesterday morning found the body of a female child, full grown, and wrapped in white cotton cloth, lying on his front-door steps. A paper pinned to the cloth had the following inscription: "This baby was christened; please bury it for charity's sake." The Coroner held an inquest during the day, and the little one was buried as requested.

THE fifth season of the South Park concerts commences to-morrow in the East Park (lake shore) at 4 o'clock. The Michigan Central Railroad will run two trains, leaving the depot at the foot of Lake street at 12:45 and 3 p. m., stopping at the usual stations. Fare, for the round trip, 25 cents. The concert will be under the direction of Hans Balatka, and the program is an excellent one. The second concert will be given in the West Park a week from to-day.

DEPUTY-CORONER WAITE informed a reporter yesterday that in his experience during the recent heated term, 75 per cent of the deaths were of those men who used strong drink. Dr. Mignault and Sub-Deputy-Coroner Varges coincided. Not less than 80 per cent, the Deputy-Coroner said, were men not yet acclimated, and of foreign birth, chiefly from Northern Europe, who overestimated their strength and worked too hard. This was especially the case with farm-hands.

CORONER MANN yesterday held an inquest upon Hugh Tennant, who died at No. 550 Archer avenue from the excessive use of alcoholic drinks and oppressive atmospheric heat; at the West Twelfth Street Station upon Theresa Lahey, who died at No. 331 Jefferson street of fatty degeneration of the heart, liver, and kidneys, and of excessive hard labor during the heated term; at the Morgue upon Tony Deshorner, who was accidentally drowned while bathing in the river Thursday evening; at the County Hospital upon David Johannis, who died of injuries received on the 13th inst. by being run down by Engine 144 of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Central Depot. The jury further found from the evidence that the deceased threw himself under the engine with suicidal intent.

THE Sixth Battalion will leave Chicago for its week of encampment at Geneva Lake by special train Monday morning. Quartermaster E. C. Cole, with a detail of thirty-two men, four from each company, will leave for the campgrounds to-day to lay out the camp and pitch the tents. Beside the members of the battalion, the Quartermaster will be accompanied by two men of Battery D, which command is to share the camp at Geneva with the Sixth. The battery will take two cannon to camp. The tents and camp-equipments to be furnished by the State have already been shipped to the grounds. The provisions were sent out Thursday. The reception or field-day of the battalion will occur a week from to-day. Gov. Cullom is expected to be present, also Gov. Smith, of Wisconsin.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

The following officers were publicly installed in Court Unity, No. 15, Monday evening, by R. M. Figg, D. D. H. C. R. of District No. 1: C. R., B. P. Jacobus; V. C. R., F. Schleuker; R. S., James Fagan; F. S., R. Nelson; T., Julius Baumann; S. W., W. Firtch; J. W., George McMillian; S. B., John Lannon; J. B., William Rossow.

THE following officers were installed in Court Energy, No. 19, Tuesday evening, by the D. D. H. C. R., of District No. 4: C. R., B. Uhlendorf; V. C. R., M. H. Ephrann; Recording Secretary, S. B. McMurray; Financial Secretary, W. H. Schwartz; Treasurer, Frank Meyers; S. W., J. H. Phillips; S. B., E. M. Freeze; J. B., L. F. Wagner.

THE following officers were installed in Court Centennial, No. 6: C. R., Standish Acres; V. C. R., Dr. Roswell Park; Treasurer, H. Sumner; Recording Secretary, Henry Allen; Financial Secretary, M. S. Bates; S. W., H. Worden; J. W., D. Span; S. B., H. R. Vangorskom; J. B., F. W. Klein.

WEST LAKE STREET RAILWAY.

Wednesday, at a meeting held at Room 2, 181 West Madison, of property-holders residing on Lake street, east of Ashland avenue, the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That Lake street, being one of the principal thoroughfares in the city, the general public interests demand that a horse-railroad be constructed thereon, from Union Park to the eastern terminus of said road, without further delay.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed with instructions to inquire whether the West Division Railway or any other horse-car company that can form a running connection with said West Division Railroad without any change of cars are willing to construct such track. If so, whether there are any reasons why the same should not be done at once, and that said Committee investigate the subject fully and report the result thereof at an adjourned meeting that may be appointed."

Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mr. E. M. Haines, Chairman of the Committee referred to. Mr. Haines stated that in a conference the West Division Railroad expressed their entire willingness to lay the track if the citizens will obtain for them the right-of-way. The Metropolitan Road claims to hold this, running out Lake to Canal and thence to Fourteenth. About six months ago, however, Judge Barnum, of the Circuit Court, decided the ordinance void that conferred said right-of-way upon them, and enjoined them from laying track. The case was taken to the Appellate Court, however, where it will be decided Aug. 1. Mr. Haines further said that the property-holders were determined to secure their rights in this matter, and would make a petition for an ordinance granting right-of-way to the West Division Railroad. It was clear to him that the Metropolitan had no rights in the premises. This morning at 10 o'clock the Committee meets to draft the report, which will probably be presented to a called meeting of the property-holders Monday.

THE CITY-HALL.

MARSHAL SWENIE is in Cincinnati looking after the new fire-engines ordered some weeks ago.

ALD. DIXON is preparing an ordinance to compel the use of stone-flagging for all sidewalks in the First Ward.

THE Treasurer yesterday received $1,277 from the Water Department; $2,305 from the Collector; and $47 from the Controller.

A CONTRACT was yesterday awarded C. Hupe for supplying the city with 250,000 sewer brick. The price to be paid is $9 per thousand.

THE prospect now is that the Mayor's appointees to the Board of Education will all be confirmed. The objections to Mr. Dunne, it is said, will not be urged since Ald. Brady cannot get Mr. Frake in his place, and since Mr. Maas is the only German named the prospect is that if he will accept his confirmation will meet with no opposition.

E. F. GOBLE was yesterday given a contract for filling and curbing Clybourn avenue from Wells street to the North Branch, and the contract was also let for improving Clark street from Twelfth to Twenty-second street.

THE Committee on Health and County Relations met yesterday afternoon and agreed to report favorably on the ordinance allowing bathing along the lake-shore from Ohio street to the North Pier.

THE tunnel under the river at Harrison street, intended to increase the water-supply for the West Division, is nearing completion. It is thought that the connections can be made during the coming week.

THE Mayor yesterday made up his mind that it would be money well spent to hire a tug several times a week and make trips to the crib and the Fullerton avenue conduit to examine the water. He will commence the trips the coming week.

INSPECTOR MCMAHON, of the Eighth Ward, was yesterday instructed to visit certain premises on his beat where there was small-pox. His excuse for not obeying orders was that he was afraid of the disease, which so exasperated Dr. DeWolf that he informed him that the Health Department had no use for such a man.

THE Mayor does not think very well of the apparent sentiment of the Committee on Fire and Water on the subject of increasing the water supply, but holds tenaciously to the project of adding new engines to the West Side Works. When the Committee again meets he will go before it and use his persuasive powers.

THE Judiciary Committee yesterday agreed to report favorably on the new barbed-wire fence ordinance, which differs from the old ordinance only in that it allows of the use of barbed-wire for private and partition fences. They also agreed to pay one Giroux $500 for the right to use a patent street-lamp sign, provided that it appears that he has a patent.

THE Ward Inspectors are now required to make daily reports of what they are doing, which is the result of the overhauling the Workshop Inspectors have been getting. If Dr. De Wolf will now district the wards, and lay out the work for the Inspectors day by day, he will have some means of knowing when each man has covered his ward, if ever.

AMONG the building permits issued yesterday was one to C. J. Samuelson to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 106 Townsend street, to cost $3,600; one to A. Waalet to erect a three-story store and dwelling, No. 782 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $7,000; one to W. Possing to erect a one-story dwelling, No. 403 Huron street, to cost $1,200; one to Charles Rehuke to erect a one-story dwelling, No. 23 Ellen street, to cost $1,500; and one to John Corbett to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 361 Congress street, to cost $3,000.

THE Committee on Markets had before them yesterday a petition from property-owners along Randolph street, between Desplaines and Halsted, asking that the market there be placed under proper control, and recommending that a fee of 10 cents for each wagon occupying a stand there be collected every day, and that some one be employed to supervise the market. They agreed, after some discussion, to refer the petition to the Commissioner of Public Works, with power to act.

THESE WANT TO GO.

The City-Hall is prepared to furnish occupants for most of the offices to be filled this fall. It offers three aspirants for Congress besides the Mayor—W. C. Seipp, for the South Side; Hans Haerting, for the North Side; and Patrick Henry O'Toole, for the West Side. For Recorder, Charley White and Walt Williams are presented; for Sheriff, Walter Macdonald, the City Sealer, and City-Clerk Howard; for State's Attorney, Col. C. S. Cameron; for County Commissioner, Pat Rafferty, Capt. Connett, ex-Ald. O'Brien, and a score of other patriots; and for Clerk of the Circuit Court, Edward Rummell, and Maj. Lanigan. If all of these aspirants should be successful in their aspirations the rookery will be pretty thoroughly cleaned out. But it cannot be.

THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS AND THE PUMPING-WORKS.

The Mayor yesterday had word from the Canal Commissioners that they will not allow the construction of a lock at the mouth of the canal,—which will be necessary to the erection of the proposed pumping-works for the cleaning of the river,—until after the close of navigation. This settles the question of the immediate building of the works very effectually, though the Mayor says it will in no wise interfere with getting the machinery, making contracts, and preparing for the construction of the pumps and buildings, etc., though the first step has not yet been taken in any of these particulars. He has not yet even begun the negotiations with the Commissioners that he promised to at the Lockport meeting, and since things have taken the turn they have he says there is now no occasion for haste. The works can be built, it is thought, in about ninety days, and the fiat of the Commissioners necessarily postpones their being put in operation until the coming spring, even if his Honor should overcome his objections to their construction and commence their erection as soon as possible.

THE DREDGING QUARREL.

The Committee on Harbors and Bridges had a spirited session yesterday on the proposition of Commissioner Waller to let the contract for dredging the river to Case & French, of New York, at their bid of 24 cents per yard. The dredging interest of the city was pretty thoroughly represented, and a great deal of feeling was manifested. The local concerns objected to the proposition because they had not had an opportunity to rebid after the throwing out of their original bids, and some of them claimed that they had been deceived, and had lost all interest in the matter from the fact that proposals had been invited by the city to buy dredges, etc. The history of the entire squabble was gone over several times, and one of the irate historians in the midst of it produced a note from one Gaylord, doing business at No. 343 North Clark street, inviting him to come and see him and assuring him that he could fix things, all which is a very old dodge. This was exhibited as part of the attempt to show that Mr. Waller had been dealing with brokers, middle men, etc., but that gentleman disposed of the insinuation by saying that he knew nothing of Gaylord, except that he had once met him, and that all he ever said to him was that he was anxious to get the work done as cheap as possible, and that he did not care who did it. The merits of the situation were then discussed pro and con, the dredge-owners insisting that dredging could be done cheaper now than it could in the spring, and that they had not been given a proper show, while Mr. Waller took the contrary view, and said that it had been his desire to let the work at home, but he had been unable to get advantageous bids. In the further discussion of the question the representative of Fox & Co. strongly intimated that if they were given a chance they would underbid the New York firm, and the result was that the Committee agreed to report adversely on the proposition to let the work to Case & French, and to recommend that the city invite further bids.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

ONLY eleven marriage licenses were taken out yesterday.

WILLIAM BEYE, of the County Treasurer's office, has left the city for a two weeks' trip through the East.

YESTERDAY was visiting day at the Jail, and the cage was densely packed with an unsavory crowd.

SHERIFF HOFFMANN and Jailer Currier spent the day yesterday at the picnic of the Hesperia Lodge at Geneva Lake.

MRS. SASS, the woman who is under sentence of ninety days for alleged child-beating, was yesterday removed from the Jail to the County Hospital by an order of the Court procured by the County Physician.

MESSRS. RAY & WHITNEY, the contractors whose job of paving the jail-yard was rejected by the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts, were busily engaged yesterday in patching up their work, and it is probable that the pavement will now meet with approval.

THE furniture in the establishment of Maggie Moore, on Fourth avenue, which was seized by Deputy-Sheriff Stacy some days ago, was yesterday replevined by Julia Bond, of Buffalo,—a sister of the Moore woman. It was turned over to H. M. Matthews, attorney for Miss Bond, who gave a receipt for the property.

THE County Commissioners returned from their trip to the Norwood Park branch road Thursday evening, but as yet have not decided to make the proposed purchase. The matter will come up for discussion at the next meeting of the Board. Commissioner Greene says that the people in the vicinity need a free road, and the majority of the Board are understood to be in favor of its purchase from Mr. Snell.

SEVERAL Swedish citizens called at State's-Attorney Mills' office to urge an early hearing of the case of Hultgren, charged with the murder of Johanssen. They say that the prisoner is poor, friendless, and ignorant of the English language, and that undue advantage has been taken of him. The question of his indictment, they claimed, ought to be settled at once. Mr. Mills was absent, but Mr. Baker, Assistant State's Attorney, informed the gentlemen that the Grand Jury would meet Monday, and the case could be brought early in the session.

IN the Criminal Court yesterday the following prisoners pleaded guilty: Otto Beilman, larceny, six years in the Penitentiary; Annie O'Day, petit larceny, sentence suspended, as she has a 1-year-old child to take care of; John Roach, larceny, two years in the Penitentiary; John Mitchell, alias "Seymour," burglary at Lake View, eight years in the Penitentiary. Anthony Peterson was sent to the House of Correction for sixty days for illegal voting. William Morton, alias "Porter," was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary for larceny. John McLean was found guilty of petit larceny and sent to the House of Correction for sixty days.

FEDERAL NOTES.

THE gold disbursements at the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to $15,000.

THE Sub-Treasury redeemed $4,000 in silver yesterday, and paid out $3,000.

THE following is a list of the dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: Goodenow & Hines, 4,280 cedar posts, 1,000 railroad ties; C. H. Slack, 6 butts wine; G. Sakrezewski, 3 cases musical instruments; Kalman Bros., 5 cases cigars; Best, Russell & Co., 9 cases cigars; Kantzler & Hargis, 4 cases cigars; Fowler Bros., 500 tons salt. Collections, $3,217.

THE schooner J. Duval, of Racine, which has been missing for some time back, has been reported to the Custom-House officials as lost.

THE internal-revenue receipts yesterday footed up $26,165. Of this amount, $22,624 was for tax-paid spirits, $3,044 for tobacco and cigars, and $380 for beer.

SUPERVISOR WRIGHT received no more census returns yesterday, but hopes to gather in the remaining districts of Lake and Du Page Counties to-day. The missing book for the Town of Lake should be in by Monday.

JAKE MOHR, the saloonkeeper who went to jail some days ago for lack of a bondsman to go his bail, was released yesterday by Commissioner Hoyne on furnishing a good and sufficient bond for his appearance when wanted.

THE NORTH SIDE.

STREET-CAR NOTES.

The North Chicago Railway Company expect to have their new barn on Clark street, between Diversey street and Wrightwood avenue, finished in about two weeks. They will transfer the rolling-stock and horses on the "limits" line as soon as the barn is completed. At present, counting both morning and night, the cars on this line have to travel twenty-eight miles in the aggregate in finishing and commencing trips. The Company expect within two years to make an addition to the barns on Clybourn avenue to better accommodate the Webster avenue line, and also a barn somewhere for the Sedgwick street line. This last line of cars now stops at North avenue, but it is the intention to extend it some time in the future, although in what direction has not been decided upon.

Mr. V. C. Turner, the President of the Company, yesterday stated to a representative of THE TRIBUNE that he had a project for extending the Wells street line to Washington street, making the City-Hall the starting point, although this is still only among the possibilities. In case it should be done, the Clybourn avenue, Larrabee street, and Sedgwick street cars will be run on Wells street. The present barns will probably be retained for nearly two years, as it will take at least that time before the additional facilities are provided. When the new barns are finished the present quarters on the corner of Clark and Elm streets will be vacated.

The new State-street cars will commence to run within a week. There will be twenty-one cars on this route, divided between the limits, Lincoln avenue, and Webster avenue lines, the same number of cars on the same lines running as before on Clark street. The work on the switch at Division will be completed by to-morrow morning. The lines will then be complete, as the Company has finished the work on State street bridge, and is only waiting for the city to finish its portion.

THE Graceland dummy early last evening ran into a delivery wagon of the Hong Kong Tea Company at the junction of Barry avenue and the dummy road, resulting in the killing of one of the horses, the smashing of the wagon, and the upsetting of the dummy, which was soon replaced on the track. The citizens of Lake View have been protesting against the running of the dummies for some time, for the reason that they are regarded as dangerous, and recently appointed a Committee to wait upon the North Chicago Railway Company in the matter. The Committee called upon the President of the Company yesterday, and he agreed to discontinue their use at the end of three months. Foolish threats have been already made that if they were not taken off the tracks would be torn up, but this promise will, no doubt, satisfy them. What will be substituted for the dummies has not been determined.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees met at the Village-Hall last evening, all the members present. The Treasurer reported the total amount of money in the Treasury at the present date at $76,479.

The Captain of Police presented his monthly report, showing that there were ninety-eight arrests during June; fines assessed, $270; collected, $167.

The Health Officer's report for the same month showed 24 deaths and 28 births.

The bond of the South Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad, for $25,000, for running through the village, was submitted and referred to the Village Attorney.

ENGLEWOOD.

The whistle nuisance which is attracting so much attention in Chicago is also a source of great annoyance in the suburbs, and the people threaten to abate it by some heroic measure unless the railroad companies put a stop to it themselves. The whistle is used altogether too promiscuously, and in fact takes the place of a flagman at the many street crossings, as at Fifty-fifth street, in the Town of Lake, on the Lake Shore, Rock Island, and Ft. Wayne. The residents along these lines between the Rock Island shops and Englewood have particular cause for complaint, as freight trains, which are passing at all hours of the day and night, use their whistles for each street-crossing. But what is complained of most is the continuous blast which is given by the Lake Shore trains running south to notify the switchman at Englewood, and the Rock Island going north to notify the switchman at the Rock Island yards. This could be done by telegraph or telephone, and save the loud whistling.

The Ft. Wayne Railroad Company has commenced the erection of its new shops on the property west of its tracks between Forty-seventh and Fifty-fifth streets. The row of tenement brick houses on Fifty-fourth street is being demolished to make room for the improvements.

THE TRUE WAY.

A Long-Desired Revolution in the Jewelry Trade.

N. Matson & Co., the leading jewelers of this city, have introduced a revolution in the business which cannot fail to be both satisfactory and pleasing to their customers. From and after this date all goods in their establishment will be marked at a selling price from which there will be no deviation whatever. It has been the custom of the trade, both in Europe and in this country, to add a margin to retail prices, so as to admit of scaling to a close buyer. Many years ago the leading dry-goods houses, Stewart's being the first to establish the rule, decided to mark their goods at one price to all. A child could thus buy as cheap as a man, and in no case would the goods be represented what they were not. From the dry-goods trade the custom has spread to the better clothing and shoe houses. Some time ago the leading jewelers of New York adopted the system, and in this, as in other lines of trade, it has been found to work with unvarying success. The system is peculiarly adapted to the jewelry trade, for the reason that most of the patrons are ignorant of real values. Whenever it becomes apparent that the skilled buyer can purchase at no lower figure than the ignorant one—that all are treated alike—there can only follow the result which was achieved by the late A. T. Stewart. A large house like that of Messrs. Matson & Co., which is filled with the richest and most artistic specimens of bijouterie and vertu, can on this plan cater to the finest trade, and supply it almost instanter with the most finished productions that the jeweler's atelier can furnish.

THE IRON TRADE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Manufacturers of iron in this city are in earnest in their war against the Trades-Union strike, which began eight weeks ago in Kensington Mills, and still continues. About 1,200 men have been idle for all that time. They now offer them one week in which to agree to a proposed scale of $3.60 a ton for puddling, when bar-iron sells at two cents, with an advance of 20 to 30 cents per ton with every advance of a fifth of a cent in price, the price to be fixed to take effect on the first Monday of every month. They further demand that every workman disconnect himself from any Union to which he may belong, and they pledge themselves not to employ any man who refuses. After next Friday new men will be employed in place of those who refuse to come under this agreement. The manufacturers are determined, and they have taken the proper time, for there are signs of a slight improvement in the iron market. Pig has been sold this week at an advance of 10 per cent on the price asked a fortnight ago. Since April, twenty-five bituminous furnaces and twenty-two anthracite furnaces have gone out of blast, and twenty-nine charcoal furnaces have blown in, making a net decrease of eighteen in the number of furnaces in blast. It is believed that there are now on hand among importers about 600,000 tons of foreign iron.

FOLLY VERSUS WISDOM.

Foolish men walk the streets this hot weather and get sunstruck, while the more sensible ones sit in the cool rooms of the Chicago Grain and Provision Exchange, 122 and 124 Clark street, and double their money by a deal in grain or stocks.

IMMIGRATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 16.—The North German steamer Ohio came into Locust Point this morning with 1,000 German emigrants aboard. They left for Chicago this afternoon, special, via Baltimore & Ohio Road.

Young ladies who delight in fair, fresh face use Cuticura Medicinal Soap.

Nothing equals Papillon for skin diseases.

STATE STREET.

Results of the Mayor's Visit There Thursday Night.

A Peremptory Order to Capt. Ebersold to Stop These Disgraceful Doings.

The Unhappy Saloonkeepers Express Themselves Freely on the Subject.

Mention was made yesterday of Mayor Harrison's visit Thursday night to the dens and dives along State street, and some of his observations and impressions were also given, but yesterday he had a great deal more to say upon the same fruitful theme. He was at his office at an early hour, and there was fire in his eye and determination upon his brow, for dreaming over the scenes had served to intensify his disgust. Seizing a pen he sat down and wrote out his views in a plain straight-forward style. No embellishments were used, and even the "eagleism" in which he so delights at times found no indulgence. The fact was he was angry beyond expression, and after he was through writing he addressed his views, put them in an envelope,

AND SENT FOR CAPT. EBERSOLD,

to whom the document was delivered. It was as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 16, 1880.—*Fred Ebersold, Captain of Police*—SIR: State street, from Van Buren to Jerry Monroe's place, is a disgrace to the city. It seems to have been given over by landlords to prostitutes. These women live up stairs and at night make unseemly calls from windows. They run down to the streets and turn the sidewalks into open bagnios. They go into the saloons, drink with the men, swear, and even fight. I have been loath to believe all I have heard on the subject, but last night I made a personal observation, and found that the picture had not been overdrawn. In a city like Chicago we cannot prevent prostitution, but we can, and must, prevent its being made an open and public calling.

It is a shame that, in the very heart of the city, a portion of one of its finest streets, a great thoroughfare from the business centre of the city to some of its best suburbs, should be given over to prostitution and its kindred vices. If the landlords will not prevent it, the police must. I wish you would go personally on a visitation along the streets, and notify the saloonkeepers that from and after your notice I shall revoke any and every license where women are allowed in their doors as customers; and when once revoked no influence will get a reinstatement. This will be a very unpleasant thing for me to do, but I am determined that this blot upon the city shall be wiped out. You will please notify all you can that street-walking must and shall be stopped. I wish you would let all know of this determination, so that they may not be taken unawares.

You will read this communication to saloonkeepers and ice-cream venders, and, as far as possible, to all who harbor these girls. I was struck by one thing last evening, and that was that very many of these girls were very young; several of them certainly minors. Certain places on Clark street are also unfit to be kept open.

Please take notice that there will be no let-up in this matter; and that patrolmen who are derelict in helping me will be promptly discharged.

CARTER H. HARRISSON, Mayor.

Before the letter had been read to Capt. Ebersold he was given a severe lecture upon his duties, and his attention was especially directed to orders touching the very questions at issue which were promulgated from Police Headquarters some months ago, but to which no attention had been paid. His Honor was in earnest, and upon the Captain's leaving he, too, wore a serious countenance. Whether this will be the last of it or not, however, remains to be seen.

After the Mayor had calmed down somewhat, a reporter dropped in upon him, in the hope of

GETTING SOME PARTICULARS

of his midnight visit that had not been given to Capt. Ebersold, but did not succeed to any extent. He said, however, that he had contemplated the visit for some time, and that he could not possibly have struck a more favorable opportunity to see the dives and bagnios at their best. He visited sixteen of them, he said, and in all but three he found from three to fifteen lewd women, who were behaving as only such characters can. They were drinking, swearing, and enticing men, and from Van Buren to Twelfth street a lady, though accompanied, could not have possibly walked without hearing that which she should not hear, and seeing a dozen times that which would disgust her and wound her feelings. The women were even calling from the windows to the passers-by, and in front of the dens the street was almost impassable. In one place he saw a fight going on between drunken women, and at another place the women gathered around him and took him in the parlor of the saloon to hear the music, but the scene was too much for his finer senses, and he left after making himself known.

After his description of what he saw and heard, much of which is unfit for print, he went on to say that he blamed the owners of property along the street for the condition of affairs he found, and when reminded of the fact that he had revoked some of the licenses of the very worst places and subsequently restored them he stated that the property-holders were to blame, for they had come to him and urged him to do what he had done. He had never restored a license, however, except upon the recommendation of people whom he believed to be respectable, but, having learned a lesson from the past,—having been imposed upon,—he never would again, under any circumstances, restore a license once revoked.

IMPARTING THE NEWS.

In accordance with the instructions conveyed in the Mayor's letter, Capt. Ebersold, of the Armory Station, yesterday evening visited the various saloons, restaurants, concert-rooms, theatres, underground dives, ice-cream saloons, and other resorts for abandoned women on State street and notified the proprietors that in the future they must, under penalty of losing their licenses, refuse to admit women to their premises. Previous to the Captain's visitation the street wore its usual aspect, its western sidewalk being thronged with the low characters who had shocked the sensibilities of his Honor the evening before. After he had made his round, however, the scene changed, and both the sidewalk and the buildings facing upon it were almost swept clean of improper persons. The reform was looked upon by the landlords of the various places thus deprived of their patrons with the very reverse of good temper, and many of them were inclined to be severely critical of the Mayor's attempts at reform. "He has known all along just how things were going on here," one of them said, "and all of a sudden he jumps in and breaks us all up." The reporter suggested that any reform was better late than never, but the irate restaurant-keeper, whose empty tables presented a very melancholy appearance, insisted that Mr. Harrison's reforms had a peculiar habit of making their appearance just about the time that election matters were beginning to be interesting. "He's trying to capture the League, that what he's doing," the man insisted, at the same time seeking to explain that after all the condition of State street was not so very deplorable, and that it was better to have a certain vice practiced openly in a well-frequented thoroughfare than in obscure byways where murders would become of as common occurrence as they used to be before the longest Mayor Chicago ever had led the Fire Department in their famous sally up the sands.

"If the Mayor persists in his present policy

WHAT WILL THE EFFECT BE?"

"I do not expect that he will; he never does, you know. Just as soon as he finds the Citizens' League have not been gained over, he will let things run on as usual."

"But if he does persist?"

"Then we are busted. We shall have to move. The girls will have to, and, of course, we'll have to follow. There's saloonkeepers on this street that are making from $50 to $100 a day out of the business. It's hitting them hard, and there will be a big pressure brought to bear on Carter to make him give way, and if he don't give way, I'm mightily mistaken."

At midnight the enforced respectability of the street was still maintained, and a walk along it was a positive pleasure. If the Mayor only maintains his position State street will soon become as agreeable a resort at all hours as it was when controlled by a Republican administration, which reflection calls to mind the fact that the saloonkeepers, albeit good Democrats, unanimously pronounced as incorrect the Mayor's statement, published in an evening paper, that when he commenced his administration "these saloons were at their worst." As one saloonkeeper put it: "What we're kicking about is, that he (the Mayor) let us get so —— bad, and then, when we have our money sunk right here, goes and gets off this pious racket. The fact is, and that's our only hope now, that he hain't got no stability."

GETTYSBURG.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 16.—The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of Pennsylvania began to-day under the most favorable circumstances. It will continue for one week. The veterans were received by the Corporal Skelly Post, of Gettysburg, and as they marched through the streets, received a most cordial welcome from the citizens. After partaking of a lunch at Agricultural Hall, prepared by the ladies of the place, the veterans proceeded to their camp on Cemetery Hill, opposite the National Cemetery.

A STRICKEN FAMILY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—A hot-house of pestilence was discovered here yesterday. A police officer, while making his rounds, was informed that a colored family were in need of assistance. He entered the tenement, an obscure and dingy den in the rear of No. 817 North Tenth street, and found Mrs. Mary Williams with her family of children all sick and nearly starved. Six persons had occupied a room ten feet square. The husband died a fortnight ago and a son afterward. The rest were taken down one by one. Being refugees lately arrived from the South, they had no acquaintances and were left to their fate. Their condition was accidentally discovered by a negress living next door. One of the children, 6 years old, died yesterday, and it was ascertained that the disease which had stricken the family was scarlet-fever. The premises were in a most shocking condition of filth, privies were overflown, sewer connection clogged, and the place was entirely unsupplied with water. The family had been shut up in their stifling apartments without food or drink for several days. They were removed to the City Hospital, and the Health Department undertook to cleanse the premises.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS N. DAVIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 16.—Thomas Nathaniel Davis, colored, 72 years old, and well known in this city, died to-day. He amassed quite a fortune sprinkling the streets, keeping in his employ a large number of men. Forty-two years ago he came here from North Carolina. He had but a slight admixture of African blood, and claimed to be a nephew of Jeff Davis, ex-President of the Southern Confederacy.

MRS. I. WIGGINS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 16.—The wife of Isaac Wiggins, a wealthy farmer, was found dead in bed this morning. Heart disease.

J. H. TELFORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 16.—James H. Telford, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this city, died this evening.

JOSEPH D. DUDLEY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 16.—Joseph D. Dudley, one of the oldest residents and merchants, died to-day, aged 68 years.

ELEVATED RAILROADS.

A Likelihood that Boston Will Have Several Lines in Operation at an Early Day—The Citizens Opposed to the Scheme—The New York Lines.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, July 16.—The sensational announcement appears to-day that Boston will have elevated street railroads in spite of itself. Four companies have been incorporated under the General Railroad law of the State, and the statement is made to-day that they will break ground within six weeks and have cars running before the end of the year. For the last two years parties have made an onset at the Legislature and spent thousands of dollars in legitimate preliminary expenses to get a charter for the elevated road, but both years they have suffered a heavy defeat. Boston real estate interests have opposed the scheme stoutly, except in the outer districts where building lots are for sale. The parties desiring the road have been the President of the Cambridge Horse Railway and his associates, who have been vigorously opposed by three principal horse railways in Boston, as well as by millions of private property. Lately it has been determined to try the plan of organizing under the General Railroad law, which has provisions for narrow-gauge roads, and to make the road three feet wide. The four companies are the Boston & Dorchester, with nine miles of track; the Cambridge & South Boston, eight miles; the Boston & Brookline, six and a half miles; the Charlestown & Milton, nine miles; in all thirty-two and a half miles. The law on narrow-gauge roads provides that the capital stock must be at least $500 per mile, with 10 per cent paid down. The capital of the above roads is merely nominal. The first is $45,000; the second, $40,000; the third, $35,000; the fourth, $45,000, or $165,000. The first road is projected the whole length of Washington street in the business part of the city where the street is narrow and the property damage would be millions. The other roads take up the principal business streets and squares. The companies will advertise three successive weeks, as the law requires them, to ask the several municipalities for a location. Legal opinion is that no authority exists for granting the right of way over the streets lengthwise, but only across. If the location is granted Boston will apply for an injunction, and an elevated road contest will be sprung suddenly.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The annual election of Directors of the new Loan and Improvement Company resulted in the defeat of Messrs. George M. Pullman and Horace Porter, and the election of Mr. Fausto Mora, of Paris, and Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather National Bank in their places. Mr. William Adams, Jr., who is a member of the Pullman faction, was also defeated. The Company built the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, taking its securities in payment. It thus became practically the owner of the road, and in that capacity has been an important factor in all the arrangements and complications that have become a part of the Elevated Railroad Company's history. The belief is expressed in Wall street that the election has some connection with a plan to change the terms of the Manhattan lease of the elevated roads, or a plan to abrogate it and consolidate the two roads into one company.

WASHINGTON.

The Regular Army and the State Militia—Reduction of Principal of the Public Debt—Georgia Moonshiners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—The *Army and Navy Register* of to-morrow will print an important circular-letter from the Adjutant-General of the army to the various militia organizations of the country looking to extending a knowledge of army methods and regulations among the officers of the militia of the States:

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1880.—*The Adjutant-General of the State of* ——. DEAR SIR: Several applications have lately been made to this office by General officers of State militia to be regularly furnished copies of the General Orders of the War Department. I am inclined to accede to such requests, but desire first to communicate with you on the subject. While desirous to do all that lies in my power to aid in bringing up the uniformed militia of the several States to the highest degree of efficiency, knowledge of military details, etc., I am equally anxious to avoid even the semblance of interference, the more so that possibly some of our orders may vary from the regulations of the State code. Will you, therefore, do me the favor to state, first, whether you deem it advantageous to the several commands in your State to secure copies of our orders; and, second, if so, what distribution to general commands would you advise? I trust that you will appreciate the motives which dictate this letter. The defensive power of this country is formed, as you well know, of three component parts, the regular army, the militia, and the volunteers—the first two permanent organizations, the last only called on great emergencies. I know of no reason why the friendly official relations which exist between the officers of the army and of the State militia should not be sedulously cultivated, and I hope it is unnecessary for me to add that anything that I can properly do to foster or increase these relations will afford me sincere pleasure.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General."

A statement is nearly completed at the Treasury Department showing the reduction in the principal of the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, and decrease of interest charge thereon annually, from August, 1865, and monthly from March, 1877, to July, 1880. The statement only differs from those of former years in bringing it down to a later date. The main table shows that during fifteen years of peace under Republican administration $837,104,823 of principal of the debt has been canceled, while the current annual interest charge is $70,000,000 less than at the close of the War.

Information has reached here that Fitzsimmons, the Democratic United States Marshal for Georgia, has been openly siding with illicit distillers in that State and placing obstacles in the way of revenue officers. At one town he attended an indignation meeting held in the interest of the illicit distillers.

Gen. and Mrs. Grant have accepted an invitation to visit Gen. and Mrs. Garfield at Mentor, immediately on their return from the West.

PRECAUTIONARY.

JACKSON, Miss., July 16.—The State Board of Health passed an order to-day in view of the bark Excelsior arriving in New Orleans from Rio infected with yellow-fever, that no railroad cars shall be allowed to enter Mississippi and no steamboat or other water craft shall be allowed to land at any point in this State unless they have undergone an examination by an officer of the National Board of Health. Persons from New Orleans must have certificates that they have not been exposed to infection.

Fined for Taking a Man at His Word.

A lately-landed Hibernian was a prisoner recently in the Fordham (N. Y.) Police Court to answer a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by a neighbor.

"Why did you strike the complainant?" asked Justice Wheeler.

"Bekase he tould me ter du it," was the reply.

"Oh, you merely obeyed orders?"

"Yis, Judge."

"Tell me all about it."

"All there ees about it, Judge, ees we had a little growl, and oi tould him oi'd slap ees face; then ee jumps oop and down and cries three toimes, 'Du it, du it, du it.'"

"And you did it?"

"Oi did, sur."

"Fine, $10."

"What, after he tould me ter du it?"

"Yes; you had no business to strike him, even at his own request. Got $10?"

A friend paid the fine, and the prisoner retired, muttering to himself, "A strange countree oi've got into."

TILE-DRAINAGE.

The Most Magnificent Agricultural Sight in Illinois.

What Tiling Has Done for a 900-Acre Farm in Livingston County.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BARTHOLLY HOME, NEAR DWIGHT, Ill., July 12.—It will pay any man who owns forty acres of land in Illinois to go and see what I have seen to-day.

One mile west of Fairbury, in Livingston County, Illinois, lies 903 acres of land, all in one body. This tract has always been known as the "Marsh Farm," and was not only Marsh by name but was a marsh by nature. In 1876 this property came under the control of

MR. JOHN J. TAYLOR,

a gentleman of progressive ideas upon farming, and of indomitable will and energy, as the sequel will show. He resolved at once that he would "whip out" the swamp, and cause the ice-ponds to produce corn and oats instead of cattails and wild willows. Riding over it as I have, and carefully noting all the obstacles which Mr. Taylor has had to overcome, and looking at it to-day with a magnificent crop of corn and oats growing upon it, I am free to pronounce it the

MOST MAGNIFICENT AGRICULTURAL SIGHT

that can be seen in the length and breadth of Illinois. During the past spring and present summer, the rains and floods have fallen upon Livingston County to such an extent that it has been feared that our crops would be but small. Even now corn has suffered on all low places to such a degree that we do not, even under the most favorable circumstances, look for a full crop.

Knowing how thoroughly Mr. Taylor had tile-drained this whole tract of land, and to what severe tests it had been subjected to this season, I accepted an invitation from my friend, Mr. Brownson Murray, of New York City, to drive over and see the condition of the crops and the land. It is not out of place in this connection to state that Mr. Murray is the owner of a very large tract of land at Odell, in this county, and is now, with the assistance of his son, Mr. Arthur Murray, superintending the tile-drainage of his whole farm.

After a pleasant ride over the country, and carefully observing the destruction of crops for want of what I believe no well-regulated farmer can afford to do without, we reached Fairbury. The first field of the Marsh Farm we came to contained forty-five acres, all in oats, nearly ripe, and far ahead of any similar crop I had seen before. The whole field is as even as a barn-floor, and will no doubt yield seventy-five bushels to the acre. The beauty of the field is, that there are no bad spots in it. All the ponds have been drained out, and the crop

IS SIMPLY PERFECT.

We now came to a corn-field. In the very centre of it was formerly an ice-pond, which has been so thoroughly subdued that corn is now growing in it. The corn in this whole field was so high that we were hardly able to drive through it without breaking down the rows. But we had not seen the best corn yet. Driving through another field, we came to a piece of corn which had been put in early, and stood over six feet high, and was all tasseling out.

We spent fully half a day driving over these beautiful fields, filled with wealth, and bringing peace, happiness, and plenty to the owners and all connected with it. I ought to say here that this land is all rented out to tenants. Mr. Taylor stated one fact which ought to go down to posterity through the columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and that is this: "Under the present system of tile-drainage, upon a tract of land like this, the tenants all work with a will; and, when they put a crop in the ground in the spring, they expect to gather it in the fall." And he added: "My tenants all work as if they owned the land themselves."

HOW ALL THIS WAS DONE.

The first move Mr. Taylor made in order to transform this swamp into a productive farm was to dig an open ditch, about six feet deep, for an outlet. Open ditches Mr. Taylor would not have except for an outlet. "I would rather the water would sweep over the surface of the land, and have my fields all drained by the tiles. There," said he, "is all that is left of an open ditch." And, looking in the direction to which he called my attention, I saw eight rows of corn growing. "There," said he, "was an open ditch once. The ditch itself took up the room of two rows of corn, and I lost three more rows of corn on each side of it. So I put down in the bottom of it a good eight-inch tile, and filled the whole thing up. There will be no more open ditches on this farm as long as I have anything to say about it. We lose also a great deal of the richness of the soil by the heavy wastes during seasons like the present; and in the end it costs more to keep open ditches free and clean than it does to tile them; and they are a detriment always to a farm, in cutting it up into all sorts of shapes."

RESULTS.

In 1876, before the Marsh Farm was tiled, Mr. Taylor gathered 1,500 bushels of corn. "In 1877," said he, "after I had commenced the use of tile, I raised 9,000 bushels of corn. In 1878 I still kept on with my tiling, and that year there was gathered 21,000 bushels of corn. In 1879 I had not yet finished my work, but the farm that season produced 25,500 bushels of corn. I am not yet done, as there are one or two places that need a little doctoring."

"And what is the prospect for this season?" I asked.

"Well, you are as able to judge of its prospective yield as I am. I think, however, it is very safe to put the yield of the 750 acres at 30,000 bushels."

THE COST

of this work has been about $6,000. In other words, Mr. Taylor has spent $6.50 per acre upon the whole tract. Of course, upon some of the land a great deal more has been expended. For example, he said: "You see that pond?"

"No, we do not."

"Well, you see the bottom of it. Last summer I could swim a horse there. I spent over $20 an acre upon it; but I meant to do the job thoroughly, and have no blot upon the field."

I consider it due to Mr. Taylor to say that he has never had a level upon the place or a "drainage engineer." Every ditch was dug just where he thought it would do the most good, and deep enough to run off the water. What more enduring monument does a man want to leave behind him than the fact of his being able to make an ear of corn grow in a cattail swamp?

SAMUEL T. K. PRIME.

ACCIDENT TO PRINCE LEOPOLD.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—Prince Leopold has been obliged to cancel all his Newport engagements owing to an injury to one of his ankles received while salmon-fishing.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.

Manufactured solely by Henri Nestle, Vevey, Switzerland. Contains only milk, wheaten bread-crust, and sugar, and requires only water to prepare it for use. Recommended by all family physicians as a certain preventive of cholera infantum and summer complaints. Pamphlets with full particulars sent to any address. Kept by druggists and grocers.

THOMAS LEEMING & Co., Montreal, Canada.

Times: Our highest artists in dentistry: The McChesney's beyond doubt, though but $8 a set.

Buy the Improved Howe Scales. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, 97 Lake street.

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder destroys roaches, fleas, flies, and bedbugs.

MARRIAGES.

REILLY—KIMBALL—At the residence of the bride's grandmother, on Thursday, July 15, by the Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., Lieut. H. J. Reilly, United States Army, to Frances Mary, daughter of the late James B. Kimball, United States Navy.

BOYD—MILLS—July 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. H. T. Miller, William L. Boyd, of New York, and Miss Kittie M. Mills, of Chicago. No cards.

DEATHS.

HEANEY—On the 15th inst., at his late residence, corner Hoffman and Milwaukee-avs., Charles Heaney, of congestion of the brain, aged 45 years.

Funeral Saturday, July 17, by carriages to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Detroit and Leadville papers please copy.

BONFIELD—July 15, of consumption, Mary H. Bonfield, aged 23 years 3 months and 7 days.

Funeral from residence of her mother, Thirty-sixth-st. and Western-av., Saturday, at 9:30, by carriages to Calvary. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CRAWFORD—July 15, 1880, at his late residence, 390 South Halsted-st., of inflamation of the brain, Capt. Alexander M. Crawford, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral Saturday at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

MERCER—The many friends of Mrs. James will be sorry to learn of the death of her brother, John E. Mercer, of York Mills, Ont., and uncle of Mrs. W. H. Taylor, of 110 Honore-st.

GLEASON—On Friday, July 16, at 46 Ray-av., of cholera infantum, Margaret Mary, daughter of Patrick J. and Maggie Gleason, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Funeral Sunday at 9:30 by carriages to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

ATTENTION CO. A, SIXTEENTH WARD GARfield and Arthur Club—A meeting of the above Company, will be held at Headquarters, 103 Mohawk, corner of Black Hawk-st., Saturday evening. All members are ordered to attend. Good speakers will address the meeting and Lumbard's Glee Club will sing some of their choicest songs. Come one, come all!

A MEETING OF THE FOURTEENTH WARD Republican Executive Committee will be held this evening at Chas. Engber's, Chicago and Milwaukee-avs.

THERE WILL BE A REGULAR MEETING OF the Republican Club of the Seventh Senatorial District at the Grand Pacific at 2 o'clock p. m. to-day.

Miscellaneous.

THE REV. WILLIAM DINWIDDIE, D. D., OF Alexandria, Va., will conduct the Sunday-school teachers' meeting in Farwell Hall at noon to-day.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' GOSPEL meeting will be held to-night in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, 150 Madison-st.

BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR. Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by Dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

JEWELRY.

EXQUISITE

Jewelry,

CELEBRATED FOR

Elegance and Beauty in Design, Superior in Quality and Finish, comprising patterns NOT found elsewhere, are shown at

Hamilton, Shourds & Co.

COR. STATE AND RANDOLPH, OPPOSITE MUSIC-HALL.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

AUCTION.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Regular Trade Sale

Tuesday, July 20, 9:30 a. m.

FIVE HUNDRED LOTS DESIRABLE GOODS.

This offering will be our last prior to our usual Summer Auction in this Department. Due notice of our Opening Sale for the Coming Fall Season will be duly announced in these columns and by Special Circular.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

OUR USUAL

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE

OF

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS,

On WEDNESDAY, July 21, at 10 a. m.

Will comprise a well-selected stock of Custom-made goods adapted to present needs.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

CHICAGO AUCTION & STORAGE CO., Successors to Wm. A. Butters & Co., General Auctioneers, 165 Lake-st.

THE ONLY GENERAL AUCTION HOUSE IN CHICAGO.

Regular Saturday Sale.

(Established 24 years ago.)

Household Furniture, Pianos, Carpets, Chamber and Parlor Sets, Lounges, Bookcase, Diebold Safe, Desks, Bar Counter, Plated Ware, Crockery, &c.

AT AUCTION,

SATURDAY, July 17, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at our rooms, 165 Lake-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS, Auctioneer.

GRAND AUCTION SALE

COMPLETE FURNITURE

Throughout of Large House, at 492 West Washington-st., Monday, July 19, 10 a. m. Everything will be sold.

WM. A. BUTTERS, Salesman.

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LITERATURE.

Renan in London—His Hibbert Lectures—Rome and Christianity.

Queen Victoria at Home—The Late Justin Butterfield—Recent Theological Works.

The Science of English Verse—Michel Angelo—Alexander Pope—The United States Government.

Theodora—Science for All—Archæology—Books Received—Magazines—Literary Notes.

RENAN IN LONDON.

Ernest Renan, of Paris, is dimly known to most of us who are orthodox at least by descent as one of the anti-Christs. His "Life of Jesus" and his "Origins of Christianity" are the works with which our pulpits have shudderingly linked his name. M. Renan recently crossed over from Paris to London to speak for the first time, though in French, to an English audience. He came at the invitation of the Trustees of the Hibbert Foundation, supported by a legacy left twenty years ago by Robert Hibbert, who had the wise idea that the progress of enlightened Christianity could not be separated from that of reason and science. In this course M. Renan delivered four lectures, or conferences as he calls them, on Rome and Christianity, and elsewhere in London gave another conference on Marcus Aurelius which anticipates his life of that wise Emperor soon to appear. These five addresses have been translated by Clara Erskine Clement, who has done her work excellently, and have been published in a neat little volume by James R. Osgood & Co.

Renan is a disburser of religious, ethical, and in a large way of political ideas, and in these conferences they will be found summed up in the best literary form. The political force of Christianity, its relations to other religions before and after, to human welfare generally, and to Roman society and polity; the development out of the primitive Church of the Papacy and Protestantism, are the leading topics, and their treatment is accompanied by the frankest utterances on the great problems of individual and social destiny and conduct. In 150 small pages of large type all this is not to be given in detail, but it is plain that M. Renan determined that in appearing before his first English audience he would give his whole philosophy, preferring to be his own interpreter. Readers of his "Life of Jesus," "The Apostles," "The Origins of Christianity," and his many essays on social, governmental, and educational topics will find that these conferences contain the best of them all.

Renan's appearance was the literary event of the season in London. His person at 57 years of age is noble, he is a master of style, even among the French, and he loves Christianity. The origins of Christianity he says form the most heroic episode in the history of humanity. Man never drew from his heart more devotion, more love of the ideal, than in the 150 years which elapsed from the sweet Galilean vision, under Tiberius, to the death of Marcus Aurelius. The Renan that wrote this is not the Renan we have had held up in our theological seminaries for crucifixion. It is characteristic of the dogmatism which has stolen the livery of religion that its hard and narrow eyes cannot see this man. Renan is not in the literary fashion, any more than in favor with the theologians. He is almost solitary. Like Emerson in this country, and Matthew Arnold in Great Britain, he indulges in enthusiasms and intuitions, all of which is shocking to your modern who settles everything by environment, survival of the fittest, and enlightened selfishness. Renan can gush, and not blush for it. The noisy idol-breaking of Paine and Ingersoll is far below his level. He is one of those great souls of whom a few have found voice in every era, who seek happiness for themselves and others by discovering in the tangled threads of human fate a bright strain of progress. But his is too strong a mind to be content with manufacturing sweet phrases. His chosen work is that of historian. He loves history, and hates dogma. There are historians of wars, of fashions, of industry. Renan could be the historian of religion only. "All religions may be defective and incomplete; religion in humanity is nothing less than divine." Religion is the worship of ideals, and the history of these is greater than the records of the grosser struggles of men with each other and with nature which give Macaulay and Bancroft their lower and duller fields.

In the domain of religious history, Renan's chosen field is the history of Christianity, and these conferences centre about the connection of Rome and Christianity. Christianity moved westward over the roads and under the laws of the Roman Empire. Rome not only provided the natural conditions of the propagation of the Christian religion, but, paradoxical as it may seem in the face of the well-remembered persecution of the early Christians, afforded the new thought the liberty without which it could not have grown. Liberty of thought increased under the new régime of Rome. It is true, as Renan says, that this liberty is often more prosperous under a King or Prince than under the jealous and narrow-minded plebeian. It was, he says, the Attali, the Ptolemies, who first gave men of thought the freedom which no one of the old republics ever offered them. The Empire, in destroying the absolute sovereignty of the family, the city, the tribe, and replacing these by the sovereignty of the State, gave individual thought a wider circle than it could have had in early Rome, or in Athens, which boasted a fine and noble inquisition. The Roman Empire brought within one political boundary vast and diverse populations, which found that they had common woes and were made ready to accept a common relief. "Asia Minor, Greece, Syria, Egypt," and Italy, "contained masses of the poor,—very honest men, after their manner, humble and without distinction; but revolted at the spectacle which the Roman aristocracy made, full of horror at those hideous representations in the theaters, in which Rome made a diversion of suffering. The moral conscience of the human race sent up an immense protestation, and there was no priest to interpret it, no pitying God to reply to the sighs of poor suffering humanity. A Father in Heaven was required who kept a record of the efforts of man, and promised him a recompense. A future of justice was required in which the earth belonged to the feeble and the poor. This Christianity brought. The Roman aristocracy, like the British nobility of to-day, remained always faithful to the old worship which gave a divine sanction to its privileges."

The Jews came to Rome sixty years before the birth of Christ. Their quarter was beyond the Tiber, in the poorest and dirtiest part of the city, where a Roman who respected himself would never place his foot. It was probably near the present Porta Portese. Here the Jews traded and proselytized. A world of ideas, says our author, was thus set in motion on the vulgar quay where the merchandise of the whole world was piled up. Undoubtedly the proud patricians who, in their promenades on the Aventine, cast their eyes on the other side of the Tiber, did not imagine the future that was forming itself in that cluster of poor houses at the foot of Janiculum. Elsewhere, with a gentle irony, he says the most sagacious Roman would have been greatly astonished to learn that the religious reign of the future belonged neither to Serapis nor to Mithra, and that the predestined religion was growing imperceptibly in Judea. It would have been shocking to them in the highest degree. But so often in history have improbable predictions become true, so often has wisdom been mistaken, that it is best not to rely too much upon the likes and dislikes of enlightened men, of bons esprits as we say, when they undertake to predict the future.

Renan introduces us to the most ancient known members of the Church of Rome, Priscilla and her husband Aquila, a Jew and, like St. Paul, an upholsterer. He describes at length the dissensions of Peter and Paul, besides which the differences which to-day separate the orthodox, the heretics and the schismatics of the whole world, are nothing; the posthumous reconciliation effected between them by the Church; the decadence of the Church of Jerusalem; the rise of the Church of Rome; and the development within it of the Roman idea of order and unity into the Papacy. "If there is anything in the world which was not instituted by Jesus, it is the Papacy,—that is to say, the idea that the Church is a monarchy." All this is told with beauty of language, devout sympathy with the uplifting efforts of the masses, and as great fullness of facts as the scanty records permit. Perhaps more. A hostile critic calls Renan's writings romance; a friendly one styles them conjectural restorations of history. It does not matter. Renan's conjectures are better than Buckle's facts. The facts of yesterday are the mysteries of to-day; really, no one can find them out. Renan is true in his interpretation of the great tendencies of human development. He gives his imagination play in the interstices of the past, and it is no fault.

Dates, names, sequences of events, are facts. Stones are facts, but a greater fact is the love of the beautiful that groups them into a noble building. Renan is an excellent Hebrew scholar, knows Aramaic and Arabic well, is a master of Greek and Latin. He is Professor of Hebrew in the College of France. He has devoted his life to the study of the growth of Christianity—to him the grandest episode of history. His history is good, notwithstanding Strauss' sneer that it was "jets of rosewater."

Renan shows all his strong characteristics in these addresses. He is essentially non-cynical. He does not believe that human nature is sugared iniquity. He is not utilitarian. Beauty is not to be admired because it has utilitarian aspects, but because it is beauty, responding to an inner need of man. He is not Parisian in his views of the feminine world. In politics he exhibits strange contrasts. Though welcoming Christianity for nothing so much as for what it has done for the masses, he hates equality. In his Fourth Conference he takes great pains to show the Papacy developed out of the original Christian Commune,—how the brethren spontaneously arranged themselves into an organization which consisted of a laity which soon came to be nothing, and of a hierarchy with a supreme head—the Pope. On the one side the shepherds, on the other the flock. Primitive equality no longer existed; in fact, it had endured but a single day. Renan evidently thinks that in this secular aspect of its growth the Church illustrated a general human tendency. Elsewhere he says that democratic associations are careful that the functions of their officers shall be limited, as far as possible, as to power and duration; but from this arises that precarious something which has prevented any democratic association from outlasting the circumstances that have created it. It is distinctly his opinion that there is vulgarity in democracy. "Politics recoils not before fraud." Though he holds the post of Professor of Hebrew under the Republic, he does not in private conceal his preference for government on the English or Prussian plan. But, though so little of a democrat, he was Socialist enough to write in "The Apostles": "The glory of the Jewish nation is to have proclaimed the principles of social fraternity, and which is itself not destined to perish. Christianity is a development of this idea. Every church is a community where each has his claim on all, where there must be no one indigent, no one wicked, and where in consequence there is a mutual right to supervise and command. Primitive Christianity may be called a great association of the poor, a heroic effort against egotism, based on the principle that the claims of the individual go no further than to the absolutely necessary, and that superfluities belong to those who need." When he said in London that Socialism grew more as patriotism grew less, there is no inconsistency, for Renan believes there is something higher than patriotism. One's country, he exclaims, is not all here below. One is a man and a Son of God before a Frenchman or a German. There is another political economy than Ricardo's in the statement that the Governments which have rested upon the supposition that man is composed of covetous instincts only have deceived themselves. Devotion is as natural as egotism to a true-born man. Emerson in his fine way, says a similar thing: "The care and culture of men are the best political economy." Bunsen thought the Jesuits had just managed to spoil Renan for a scholar, but is it most like Loyola or Huxley to say: "I believe that the worship due from man to the ideal consists in independent scientific research, without regard to results, and that the true manner of rendering homage to the truth is to pursue it without ceasing with the firm resolution of sacrificing all to it." It is the opposit of Jesuitism to find in a single word—liberty—the guide of conduct for State and individual in their treatment of the religious problem. Renan has a horror of dogma. Veritable eternal Evangel he calls Marcus Aurelius' Thought, "which will never grow old because it asserts no dogma." He suspects dogmatism because it is dogmatism. He does not need to examine a religious or philosophical system to deny to it the possibility of inclosing the absolute truth. His doctrine is, that all metaphysical controversy is sterile, and the truth is for each one as he sees it.

All philosophy is barren unless it finds fruit in a principle of conduct. Renan has his. "There will always be some to carry on the work of the incorrigibles, some possessed of the divine spirit who will sacrifice their personal interest to truth and justice. Be it so. They have chosen the better part. I know not what assures me that he, who, without knowing why, through simple nobility of nature, has chosen for himself the essentially unproductive lot in this world of doing good is the true sage, and has discovered the legitimate use of life with more sagacity than the selfish man."

One more quotation will sum up the system of this great teacher. In his closing words to his London audience, he said:

"About our destiny and our end there is one thing certain: it is the paternal smile which at certain hours pierces nature, attesting that one Eye regards us, and one heart follows us."

(English Conferences of Ernest Renan. Rome and Christianity. Marcus Aurelius. Translated by Clara Erskine Clement. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1880. Price 75 cents.) H. D. L.

THE QUEEN.

Harper & Bros. have republished in their "Franklin Square Library" series a sketch of the life of Queen Victoria, originally written by Mrs. Oliphant for the summer number of the London *Graphic*. The pamphlet is profusely illustrated. It is probably intended as a supplement to the recent "Life of the Prince Consort," and calls for no especial criticism or review. It is an interesting sketch of the personal life of England's Queen, of no historical importance, but pleasant reading for those interested in the daily acts of Royalty. Extracts might be almost indefinitly multiplied from a work of this kind. We have made room for two or three, which will serve to give a good idea of the general style and nature of the entire book.

We have this account of the girl's early training in the days of her comparative poverty: "All was as modest, as retired, as quiet as ever. The little heiress of England was not permitted to take part in the pageant of her uncle's coronation, or brought forward too soon into the glare of day. After this date the course of her education widened, and she was made acquainted with various features of her own country, making a series of visits and expeditions throughout England to many of the most interesting towns, cathedrals, and other remarkable places. And wherever the little maiden went, as was natural, she was the centre of attraction. Thus her wise mother accustomed her, unconsciously, to the multitude of eyes that were to watch her every movement, and to the often wearisome, if somewhat exciting, details of a public life. There does not seem any appearance that in her early days the Queen showed any of that distaste for the public observation which is the greatest reproach that any one has made against her in her elder days. Difficulties of all kinds, however, as was natural, beset her young path. Her position was infinitly more delicate and critical than had she been the daughter of the reigning sovereign, holding a natural place in his family. The King took dire offense at the wise restraint under which the young Princess was brought up, and so far forgot what was due to a lady and his guest as to upbraid the Duchess of Kent at his own table for keeping her young daughter as much as she could out of the unwholesome air of the Court. On the other hand, while the Duchess was blamed for keeping the young Princess out of the buzz of the Court, she was equally blamed for the little expeditions, so profitable to all parties, by which the young lady was made acquainted with her country, and became to some degree known, so far as the modesty of her girlhood permitted, to her future people. Her mother kept her child from all vulgar contact with the crowd; it was a 'vigorous seclusion.' She took her to see a beautiful cathedral or a historical beautiful house. It was an attempt at a Royal progress. So the critics contradicted each other. And in the meantime Kensington Palace held its own with a firmness not less remarkable than the purity and gravity of the aims which were there pursued."

She is stated to have made one political blunder during the few months before her marriage when she reigned alone. It was apparently a very small matter, but seems to have annoyed the Ministry. Mrs. Oliphant says: "Of the short interval which followed, of the young Queen's reign alone there is little record. 'The sudden change from the secluded life at Kensington to the independence of her position as Queen regnant at the age of 18,' might have been an excuse for many mistakes; but it is hard to see what there is to pardon. She was guilty of one little constitutional sin, which, we may make bold to say now, amused the nation fully more than it alarmed it. Lord Melbourne had resigned,—who was the Queen's first Minister and devoted personal friend, besides being the head of the party to which all her training had inclined her,—and Sir Robert Peel was prepared to take his place; but the efforts of the Conservative Premier were frustrated by the refusal of the Queen to change her Mistress of the Robes and Bedchamber Ladies,—an unforeseen proceeding, which had the result of deferring the change for a short time."

The scene in which the young Queen announced her betrothal to her Ministers is thus pleasantly described: "The young pair remained together for above a month, keeping their secret from all but their friends, and growing to know each other in the close intercourse of their betrothal. And it was not till the departure of the young lover had brought back common life and its cares that the Queen nerved herself for the public declaration which no one could make for her. The situation is so peculiar that we know scarcely any precedents for it. Even now, when she had been two years on the throne, no Queen so young had ever reigned in England, and no English Queen had ever had such a tale to tell to her Privy Councilors. The young lady did it with the modest dignity which had from the first distinguished her: and here is the description of it she has herself given us, with her usual happy simplicity and straightforwardness. The Privy Council, knowing how important the sitting was, mustered strong. There were eighty gentlemen of them assembled in the 'bow-room on the ground floor of Buckingham Palace,' whom this young creature, with her heart full, had to face alone, and tell what had happened to her. She had a bracelet upon her pretty wrist.

"'Precisely at 2 o'clock' (the narrative is from the Queen's journal) 'I went in. The room was full, but I hardly knew who was there. Lord Melbourne I saw looking kindly at me with tears in his eyes, but he was not near me. I then read my short declaration. I felt that my hands shook, but I did not make one mistake. I felt most happy and thankful when it was over. Lord Lansdowne then rose, and in the name of the Privy Council asked that this most gracious and most welcome communication might be printed.' I then left the room, the whole thing not taking above two or three minutes. The Duke of Cambridge came into the small library where I was standing and wished me joy."

She was a wise and careful mother. "The greatest maxim of all," she writes, "is that the children should be brought up as simply and in as domestic a way as possible; that (not interfering with their lessons) they should be as much as possible with their parents, and learn to place their greatest confidence in them in all things." "It is already a hard case for me," the Queen adds, when she speaks of the pressure of public business which prevented her from giving to the little Princess Royal all the attention she wished, "that my occupations prevent me from being with her when she says her prayers."

The life of the Queen has been three times in danger from would-be assasins.

"The first of these attempts took place in June, 1840, only a few months after the Queen's marriage, when a man named Edward Oxford fired at the Queen when she was driving down Constitution Hill for her daily airing. The Royal couple were in a small phaeton, going to pay their dutiful visit to the Duchess of Kent, Prince Albert driving his wife through the peacefulness of the summer evening. 'We had hardly proceeded a hundred yards from the palace, when I noticed,' Prince Albert writes, 'on the foot-path on my side, a little, mean-looking man, holding something toward us; and before I could distinguish what it was, a shot was fired which almost stunned us both, it was so loud, and fired barely six paces from us. Victoria had just turned to the left, to look at a horse, and could not understand why her ears were ringing, as, from its being so very near, she could hardly distinguish that it proceeded from a shot having been fired. The horses started and the carriage stopped. I seized Victoria's hands, and asked if the fright had not shaken her, but she laughed at the thing. I then looked again at the man, who was still standing in the same place, his arms crossed, and a pistol in each hand. His attitude was so theatrical and affected, it quite amused me. Suddenly he again pointed his pistol and fired a second time. Victoria also saw the shot, and stooped quickly, drawn down by me. The ball must have passed just above her head.' The Queen, however, continued her course undaunted. The Queen at the time was in a state of health such as is often affected seriously by a very much smaller matter, but her sound nerves and high spirits defended her better than armor of mail. The wretched culprit was a dissipated lad of 17, apparently moved by nothing more serious than depraved vanity and desire to be notorious. It is not even certain whether there was a bullet in the pistol he fired, and the convenient plea of insanity was brought in to save England from the bother of executing such a being for high treason." The second attempt was made two years later at nearly the same place by a "little, swarthy, ill-looking rascal" named Francis, without any motive for his attempt. A month later a deformed man named Bean made another trial, equally unsuccessful.

Mrs. Oliphant's work is, of course, highly eulogistic and flatering to its subject. It seems to be largely made up of material taken from Martin's volumes, and gives a very good idea of the domestic life of the Queen of England and Empress of India.

THE LATE JUSTIN BUTTERFIELD.

Judge John M. Wilson has written, and the Chicago *Legal News* Campany have published, a very interesting memorial of the late Justin Butterfield. Our older citizens will have pleasant memories called up at the mention of the name of Justin Butterfield. He was one of the ablest members of the early Chicago Bar, always an ornament of his profession, and he did the State most valuable service in securing the completion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and in attending to other public matters. His keen and caustic wit made him a most formidable adversary, and several of his sharp retorts are mentioned by Judge Wilson. We beg to repeat one that probably the learned Judge forgot at the time of writing his excellent memoir:

Dr. Willard, from Central New York, was a most skillful physician, wealthy, and a courteous and most excellent gentleman. He was here in early times, but, attracted by his wealthy associates and the refined society of his early home, he concluded to return to New York some time subsequent to 1840. He was withal a godly man, an elder in one of our Presbyterian churches, but his close-fisted penuriousness was known of all men. It was, in fact, his besetting sin, for in all else he commanded the confidence and the respect of all who knew him.

The doctor and the lawyer were always the best of friends. When about to leave the city the elder called on Mr. Butterfield, and, after an interesting chat over their mutual pleasures in the past, Dr. Willard said, "You know, Mr. Butterfield, that I am about to return to my Eastern home, and in parting will you permit me to suggest and advise that you do not give such undivided and absorbing attention to worldly affairs as to neglect those sacred and spiritual interests which take hold on immortality?"

"Thank you, thank you most cordially," said Mr. Butterfield, "and may I suggest and advise that you do not give such undivided and absorbing attention to those sacred and spiritual interests that take hold on immortality as to neglect those financial and worldly affairs so essential to our happiness and welfare in our journey through life?"

The retort was certainly courteous, but terrible. Mr. Butterfield could not help it, for it was part of his nature.

RECENT THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

America has produced very few divines equal to the late Horace Bushnell, D. D., formerly of Hartford, Conn. A man of uncommon powers of intellect, an extraordinarily bold inquirer, an indefatigable student in his peculiar departments of thought, original in his conceptions and methods of statement, always striking and suggestive as a critic and preacher, with few graces of manner but unusual brilliancy of style, earnestly devout, public-spirited, an inventor in the mechanical line, almost a universal genius, he could not fail of making an enduring impression upon the thinking minds, not only of America, but of Great Britain, the whole of Europe, and the world. He sprang from the town of Litchfield, Conn., where he was born, in 1802, in the little village of Bantam. His parents were "plain farming people, known to their neighbors as well for their excellent abilities as for their uprightness, industry, and kindness," the father a Methodist, the mother an Episcopalian. He owed his strong character, in a large degree, to his mother,—like many other men of distinction. He received his academic education in Yale College, where he afterwards served as a tutor. He first studied law for a profession, but subsequently felt it his duty to devote his life to the Christian ministry, and studied theology under the late Dr. N. W. Taylor in the New Haven Theological School. He was not easily satisfied with any theories of religion, but, though naturally inclined to doubt, he was too earnest in his moral and spiritual tendencies to rest in negative unbelief. He could not accept the old Calvinism, nor yet the current types of either Armenianism or Unitarianism. After he entered the ministry he was deemed by many of his ministerial brethren unsound in the faith. And his discourses on God in Christ, Atonement, and Language in its bearing on written creeds, caused a great clamor against him. Certainly, if tried by the old standards of orthodox churches, Dr. Bushnell would not fully endure the test. But his explanations partly satisfied such careful divines as the late Dr. Joel Hawes. In spirit and religious tone, he was by no means a Unitarian, while it would be difficult to reconcile his theories of the Trinity and the Atonement with the received theology of the evangelical churches. At one time he predicted a great increase of the more sober and devout type of Unitarianism, which, however, does not seem to have been realized. He was on terms of special friendship with Dr. Bartol, of Boston, who speaks of him in a recent work in terms of admiration and affection. Besides his theological discourses and published sermons, among which are some of the best in our language, he committed to the press many lectures delivered on various occasions, which alone would have served to perpetuate the memory of his extraordinary endowments. The volume before us, which is an octavo of 579 pages, was prepared by Mary Bushnell Cheney. It contains, besides a life of Dr. Bushnell, many of his letters, written to his wife and other parties. In some of these letters the gentle and tender side of his nature appears in impressive development, as also the fervor of his practical piety. We miss in the whole volume a connected view of his inner life and the progress of his inquiries in successive steps. But the book is one of unusual interest, especially to ministers and theological readers. We pity the man who cannot sympathize with the vigorous and troubled thinking of Dr. Bushnell, or who does not admire his magnificent conceptions of the person of Christ as brought out in his nature and the supernatural, however he may dissent from many of his conclusions.

—Prof. G. Rawlinson, of Oxford, England, and the late Dr. H. B. Hackett, of Rochester, N. Y., may be regarded as among the best authorities in Biblical antiquities. A volume by Prof. Rawlinson was published in England some years ago, which has been reproduced in this country under the editorial supervision of Prof. Hackett, who has added valuable notes. The illustrations shed important light on all the historical books of the Old Testament, unless "Ruth" should be excepted, and the book of "Daniel." Many objections of Colenso and others are answered, and strong confirmatory evidences are produced from the inscriptions that have been deciphered within the last fifty years, and from various traditions and historical sources. The volume is a duodecimo of 237 pages. It will be found extremely valuable to Sunday-school and Bible-class teachers, ministers, and all persons who wish to be well posted in regard to the authority of the Old Testament history.

—We have before us a work bearing the title, "Congregationalism as Seen in Its Literature," by the Rev. Dr. H. M. Dexter, of New Bedford, Mass. The volume consists of 716 octavo pages, and a biography of Congregationalism, with an index, of 326 pages. No other writer in this country, or, so far as we are aware, of any other country, has gone into the history of Congregationalism with as much patient industry and zeal as the author of this great work. With its careful discussion of the different phases of Congregationalism in the several periods of its history and its extended biography, this volume may be regarded as a sort of thesaurus of the whole subject, which scarcely leaves anything more to be desired. Dr. Dexter has made some original investigations, which have borne fruit in important discoveries. The basis of the whole was a series of twelve lectures which the author delivered in the Andover Theological Seminary two or three years ago. Dr. Dexter is not distinguished for an easy and transparent style, but his matter will well reward the attentive reader. Among the new points brought out in these lectures we notice a correction of the common impression that John Robinson's celebrated saying in his farewell address to the pilgrims at Leyden, about the new light that might be expected to spring forth from God's word, pertained to Christian doctrine. Our author shows that Robinson was speaking of church polity, not of doctrine. It is quite evident from these lectures that Congregationalism, like most other church systems, has been marked by conflicts of diverse elements. Barrowism and Brownism have been names for the more conservative and the more radical tendencies. And hence the difficulty of determining even at this day what Congregationalism is. This difficulty is the greater because the Congregational churches have never had any authoritative standard except the Bible, and that, of course, variously interpreted. In a doctrinal point of view it is remarkable that these churches have so generally held to the old faith. As to polity, the old questions are still unanswered, although of late the tendencies have been toward Brownism. Pure independency is not likely to be practically realized, while its advocates certainly have the advantage as to the recognized principles of Congregationalism. It is not likely that the questions between radical and conservative Congregationalists will ever be settled, for the reason that there is no acknowledged authority to settle them. But the materials for an intelligent judgment in regard to this whole subject are brought by Dr. Dexter's volume within the reach of every reader. The topics of the lectures are the following: The Darkness and the Dawn; Robert Brown and his Co-workers; The Martin Mar-Prelate Controversy; The Martyrs of Congregationalism; The Exodus to Amsterdam; Fortunes and Misfortunes in Amsterdam; John Robinson and Leyden Congregationalism; Early New England Congregationalism; Later New England Congregationalism; Ecclesiastical Councils; Congregationalism in England; Things More Clearly Seen.

—Many things are written and published in these days on Socialism. The lectures by Joseph Cook on this subject are deemed by many good judges superior to anything else that has been given to the public in relation to this topic. Doubtless the little volume of ex-President Woolsey is more exact in its discriminations; but it is questionable whether Dr. Woolsey's discussion is as well adapted to popular use as these lectures of Joseph Cook, which were delivered in 1878—1879. The salient points in the volume before us are thus stated in the introduction: "1. A consideration of the perils of the United States from susceptibility to Communistic and Socialistic disease. 2. A defense of the principle of self-help as opposed to that of State help, as the hope of the poor. 3. An exposure of the political blunders of Socialism both in theory and practice. 4. A discussion of the experiments made in coöperative industry in England, Germany, and France, and especially of the coöperative savings-banks founded by Schulze-Delitzsch. 5. An examination of the problem of tenement-houses and overcrowded city populations. 6. A study of the methods by which workingmen may become builders and owners of their own homes. 7. A defense of high-schools as the source of a united citizenship. 8. A consideration of Sunday-laws, and of the value of a day of rest and worship as a means of maintaining industrial vigor and political society. 9. An examination of the temperance question in the light of recent discoveries as to the influence of alcohol on the brain." Mr. Cook's discussions of "Self-Help," "Coöperation," "High-Schools," "Sunday-Laws," and "Temperance" are especially deserving of attention and study. But the whole volume, including the preludes to the lectures, ought to be carefully read by all classes of our citizens.

(Life and Letters of Horace Bushnell. New York: Harper & Bros. Price $3.)

(Historical Illustrations of the Old Testament. By the Rev. G. Rawlinson, M. A. Chicago: Henry A. Sumner & Co.)

(The Congregationalism of the Last Three Hundred Years, as Seen in Its Literature: With Special Reference to Certain Recondite, Neglected, or Disputed Passages. By Henry Martyn Dexter. New York: Harper & Bros. Price $6.)

(Boston Monday Lectures. Socialism: with Preludes on Current Events. By Joseph Cook. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) R. W. P.

THE SCIENCE OF ENGLISH VERSE.

Mr. Lanier has assumed that we do not possess a theory or even a working-hypothesis of the technique of English verse. Not that there has not been abundant investigation and praiseworthy effort in the right direction. Only that he does not consider that either investigation or effort has brought forth good fruit. And he therefore seeks to supply the deficiency by his work on "The Science of English Verse." Versification has a technical side quite as capable of being reduced to rules as that of any other fine art. The skeptic need only read a few pages of this work of Mr. Lanier's to be thoroughly satisfied as to the truth of that proposition.

Mr. Lanier's book develops an entirely new theory of English prosody. In this respect it will undoubtedly attract wide attention and excite discussion. But it does more than this. It includes critical studies of the older English poetry and contains a review of the relations of music to verse which opens an entirely original line of thought. So far as this work is designed to be a popular treatise for the general reader we question its success. As a manual for the academic student it is entitled to high rank. Mr. Lanier has had many difficulties to contend with, but has persevered, and surmounted them bravely. His chief difficulty now will be to find those eager and willing to follow his lead as he retraces his steps, analyzes the difficulties he encountered, and shows how they were surmounted. Few but the devoted student will care to undertake so arduous a task. And even the student will undoubtedly come to the same conclusion as Mr. Lanier,—that "the matters herein treated are only in the nature of hints leading to the widest possible views of poetic form, and by no means laws. For the artist in verse there is no law; the perception and love of beauty constitute the whole outfit; and what is herein set forth is to be taken merely as enlarging that perception and exalting that love. In all cases the appeal is to the ear; but the ear should for that purpose be educated up to the highest possible plane of culture." This is rather discouraging after so much labor spent in attempting to master and apply the rules laid down in over 300 pages of solid, technical reading matter and there given the full force and effect of laws. The science of English verse is really only a collection or combination and application of all the facts known about verse. Mr. Lanier is a better exponent of this definition applied to this particular subject than either Mitford or Sylvester. He is a conscientious and painstaking writer. His familiarity with English literature is remarkable. And in this work he has brought together all these characteristics. We have, therefore, a book which will be valuable mainly to the few who will, from interest in the subject, seek to appreciate properly the author's learning, ability, and close reasoning power.

(The Science of English Verse. By Sidney Lanier. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price $2.)

MICHEL ANGELO.

The best of all the biographies of this great sculptor, artist, poet, engineer, and soldier, is undoubtedly the one written many years ago by Hermann Grimm. That is the standard work, although many other most excellent books have been written on the same subject. The fourteenth and latest volume in the series of "Great Artists" is a translation of Charles Clément's life of "Michel Angelo." M. Clément's work was a biography of three great artists: Michel Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and Raphael, and it appeared some years ago in France. It is an excellent, compact edition, containing some eighteen pictures illustrative of the statues, frescoes, and other works of one of the greatest of all artists. M. Clément considers him as a better representative of the Renaissance than any of his contemporaries. Character with him was on a par with genius. His life of almost a century, and marvelously active, was spotless. He united the two master faculties "which are, so to speak, the poles of human nature, whose combination in the same individual creates the sovereign greatness of the Tuscan school,—invention and judgment,—a vast and fiery imagination directed by a method precise, firm, and safe."

It is unnecessary to quote from the many interesting facts cited connected with Michel Angelo's life to prove the importance of publishing just such books as this, well-printed, convenient in form, and cheap in price, in order to popularize the history of the deeds of truly great men. The history of "Michel Angelo" is the history of that magnificent era opened by Dante and Giotto and developed by Leonardo da Vinci, Michel Angelo, and Raphael. This work of M. Clément's is compact, but gives all the details connected with the sculptor which it is necessary to know. In an addition to the book some extracts from Wilson's "Life and Works of Michel Angelo" have been appended. In an essay recently written by Hermann Grimm, and translated for the current number of the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, he gives one or two anecdotes about Michel Angelo which do not appear in M. Clément's book. In a reference to Michel Angelo's desire to have his model for a Christ, which he was making, fastened to the cross, that he might better perceive the expression of pain, Grimm remarks that this act would never have been attributed to Raphael. Michel Angelo's pride and ambition were "only the expression of his aspiration to be worthy of himself." Grimm relates that Vasari one day entered the private room where Michel Angelo carved his "David," and naturally desired to see what the famous artist was engaged upon. It had been Michel Angelo's wish that no one should see the statue until it was finished, and accordingly he put out the light instantly when Vasari appeared, and went on talking in the dark.

(The Great Artists—Michel Angelo Buonarroti. By Charles Clément. New York: Scribner & Welford. Price $1.25.)

ALEXANDER POPE.

The latest addition to the "English Men of Letters" series is "Alexander Pope," by the same hand that inaugurated this popular and valuable series with a masterly sketch of "Samuel Johnson." In this book Mr. Stephen has tried to be just both to his subject and to the public. Pope has been the theme of innumerable biographies. The best or ideal one has yet to be written. Mr. Stephen has made a very readable book, and has pictured to us in a truthful if not a flattering manner the "little, decrepit, intriguing, malicious, jealous, spiteful, and credulous, but withal clever man and able and accomplished writer of verse." He never seems to us, in these pages, to have been really great. Something was always lacking in his genius. Often it was the motive or good quality of the impulse that provoked his muse. The best poetry cannot spring from an unworthy source, or describe an ignoble subject. Pope was at one time literary sovereign of England, succeeding Dryden in the Royal chair, but he was nearly always artificial and mechanical. Mr. Stephen is not overfond of him. "He is neither his hero as a man nor his idol as a poet." But he is commendably fair and just both in praise and censure. Pope's "Essay on Man" gave him his fame and rank, but his biographer has not permitted it to overshadow the beauty and force of some of his Epistles and Satires, or the good things in the "Dunciad." On the whole we have a very fair and readable popular life of the celebrated English poet of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the volume well maintains the high standard of excellence attained by the majority of its forerunners in the series. It does not give anything new, but it well digests, arranges, and condenses the old.

(Alexander Pope. By Leslie Stephens. English-Men-of-Letters Series. New York: Harper & Bros. Price 75 cents.)

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Lamphere has compiled an excellent handbook of the organization and practical workings of the United States Government. It is one of the best of its kind, and contains an immense amount of useful and important information. It will be found serviceable either in schools or as a reference-book in a library. For the latter position its elaborate index is an additional qualification. The author's preliminary statement as to the cause which suggested the book—his personal observation of a lack of knowledge on the part of many persons of the Government of the United States—is unfortunately only too true. Mr. Lamphere has wisely, therefore, adapted his work to the needs of the general public. As he says: "Here will be found the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the organization of Congress and its employés, the manner of making laws, a description of the Library of Congress and of the Botanical Garden. Then the Executive Department is considered, beginning, first, with the President, the manner of his election, his powers and duties, and the force employed in his office. Then the seven great executive departments,—the State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Post-Office, and Justice,—with their organization, the duties generally of all the principal officers, interesting accounts of the practice and customs in the several bureaus, with an account of the service outside of Washington, including foreign Ministers, Consuls, and Consular Agents, the Indian Service, the Public Lands, Customs Service, Internal-Revenue Service, the Army and Navy, with the pay of all officers, civil, military, and naval, of the Government." The scope of the work is sufficiently comprehensive, and, so far as our examination of the volume has extended, we have not detected any of the errors which have so seriously affected other attempts at compiling works of this kind.

(The United States Government: Its Organization and Practical Workings. By George N. Lamphere. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price $3.)

THEODORA; OR, STAR BY STAR.

This is an anonymous novel by a lady not unknown in this city. It is a well-written novel, and it is an interesting novel. There are some excellent passages, both of descriptive writing and of character sketching, and the heroine wins our sympathy from the start. Whether it is the first literary venture of the writer, or but one of many attempts, we do not know. In any case, it is not a work to be ashamed of, but a very good and unobjectionable book for light reading. It runs along as easily and naturally as though a narrative of personal experience. A natural criticism would be that there is too much disappointment in the book,—no one seems to get anything they want. This to some extent mars the pleasure of the reading. Nevertheless, "Theodora" deserves a good place in the light literature of the season, and the success it has already attained is merited by its good qualities.

SCIENCE FOR ALL.

We have received through the Western agent of Cassell, Petter & Galpin, Mr. J. B. Watson, 182 South Clark street, Parts 14 and 15 of "Science for All," edited by Robert Brown, M. A., Ph.D., F. L. S., F. R. G. S. When the first parts of this periodical were issued we took occasion to speak warmly both of the plan and the manner in which it was being carried out. We see no reason to change the opinion then expressed. It is a most excellent, timely, well-edited work. The illustrations are clear, distinct, and well drawn. The text is free from technicalities and is sufficiently plain to bring the scientific topics treated within reach of all. Moreover the subjects chosen for treatment are readable and interesting in themselves, and the volumes when completed cannot fail to possess great value. The ideas of the prospectus are faithfully carried out, and we have in fact, and not only in name, science for all.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Early in last year a society was organized in Boston, with the avowed object of furthering and directing archæological investigation and research. The "Archæological Institute" now consists of 116 members, who held their first annual meeting May 15 last. The proceedings of that meeting have since been published, the book comprising some 164 octavo pages, with numerous illustrations. The papers are 1. A Study of the Houses of the American Aborigines, with a scheme of exploration of the Rivers in New Mexico, and elsewhere, by Lewis H. Morgan; 2. Ancient Walls of Monte Leone, in the Province of Grosseto, Italy, by W. J. Stillman; and 3. Archæological Notes on Greek Shores, by Joseph Thacher Clarke. The first and third papers are very interesting, bringing out several new points in the domestic life of our American aborigines, and much historical matter bearing on the military skill of the early Greeks.

(First Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Archæological Institute of America. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son.)

MAGAZINES.

In addition to its usual summary for the month, the *Penn Monthly* for July has articles on "The Philosophy of Cicero," by B. F. Clark; "The Campbellites or Disciples," by John Dyer: "The Three Climates of Geology" (third paper), by C. B. Warring; "Herzlich Thut Mich Erfreuen," by Harriett R. Krauth; and "Educational Reform in France," by J. P. L.

—The July number of the *Chicago Medical Examiner* has an "original lecture" (whatever that may be), by R. F. Weir, on "Stone in the Bladder"; original communications on "Select Topics of Modern Surgery," by Drs. Lee and Fenger; "Hysteria," by Dr. J. A. Goldsberry; and "Cerebral Rheumatism," by Dr. P. O'Connell. The clinical reports are entitled "Iodide of Ethyl in Asthma," by Dr. Brower, and "A Case of Superfœtation," by Dr. Walden. There are the usual society reports, domestic correspondence, reviews, etc.

—The *Library Journal* has made its last appearance as such. Henceforth it is to be merged with the *Publishers' Weekly*, and the latter most excellent periodical adds another to its many interesting and valuable features. The two leading articles in the last number of the *Journal* are entitled, "A Classification for the Natural Sciences," by C. A. Cutter, and "On the Treatment of Pamphlets in Special Libraries," by E. S. Holden. The *Journal* has not received the support to which it was entitled. It promises to again "set up for itself" whenever it can see its way clear to do so.

—The two articles most likely to attract attention in the July number of the *Fortnightly Review* are "Religious Liberty and Atheism," by John W. Probyn, and "The Railroads of the United States," by Edward Athinson. The other articles are: "M. Gimel on the Division of Land in France," by F. Barham Zincke; "The Sultan's Heirs in Asia," by Wilfrid Scarven Blunt; "A New Poet" (James Thomson), by G. A. Simcox; "State Education: A Help or Hindrance," by the Hon. Auberon Herbert; "Parties and the Distribution of Seats," by W. A. Hunter; "Edgar Allan Poe," by William Minto; "Democracy in Victoria," by Charles H. Pearson.

—The *Nineteenth Century* for July presents an unusual list of strong names. Matthew Arnold has an article on "The Future of Liberalism." W. H. Mallock discusses "Atheism and Repentance: A Familiar Colloquy"; and George Jacob Holyoake tells about "A Stranger in America." Other articles are: "The Clôture in Parliament," by E. D. J. Wilson; "Modern French Art," by Gerard Baldwin Brown; "Story-Telling," by James Payn; "The Commercial Treaty Between France and England," by E. Raoul Duval; "The House of Lords and National Insurance," by the Rev. W. Lewery Blackley; "The French Clergy and the Present Republic," by the Abbé Martin; "The Palais-Royal Theatre," by Francisque Sarcey; and "Bleeding to Death," by H. M. Hyndman.

—The August number of the *Atlantic Monthly* is full of good things. There is sufficient variety to suit the most fastidious. We might even vaguely and dimly hint that the staid and steady old *Atlantic* was growing a little bit lively and playful when it classes Oppert's "Forbidden Land" and Nordenskjöld's "Arctic Voyages" under the head of "Amusing Books of Travel." Its table of contents is as follows: "The Stillwater Tragedy," XVIII.-XXII., by Thomas Bailey Aldrich; "Sicilian Hospitality," by Luigi Monti; "Kintu," by Susan Coolidge; "The Surgeon at the Field Hospital"; "Mr. Hunt's Teaching," by F. D. Millet; "Pepacton: A Summer Voyage," by John Burroughs; "The Archbishop and Gil Blas," by Oliver Wendell Holmes; "Sylvia's Suitors: A Little Episode," by Louise Stockton; "Among the Pueblos," by Susan E. Wallace; "Edward Mills and George Benton," a Tale, by Mark Twain; "Allen Sin"; "The Preceptor of Moses," by Francis H. Underwood; "An Englishwoman in the New England Hill Country"; "The Reed Immortal," by T. W. Higginson; "Taurus Centaurus," by Richard Grant White; "The Republicans and Their Candidate"; "Some Amusing Books of Travel"; "Prof. Fisher's Discussions"; "Henry Armitt Brown"; "Natural Science and Religion"; "Italian Poetry"; "The Contributors' Club."

—*Lippincott's Magazine* for August contains: "American Aeronauts," by Will O. Bates (illustrated); "Adam and Eve," a novel, by the author of "Dorothy Fox"; "Possession," a poem, by Eliza Calvert Hall; "An Old English Home: Bramshill House," by Rose G. Kingsley; "Canoeing on the High Mississippi," Part I, by A. H. Siegfried (illustrated); "National Music an Interpreter of National Character," by Amelia E. Barr; "Mallston's Youngest," a story, by M. H. Catherwood; "The Early Days of Mormonism," by Frederic G. Mather; "A Vengeance," a poem, by Edgar Fawcett; "Studies in the Slums," by Helen Campbell; "Westbrook," a story, by Alice Ilgenfritz; "Where Lightning Strikes," by George J. Varney; "The Sea's Secret," by G. A. Davis; "Dungeness, Gen. Greene's Sea-Island Plantation," by Frederick A. Ober; "Our Monthly Gossip"; "Literature of the Day."

—The *United Service* for August opens with a timely article on "Collisions at Sea," by Lieut. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N. It is a review of a French book on the subject, and advocates the same system of a code of whistles recently advocated by Capt. Barker. Lieut. Regan, U. S. A., writes on "Military Landmarks," and gracefully reviews the history of some of our frontier posts. Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, U. S. N., discusses the topic of "Naval Education," and Capt. Cushing writes on the "Employment of Troops in Garrison." "The English Naval Prize Essay for 1880" is concluded. Lieut.-Col. Closson writes on "Bits of Army Etymology"; Lieut. Hutchins on "The Mode of Manufacture of Cable-Iron, Chain Cables, and Anchors, United States Navy"; "The First Home-Coming of the Reserves," by an Old Reserve; "The United States Revenue Marine," by Lieut. Smith, U. S. R. M.; "The Militia of Great Britain," by Capt. Philip Salusbrery; and the Editorial Notes complete the contents of a very readable number.

—*Appletons' Journal* for August is a good summer number. It gives complete an excellent novelet by Julian Sturgis, bearing the title of "Michael and I,"—a seaside vacation story, laid on the southern coast of England. There is also the first half of another novelet, entitled "Edge-Tools," the scene of which is laid at a Canadian seaside resort. Dr. Richardson continues his "Health at Home" papers, in which there is an abundance of wise, practical hints. Mr. Beavington Atkinson, the well-known writer on art-themes, gives the first paper of a series, entitled "The Influence of Art in Daily Life," which is full of admirable suggestions, and comes in very appropriately in connection with Dr. Richardson's instructions in regard to the hygiene of the house. "The German Dialect-Poets," by W. W. Crane, which contains numerous examples, is very interesting. An article on "Landscape-Painting," by Sir Robert P. Collier, will be welcomed, on account of its practical wisdom, by those who have been confounded by the strange performances that certain painters have recently been producing under the name of true art. "The Cook's Oracle," an amusing essay on the famous Dr. Kitchiner, lightens up the number very happily. There is a review of Swinburne's new volume of poems; of Goldwin Smith's "Cowper"; some "Briefs on Recent Novels"; and the usual discursive talk in the "Editor's Table."

LITERARY NOTES.

"The Cardinal Archbishop," a new story in verse, by Col. Colomb, is in the press.

—A campaign life of Gen. Hancock by Col. J. W. Forney will be one of the literary curiosities of the season.

—The next volume in the "English Men of Letters" is to be a sketch of Byron, from the pen of Prof. Nichol.

—Tennyson is worth nearly a million dollars—a big fortune for a poet; but then why shouldn't he get rich on $30 a line?

—The newly-discovered memoirs of St. Simon will be published in Paris at an early day. They are already in the hands of an editor.

—"The Story of a Great Singer" is the title of a new book, written by Emma Abbott, to be issued early in August. The edition will be 100,000.

—The scene of "Salvage," the new No-Name novel, is laid chiefly on an ocean steamer which is wrecked during the passage from Liverpool to New York.

—A German writer, Herr G. Hermann, wants to prove that "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is in some degree a literary satire, directed against Marlowe, Greene, and Nash.

—Mr. Horace Cox will shortly publish a work entitled "An Anecdotal History of the British Parliament, from the Earliest Periods to the Present Time," by George Henry Jennings.

—Edwin Arnott, author of the "Light of Asia," is 48 years old. He graduated at Oxford with high classical honors, and soon after went to India as Principal of Deccan College, Poona.

—We have received an advance copy of the Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers, containing the Annual Address for 1880, prepared by Mr. O. Chanute, the Vice-President.

—Messrs. J. H. Bufford's Sons, of Boston, have sent THE TRIBUNE a fine large lithograph of Gen. James A. Garfield. It is a creditable production and a good likeness. As a campaign portrait it is a great success.

—Macmillan & Co. expect to bring out the final two volumes of "The English Poets" very soon. Mark Pattison does the "Pope"; Matthew Arnold the "Gray"; Goldwin Smith the "Scott"; Mr. Symonds the "Byron," and Mr. Arnold the "Keats."

—The change in the editorship of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has accidentally brought out for Mr. Main's "Treasury of English Sonnets" two long reviews; but, fortunately for the paper, whose entire staff is understood to have changed, both notices practically agreed respecting the merits of the work.

—George Eliot, when she returns from Italy with Mr. Cross, will make her home at No. 4 Cheyne Walk, in Chelsea, the house in which Maclise lived and painted many years. Turner's last dwelling place is only a short distance away, and Carlyle's well-known house also is not far distant.

—Of new French books we may mention "Grains de Bon Sens," by Alphonse Karr; "L'Héritage de Xénie," by Henry Gréville; "Le Mari," by Ernest Daudet; "La Main Coupée," by Fortuné du Boisgobey; and "Nouveau Dictionnaire de Biographie Contemporaine, Française et Etrangère," by Ad. Bitard.

—Delano A. Goddard, editor of the Boston *Advertiser*, has turned his leisure to excellent account in furnishing to the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, a paper which has just been published in pamphlet form by A. Williams & Co., Boston, on "Newspapers and Newspaper Writers in New England, 1787–1815."

—The *Athenæum* states that the Mérimée letters addressed to Sir Anthony Panizzi will be issued very shortly in two octavo volumes. Mr. L. Fagan has withdrawn certain portions, but considerable light is thrown by the letters on the political history of the late Empire, and still more on the life of the late Prince Imperial and the private life of St. Cloud.

—An important scientific work by the Chief of the Bureau of Steam-Engineering, United States Navy, Commodore W. H. Shock, will be published in the fall by D. Van Nostrand & Co., in New York. It is entitled "Steam-Boilers; Their Design, Construction, and Management." Commodore Shock has been engaged for four years in preparing this work. It will be quarto size and profusely illustrated.

—Copenhagen has fifty-seven printing-offices which in 1879 published twenty-three political and 130 scientific journals and 1,330 volumes. In the provinces 112 offices issued 120 political and fifty-five journals devoted to various interests, and 590 volumes. Of the 1,926 books published, 268 were novels and poems, of which 104 were translations,—thirty from the English and twenty-seven from the German and French.

—The August *Harper* has a poem by Mr. Longfellow, on Robert Burns. It is the opening feature of the number and three illustrations have been made for it. M. D. Conway has written for this issue of *Harper* a paper on "A Martin Summer in the Garden of France," and the second of Mrs. R. H. Davis' series on "By-Paths in the Mountains" is given. Henry James' "Washington Square" comes into the foreground as the fresh story feature of this magazine.

—Spellhagen's last novelet is said to be much too elaborate for the materials. The chief originality consists in the ingenious method of suicide adopted by the hero, who, having been jilted by the heroine, willfully contracts an incurable heart disease by sleeping on his left side, in defiance of the family doctor. Before dying he composes a congratulatory telegram to the young lady, who is staying at the Hôtel Quisisana at Capri—hence the title of the book, "Quisisana."

—Mr. Gladstone has conferred a Civil-List pension of £80 a year upon the author of the elaborate "Concordance to the Odyssey and Hymns of Homer," Dr. Dunbar, of Garelochead, Dumbartonshire. The preparation of the voluminous MS. in minute Greek characters, which occupied Dr. Dunbar for several years, seriously affected his eyesight. The Prime Minister has also granted a pension from the Civil List to Miss G. F. Jackson, the authoress of "The Shropshire Word-Book."

—James R. Osgood & Co. have in preparation a Congressional district vote-map of the United States, and the following works: "Dramatic Biographies," edited by Laurance Hutton; "Self-Culture," by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke; "Records and Reminiscences of the Radical Chestnut Street Club," edited by Mrs. John T. Sargent; "Poems," by William Winter; "Illustrations of the Earth's Structure," by Prof. N. S. Shaler and W. Morris Davis; "William M. Hunt," by Dr. Angell; and "Modern Perspective," by Prof. William R. Ware.

—A. Williams & Co. will publish about Aug. 1 "The War-Ships and Navies of the World," by J. W. King, Chief Engineer United States Navy. The writer gives descriptions of all the modern war-ships built and building, with dimensions and particulars, accompanied with drawings, showing the design, proportions, and plan of the ships, and the disposition of their batteries. A comparison is made between the fighting powers of the British and French navies. The powers and dimensions of the great guns now in use or in process of manufacture are exhibited by drawings and descriptions. There are additional chapters upon marine engines and boilers, torpedoes, and the methods of torpedo warfare, with drawings and descriptions of the latest torpedo-boats.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

SAMUEL LOVER. By A. J. Symington. New York: Harper & Bros. Price 75 cents.

—JUDGE AND JURY. By Benjamin Vaughan Abbott. New York: Harper & Bros. Price $2.

—POCKET STATISTICS AND TREASURY OF FACTS. By Henry B. Free. Chicago: Henry F. Boynton.

—DRAMATIC LIFE AS I FOUND IT. By N. M. Ludlow. St. Louis: G. I. Jones & Co. Price $3.50.

—MARY ANERLEY. A Yorkshire Tale. By R. D. Blackmore. New York: Harper & Bros. Price $1.

—A PRIVATE CHAPTER OF THE WAR. By Lieut. George W. Bailey. St. Louis: G. I. Jones & Co. Price $1.

—NEWPORT: THE CITY BY THE SEA. By James R. Bowditch. Illustrated. Providence, R. I.: J. A. & R. A. Reid.

—ECHOES FROM THE ORIENT, WITH MISCELLANEOUS POEMS. By Edward King. London: C. Kegan Paul & Co.

—AMERICAN MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY LAW. By George T. Fish. New York: Harper & Bros. Price 50 cents.

—COLORADO TOURISTS' GUIDE TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. By Frank Fossett. Second Edition. New York: C. G. Crawford. Price $2.

—LIFE-SKETCHES OF MACAULAY. By Charles Adams, D.D.—THE NATIONAL BANKS. By H. W. Richardson. Harper's Half-Hour Series. Price 25 cents.

—TAINTOR'S GUIDE TO THE SEASIDE RESORTS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.—TAINTOR'S HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.—New York: Taintor Bros., Merrill & Co.

—THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT: ITS ORGANIZATION AND PRACTICAL WORKINGS. By George N. Lamphere. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price $3.

—ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI. W. S. Relfe, Superintendent. Jefferson City: Carter & Regan.

—FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY: MISS BONVERIE. By Mrs. Molesworth. Price 15 cents.—THE DUKE'S CHILDREN. By Anthony Trollope. Price 20 cents.—New York: Harper & Bros.

—THE STANDARD SERIES. MISTER HORN AND HIS FRIENDS. By Mark Guy Pearse. Price 15 cents.—THE ORATIONS OF DEMOSTHENES. Translated by Thomas Leland. Vol. I. Price 20 cents.—New York: I. K. Funk & Co.

THE COURTS.

ITEMS.

Judge Drummond was engaged yesterday morning in hearing an application in the case of Smith and Remick, administrators, vs. W. C. Goudy and others to pay over to complainants' counsel the sum of $10,000 for their legal services. The case involved over $10,000, and has been to the United States Supreme Court, the complainants being victorious. The Judge said when Mr. Miller, complainants' solicitor, presented a proper application he would make some allowance for counsel fees.

Judge Drummond also heard a motion in the case of Campbell vs. The Chicago, Rockford & Northern Railroad to dismiss the whole proceedings for want of jurisdiction. The motion was overruled. Mr. George C. Campbell then made a motion that the Receiver of the road have authority given him to lease the road to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. This application was resisted, and the case was continued till to-day.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Herman Rayer, of San Francisco, filed two bills against the Chicago Rawhide Manufacturing Company yesterday, one to prevent them from infringing his patent for improvements in the modes of preparing rawhide for belting, issued Dec. 31, 1872, the other to restrain the infringement of his patent for machines in treating rawhides, patented Nov. 15, 1875.

STATE COURTS.

Ezra White filed a bill yesterday in the Superior Court against James M. and Lelia Bryant, Sallie M. McCampbell, A. G. McCampbell, Bryant and Leavell McCampbell, Pattie B. Bryant, John Ford, Adolph Rosenberg, Milton Jenkins, United States Mortgage Company, O. L. Wheelock, C. P. Thomas, W. P. Atkinson, W. M. Wharton, Henry Van Uxem, W. T. Dudley and Kitty Dudley, and Susan H. Bryant to foreclose a mortgage for $15,000 on Sublots 9 and 10, Lots 5 and 6, Block 36, in the Original Town of Chicago.

Mathias Dencer and George Weise filed a petition against Henrietta F. Veith, John Veith, and Charles Bailer asking for a mechanic's lien to the amount of $1,800 on Lot 4, Block 3, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 33, 39, 14.

West & Andress sued Lucius Hoyt for $1,100.

Hattie A. Russell commenced a suit in trespass against Walter Probey and James W. Tuttle, claiming $5,000 damages.

A petition was filed by L. L. Mills, State's Attorney, for leave to restore the record of the plat of the subdivision known as Kensington.

Julius Bessinger commenced an action in trespass to recover $5,000 alleged damages of Solomon Silverman.

THE CALL.

JUDGE ROGERS—CRIMINAL COURT—Nos. 1,331, 1,339, 1,443, 1,499, 1,521, and 1,524.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—T. A. Davis v. H. C. Champlin, $883.13.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Laura Crowder v. John W. Hooper, $1,157.50.

WHY NOT AFRO-AMERICAN?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., July 14.—Not much reflection is required to reveal that the epithets commonly applied to the colored man are inappropriately and totally non-subversive of their purpose, in that they do not ethnologically show who he is. The Englishman comes from England, the Irishman comes from Ireland, the Scot from Scotland, Germans from Germany, the Swede from Scandinavia, the Frenchman from France, Chinese from China, Italians from Italy, but the "colored man," he is who, and from where? Surely his name sheds no light; hence inappropriate.

Prior to the mingling of blood, superinduced by that institution so long a blot on America's fair fame, these several appellations sufficed, but do not to-day. It should not be "negro," as a journey to Africa's clime brings us in contact with a race called negroes, but no blood of American citizens courses in their veins. "Colored man" is indefinit, since other races can, with equal propriety, be so designated. Hence the further use of these terms is not justified by these facts.

We know the immortal bard of Stratford-on-Avon, after inquiring what is in a name, has said a rose would smell as sweet by any other name, and we grant that the odoriferous onion would continue to bedew the cheek with crocodile tears were it called a honeysuckle or tuberose. Yet we hold that a body of 5,000,000 of people should have a proper race name, and submit that Afro-Americans is the proper name for the sable citizens of the United States of America. For the American traces his lineage from the Angles and Saxons, and calls himself Anglo-American. We trace our lineage from the Anglo-American and African races; we were born in America; hence we are indisputably *Afro-Americans*. Our solicitude is not engendered because we believe that a change of name will effect any physical changes,—a moral impossibility, and absurd conception. But we submit our reasons briefly:

First—Because, as I have shown, we are Afro-Americans.

Second—An adjective may be derived from Afro-Americans, as *Afro-American migration*; while colored man migration is not admissable, —man must be possessive, *man's*, to be grammatical.

Third—Because its (Afro-American) length is no objection when Scandinavian, South American, Australian, Asiatic Turk, etc., are used.

Fourth—We must, as do other races, insist upon a recognition of our true pedigree.

Fifth—Because I believe that a name proclaiming us citizens of the New World, and indicating our geneology, will convince even the wayfaring man that we are members of the great American Nation, and will greatly contribute toward overthrowing the barrier of race and color caste which is our bane as a people.

Submitting these views to our readers, I am, the Afro-American. E. J. WARING.

[But negro simply means black, and comes from the Latin niger, which the Spanish, Portuguese and Italians pronounce negro, and the French nègre—simply a black man, or a black race. Fred. Douglass insists on using the term black man because it is plainer English than negro, which is Spanish for the Latin niger, whence comes the American term of contempt, nigger. But we agree with Mr. Waring that Afro-Americans would be just as proper as Irish-Americans or German-Americans if it were applied to black men of African birth who had become naturalized citizens of America. We do not designate any persons of European descent but of American nativity as Europo-Americans or Teuton-Americans. All native born are called Americans. If of European derivation they are called whites, and if African, blacks or negroes; if mixed, mulattoes. It is not likely that this habit of designating persons of African extraction will be changed beyond the present complimentary or delicate frase of "colored person."—ED.]

GREAT DISTRESS.

is often suddenly experienced from an attack of cramp in the stomach, colic or other painful affections for the relief of which nothing is superior to Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, or Water-Pepper, compounded from the best French brandy, Jamaica ginger, smart-weed, or water-pepper, and anodyne gums. For diarrhœa, dysentery, bloody flux, cholera-morbus, its warming, soothing astringent and heating properties render it a perfect specific. Unsurpassed as an anodyne and stimulating embrocation or liniment. Should be kept in every family. Sold by druggists at 50 cents.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Rise in Stocks Inducing the Public to Buy.

Advance in Nearly All Securities—Slight Reaction.

Chicago Finances Dull—Light Currency Movement.

The Produce Markets Less Active—Provisions Stronger.

Wheat Steady but Easier—A Big Shipping Demand for Corn.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were very firm. Brokers report that the rise of the last few days has stimulated purchasers. Crop prospects have become much better. Farmers are working almost twenty-four hours a day to gather the crops. In the North the harvest is not yet out of danger, but a few more days of such weather as this will insure its safety.

Nearly everything on the list made gains, the Northwesterns being especially strong. Northwestern common made ⅝, to 91⅝, after selling at 92¼; the preferred ⅞, to 110½. St. Paul, ranging between 80½ and 79, closed at 79⅞, a gain of 1⅛. St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha advanced to 40, and closed at 39¾; a gain of 1⅛. Burlington & Quincy made ⅜, to 121⅝; Rock Island ¼, to 106¾; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis 1, to 69; Illinois Central ⅜, to 107; New York Central ½, to 129⅜; Michigan Central ⅛, to 89⅝; Lake Shore ⅜, to 105⅝; Erie ⅛, to 42⅝; the preferred ¼, to 70⅛; Wabash ¼, to 37¼; the preferred ⅛, to 66; Ohio ⅛, to 32⅝; St. Joe 1⅞, to 35⅛; the preferred 1⅞, to 70⅞; Pacific Mail ⅝, to 41⅛; Jersey Central ⅛, to 69⅞; Reading ¼, to 17½; Iron Mountain ½, to 47; Nashville & Chattanooga 2, to 64; Texas Central 1, to 65; Lake Erie & Western ⅛, to 29⅝; Canada Southern ⅞, to 59⅞; Northern Pacific preferred ⅛, to 49⅛; and Mobile & Ohio ⅛, to 20¼.

The losses were Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central ⅛, to 16; San Francisco ⅜, to 35⅛; Western Union ⅝, to 105⅞; Manhattan ½, to 30; Lackawanna ¼, to 80⅛; Hudson ⅛, to 77⅛.

Some manipulation with washed sales forced prices off at the close, but the bulk of advices from New York indicated that the tone of the market was strong.

Erie second 6s opened at 89⅞, sold at 90 and 89⅝, and closed at 89⅞.

In New York on Wednesday railroad bonds were in good demand, the transactions being well distributed, and the prevailing tendency was toward a higher range of quotations; Erie consolidated seconds advanced from 89⅝ to 89⅞, and reacted to 89¼; do funded 5s rose from 83½ to 84¼; Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts from 40½ to 41; C., C. & I. C. supplementary firsts declined from 89 to 88½; do incomes, after advancing from 37¾ to 40¼, reacted to 39½; Central Iowa firsts sold up from 102¼ to 103½; Chesapeake & Ohio, Class B, fell off from 65¾ to 64⅝; Erie gold 7s rose from 122 to 123; Kansas Pacific firsts (Denver Division) from 107⅞ to 108⅞; do ex. coupon from 97 to 98; Kansas City & Northern real estate 7s from 107 to 108; Lake Erie & Western incomes from 60 to 60½; and do firsts from 102 to 102¼.

Government bonds opened without change, but closed ⅛ higher for the 4s and 4½s. District of Columbia 3.65s were 98¾ bid and 99½ and 100 asked; the 4s, 108¼ bid and 108⅜ asked; the 4½s, 110 bid and 110½ asked; the 5s, 103⅜ bid and 103⅝ asked; the 6s, 103¾ ex. interest bid and 104 asked.

Foreign exchange was dull and lower. Sterling posted rates were 483½ and 486; actual rates were 483 and 485½, and sterling commercial 480½@480¾. For francs, posted rates were 523¾ and 521¼ for Paris. Commercial francs were 526¼ for Paris, 527½ for Havre, and 528⅛ for Antwerp. Marks were 94⅛ and 94⅞ for posted, 93¼ for documentary. Holland florins, 40⅛ for sight; Austrian florins, 41½; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 27¼.

Exports are lightening. For the past week at New York they were nearly a million less than the week before.

The following table shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York for the week ending July 13, 1880, compared with the statement of the two previous years:

	1880.	1879.	1878.
For the week	$8,098,810	$5,378,670	$5,413,092
Prev'ly reported	206,054,676	163,889,944	170,213,611
Since Jan. 1	$214,153,486	$169,268,614	$175,626,703

Chicago bank clearings were $4,500,000. Country orders for currency were light, and New York exchange sold between banks at 25c per $1,000 discount to par. Loans were inactive at 4@6 per cent on call, and 6@8 per cent on time.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4 per cents have been introduced into this market and are selling well. There is a good inquiry for St. Paul 6s and 7s.

Purchasers of the Granger stocks will find comfort in the statement that Mr. Inman, of London, a prominent meteorologist, has called attention to the fact that the British weather charts now being issued are almost identical with those of the beginning of June last year; from which he argues that the weather of the next two months will be a repetition of the cold storms that ruined last year's crops in England.

An account of the struggle between the Pullman party and the Garrisons in the recent election of Directors of the Loan & Improvement Company is given by the New York *Tribune*:

The defeat at the annual election of the Loan & Improvement Company on Tuesday of George M. Pullman, President of the Company, and of Horace Porter and William Adams, Jr., who are identified with the Pullman interest, was the result of personal enmity between members of the Board. Although the result of the election was unexpected, particularly by the representatives of the Pullman interest, it was accomplished by the success of long-cherished plans. At the last annual election of the Manhattan Company William R. Garrison failed of a reëlection as President, and Robert Harris was chosen temporarily in his place. It was announced at the time that Mr. Garrison had declined the position on account of the pressure of private business. It is admitted now that he was greatly annoyed by his defeat, which was accomplished by a combination between the Pullman party and the New York members of the Board. Mr. Garrison retained his seat in the Directory for a short time, when he gave way to his father, Commodore Garrison. José F. Navarro, the third principal member of the Loan & Improvement Company, sympathized with Mr. Garrison, and plans were laid for retaliation.

About a week ago William R. Garrison requested Mr. Navarro to give him his proxies for the coming election without asking any questions. The request was granted, and at the meeting on Tuesday Mr. Navarro did not cast a ballot. But Mr. Garrison had secured a controlling part in the management, and when he threw his ballots his opponents were found to have been defeated. The result was a complete surprise to all, except to the few who were acquainted with Mr. Garrison's purpose. Mr. Pullman after voting on his stock had left the city for the West, and Mr. Adams went away last Saturday for an extended trip. Gen. Porter alone of the defeated candidates was not absent, and before the election he had attended a meeting of the old Board. It was apparent that he had received no hint of the concerted opposition. To allay suspicion the tickets had been printed with the names of all the former Directors, and of their reëlection there was generally no doubt felt.

When the Loan & Improvement Company was first formed the capital stock of $3,000,000 was subscribed by three men,—Commodore Garrison, George M. Pullman, and José F. Navarro. While the others have disposed of a large part of their shares, the Garrison interest remains undisturbed, and is still an exact third of the whole stock.

The new Board organized yesterday by the choice of José F. Navarro as President and Arthur Leary as Vice-President, and L. M. Brown was reëlected Secretary and Treasurer.

In the London stock market, according to the *Times* of July 3, dealings were entirely speculative, and based to some extent on dividend anticipations. Cheap money also favors operations for the rise, and, although many stocks are quoted at what must be considered excessive prices, the market belief is that they may yet go higher. While, however, the public abstain from buying, the task of sustaining the market or of advancing prices is a very risky one.

In the appraisement for a new company to cover the whole elevated railroad system of New York City, Manhattan is rated at $20 a share, with Metropolitan at $80, New York Elevated being taken at par as the basis of the calculation.

Papers have been drawn for the consolidation of the Missouri Pacific and the Kansas & Texas, and are to be submitted to the stockholders for approval. Should the Missouri Pacific plan be feasible, and should the lawsuit now pending to set aside the Garrison purchase be amicably settled, the Wabash, it is said, will probably take the Missouri Pacific, the Kansas & Texas, and three other connecting lines into its system.

The earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for the first week of July show an increase of $85,782.

The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the first week of July show an increase of $127,000.

The earnings of the Texas & Pacific Railroad for the first week of July show an increase of $6,350.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company report gross earnings as follows for the first week in July:

1880	$133,000
1879	73,855
Increase	$59,145

The following were the gross earnings of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway for the month of June: 1880, $154,000; 1879, $115,000. Increase, $39,000. Gross earnings from Jan. 1 to and including June: 1880, $1,031,550.40; 1879, $847,839.80. Increase for six months, $186,710.60.

From the already published official reports and approximating the last quarter, the operations of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the fiscal year to Sept. 30, 1880, may be summed up as follows:

Net earnings		$5,432,909.60
Less:		
Interest and funded debt	$429,025.89	
Sinking fund	80,000.00	
Dividends, 8 per cent	3,280,346.25	
Construction	704,513.38	
Purchase of patents, etc	487,856.68	
Purchase of stocks	125,798.31	
Purchase of real estate	43,298.35	5,150,838.86
Surplus		$282,070.74

The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway earned during the last week in June $65,842.55, which makes the total earnings for the month of June $243,407.08. The earnings in June, 1879, were $190,349.02.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for the first week of July: 1880, $240,000; 1879, $171,113; increase, $68,887.

The following are the gross earnings of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company for the first week in July: 1880, $133,000; 1879, $73,855; increase, $59,145.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY BANK,
Northeast corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
Receives savings deposits and allows interest on same at the rate of 4½ per cent, subject to the rules of the bank.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The bulls had the best of it to-day, and pushed the market up all along the line, making an advance of from ¼ to 3 per cent. The fact still remains, however, that this was altogether a brokers' movement, the outside people holding aloof and watching the market for further developments. It is to be observed that the demand for sound investment securities continues, United States bonds, good railroad bonds, and the best dividend-paying railroad stocks being steadily in demand. The speculative stocks touched a higher figure than had been reached since the present advance movement began, and those who heeded the advice given a week ago to abstain from selling short on the then ruling prices did well.

The following will show the advance that has been made since Friday last in some of the leading stocks: Western Union, Friday last, 103¾; to-day, 106½; Pacific Mail, 38¼, 41⅞; Erie, 38⅞, 42⅞; Lake Shore, 101, 105½; Northwest, 87⅛, 92¼; Michigan Central, 86¼, 89⅞.

Some activity was displayed at the Mining Board, Hukill being the feature of the day, and large sales being made at 125 regular and 130 buyer's option, thirty days. Amie was also active at 84, and Moose at 74 to 77. The news from Leadville is considered to be more favorable during the last few days, but still there are many unpleasant stories in circulation which give rise to anxiety.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Governments strong and advanced ⅛@¼ per cent.

Railroad bonds strong and generally higher.

State securities dull and nominal.

The stock market opened strong and in the early dealings prices advanced ¼@3 per cent, the entire list participating in the improvement. Speculation continued firm in tone until late in the afternoon, when a reaction of ⅛@1⅛ per cent occurred, which was, however, partially recovered in the final dealings. The greatest activity was in Erie, Granger, and coal shares, Western Union, Lake Shore, and Union Pacific.

Transactions, 259,000 shares:

Atlantic & Pacific	1,700	New Jersey Central	14,000
Lackawanna	15,000	New York Central	5,600
Delaware & Hudson	2,700	Northern Pacific	1,400
Erie	46,000	Ohio & Mississippi	3,300
St. Joe	8,600	Pacific Mail	10,000
Iron Mountain	5,200	Reading	2,000
Kansas & Texas	6,200	St. Paul	33,000
Lake Shore	28,000	Union Pacific	16,000
Lake Erie & West	1,000	Wabash Pacific	7,400
Michigan Central	1,400	Western Union	12,000
Northwestern	16,000	St. Paul & Omaha	2,100
Nashville & Chatt	6,000		

Money 2@2½ per cent, closing at 2; prime mercantile paper, 3@4½.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, weak at 483; demand, 485.

Dry-goods imports for the week, $2,807,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 1881	104	New 4s	108⅝
New 5s	103⅜	Pacific 6s of '95	125
New 4½s	110⅝		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana 7½ consols	46	Virginia 6s, old	20
Missouri 6s	107	Do new	20
St. Joe	104½	Virginia 6s, consols	85
Tennessee 6s, old	36	Virginia 6s, deferred	10⅛
Do new	30		

STOCKS.

C. P. bonds	112	Lake Erie & Western	29⅝
U. P. firsts	112	Ontario & Western	27¾
U. P. land grants	113	B., C. R. & N.	61
U. P. sinking fund	119	Alton & Terre Haute	18
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	100	A. & T. H. preferred	59⅛
St. P. & S. C. firsts	103	Wabash, St. L. & Pac.	37
C., C. & I. C. firsts	88	W., St. L. & P. pref'd	66
Erie seconds	89⅜	Hannibal & St. Joe	34⅝
Rock Island	107	H. & St. Joe preferred	70⅛
Panama	180	Iron Mountain	46¾
Fort Wayne	120	St. Louis & San Fran.	34⅛
Pittsburg	120	Do preferred	46⅞
Illinois Central	107	Do first preferred	70
C., B. & Q.	122	C., St. L. & N. O.	28
C. & A.	110⅛	Kansas & Texas	35
C. & A., preferred	122	Union Pacific	90⅜
N. Y. Central	129⅜	Central Pacific	70
Harlem	80¼	Northern Pacific	25⅛
Lake Shore	105⅛	Northern Pacific pfd	48⅝
Canada Southern	58½	Louisville & Nashville	123
Michigan Central	89⅜	Nash. & Chattanooga	64¼
Erie	42⅝	Louisville & N. O.	102
Erie preferred	70⅞	Houston & Texas	64⅛
Northwestern	91	Denver & Rio Grande	61½
Northwestern pref'd	110⅝	Western Union	105¾
St. Paul	79⅞	Atlantic & Pacific	43
St. Paul preferred	104⅛	Pacific Mail	41¼
St. Paul & Omaha	39⅝	Adams Express	113⅝
St. Paul & Omaha pfd	72½	Wells Fargo	106¼
Del., Lack. & Western	80⅛	American Express	58⅛
Morris & Essex	104⅛	United States Express	48⅛
Delaware & Hudson	77½	Quicksilver	11¼
New Jersey Central	69⅞	Quicksilver preferred	60
Reading	17½	Caribou	2
Ohio & Mississippi	32⅝	Leadville	1⅛
Ohio & Mississippi pfd	73	Central Arizona	5⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	18½	Homestake	34
Mobile & Ohio	20½	Standard	27¼
Clevel'nd & Columbus	68½	Excelsior	17
C., C. & I. C.	15½	Little Pittsburg	3⅛
Ohio Central	19½	Ontario	33

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., July 16.—There has been hardly as much life in the market as has characterized it for the last few days. As a whole the tone was not so good, and in several points considerable weakness and irregularity are shown. With one or two exceptions the mining stocks were noticeable on this account Silver Islet (though still having a good undertone) in sympathy with the others declined to 31. Brunswick Antimony made a gain of 1½, and sold for 19.

Railroads were generally very quiet, and the weak spots few; Sandusky fell off ¼, to 12½, and Little Rock lost 1¾ of its recent gain, selling as low as 44¼. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Atchison both showed considerable good feeling, the former making an advance of ½, and the latter gaining ¼. Fort Scott was fairly active at 40½, and small sales of Metropolitan were made at 66¼@66½. Lawrence & Southern firm at 75; Summit Branch sold ¾ better than yesterday at 10¾, and Union Pacific was up to 91¼. The other changes were slight. There was but one transaction in the land stocks, that being a sale of Water-Power at 8¾.

Bonds were not largely dealt in. Atchison first 7s sold at 118; do guaranteed, 110½; New Mexico 7s, 109¾; Republican Valley East, 103; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, 85; New York & Northeastern 7s, 110; Hartford & Erie 7s, 41⅛.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 16.—Consols, 98 7-16; account, 98 9-16.

American securities—New 5s, 105; 4½s, 113⅝; 4s, 111¼; Illinois Central, 110½; Pennsylvania Central, 56½; Erie, 43⅞; seconds, 93; Reading, 8½.

Amount of bullion gone in, £5,000.

PARIS, July 16.—Rentes, 85f 27½c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The mining-stock market showed a decided improvement, with better prices to-day. The closing official quotations were:

Amie	84	Silver Nugget	150
Auburn & Rock Creek	120	Standby	4
Barbee & Walker	5¼	Union Consolidated	17
Battle Creek	4½	Vantewater	35
Bodie	4½	Maybelle	24
Bye-and-Bye	75	South Hite	145
Consolidated Virginia	275	Buckeye	29
Chrysolite	10¾	Bulwer	50
Climax	240	Moose	75
Columbia Consolidat'd	3⅛	Granville	15
Durango	46	Rappahannock	36
California	190	Goodshaw	80
Crowell	14	Dahlonega	67
Girard	145	Great Eastern	58
Glyndale	31	Imperial	11
Hukill	120	La Crosse	28
Little Chief	8	Calaveras	52
Sierra Nevada	10		

Bullion receipts from the mines, $11,919. Amie shipped 28 tons, value $2,000. Little Chief shipped, Wednesday and Thursday, 219 tons, worth $50 per ton. Ontario produced last week $33,083; on hand in the ore houses, 3,297 tons. The slopes throughout the mine are looking well. Barbee & Walker received bullion to the value of $1,533.

The ditch of Yankee Fork Hyraulic, Montana, is nearly completed, and washing will commence early in August.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 16.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	4	Potosi	1¾
Alta	1½	Imperial	3-16
Belcher	1½	Martin White	9-16
Best & Belcher	8	Mono	2⅝
Bullion	1¾	Independence	1¼
California	2	Consolidated Pacific	1⅛
Chollar & Potosi	2¼	Mammoth	1⅛
Consolidated Virginia	1¾	Belle Isle	19-32
Crown Point ex div.	1½	Tioga	1
Eureka Consolidated	15	Argenta	7-16
Exchequer	1¼	Noonday	3
Gould & Curry	3⅛	Bechtel	1⅛
Grand Prize	1⅛	Bulwer	2⅝
Hale & Norcross	3	Lady Washington	¼
Julia Consolidated	13-32	Wales	¾
Justice	4-32	Caledonia	¼
Mexican	7⅛	McClinton	5-16
Ophir	7⅛	N. Belle Isle	13-32
Overman	1⅛	Navajo	7-16
Savage	1⅛	Goodshaw	13-16
Sierra Nevada	10⅜	Syndicate	19-32
Union Consolidated	21	Tuscarawas	3-16
Yellow Jacket	4⅛	Silver Hill	¼
Bodie	5	O. of Bodie Dist	1¼

Eureka Consolidated declares a dividend of 50 cents; Imperial has assessed 10 cents.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 16.—Copper stocks:

Calumet & Hecla	225	Quincy	27¼
Copper Falls	10¼	Ridge	5½
Franklin	13⅛	Madison	3
Pewabic (new stock)	18¼		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, July 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Crittenden st, 81 ft w of Currier, s f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated July 15 (John Lass to Frank Bloch)	$1,550
West Indiana st, 30 ft w of Union, s f, 22x98⅜ ft, dated July 16 (Master in Chancery to Enoch Halverson)	1,706
West Twelfth st, 28 ft e of Union, n f, 25x100 ft, dated July 16 (J. W. Macfarlane to Christian Fenn)	2,000
South Halsted st, n w cor of Twenty-first, e f, 24⅛x100 ft, improved, dated July 14 (William Griffin to Christian Geyer)	2,000
South Halsted st, same as the above, dated July 14 (Christian Geyer to Dorothea Griffin)	2,000
Houston st, 70 ft s of Moorman, e f, 22x100 ft, with 25x100 ft on Moorman, near the above, dated June 2 (Emma J. Pease to R. M. Zindle)	2,000
North State st, s e cor of Schiller, w f, 86 ft to Astor, dated July 14 (Charles Pope to John M. Long)	5,097
Miller st, bet Gurley and Polk, w f, 116x104 ft, with 55x86 ft on cor of Polk and Morgan sts, in same block, dated July 14 (Master in Chancery to Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company)	16,000
Ogden av, 136 ft n e of Robey st, n w f, 24x100 ft, dated July 16 (Edwin Allen to Elizabeth Swartz)	800
Milwaukee av, 153 ft north of Fulton st, n e f, 38 45-100 ft to Jefferson st, dated June 29 (James Leonard to David Bradley)	3,845
West Lake st, 21 8-10 ft west of Water, s f, 21 8-10x80 ft, dated May 18 (Frances O. Jones to Alexander Laughlin, Jr.)	6,293
West Lake st, n w cor of Water, s f, 21 8-10x80 ft, dated May 20 (Mahlon O. Jones to same)	7,670
West Lake st, 43 6-10 ft w of Water, s f, 21 8-10x80 ft, dated May 18 (Caroline O. Jones to same)	6,44
Vine st, 172 ft n of North av, e f, 25x100 ft, dated July 16 (D. C. Nicholas to J. F. Armbruster)	600
North Franklin st, 72 ft n of Menomonee, e f, 24x125 ft, dated July 15 (James F. Haley to May E. H. Smith)	1,250
West Nineteenth st, s w cor of Hoyne av, n f, 48 6-10x125 ft, dated July 9 (Dana and Clayton to Christian Hein)	900
West Van Buren st, 150 ft w of Francisco st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated July 13 (Wood and Stevens to Angus McLarty)	800

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Duncan Park bet Wallace and Bissell sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 5 (M. E. Buckingham to John Williams)	$550
Forty-second st, 144 ft w of Centre av, n f, 24x125 ft dated July 14 (Isaac Cook to J. and K. Hartigan)	400
Arnold st, near Fifty-seventh st, e f, 50x127 ft, dated July 15 (F. Grossman to J. W. Van Bereschot)	450
Lot 4 in Division 9, and Lot 1 of Division 12, all in Block 1, in Carr's part of Kedzie's s e ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14. dated July 6 W. K. Gallager to Mary L. Barnett)	850

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning and for the corresponding time last year:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
Flour, brls	5,837	4,977	5,849	7,630
Wheat, bu	39,072	99,118	90,080	80,169
Corn, bu	292,230	245,407	300,375	276,059
Oats, bu	47,606	29,171	76,927	32,334
Rye, bu	5,100	7,378	2,265	44,227
Barley, bu	1,600	2,100	1,443	1,499
Grass seed, lbs	16,480	908	20,666	4,220
Flax seed, lbs	28,000	....	12,500	190
Broom-corn, lbs	....	....	27,755	255
Cured meats, lbs	693,810	248,160	3,588,548	2,531,301
Beef, tcs	....	....	2	1,095
Beef, brls	....	....	105	33
Pork, brls	70	....	771	592
Lard, lbs	21,900	64,880	109,081	647,246
Tallow, lbs	27,550	22,280	21,375	34,000
Butter, lbs	287,838	221,072	171,790	310,700
Live hogs, No	21,941	14,327	8,084	4,934
Cattle, No	7,267	7,604	5,442	4,245
Sheep, No	295	1,246	....	....
Hides, lbs	153,930	84,439	85,800	192,415
Highwines, brls	....	....	....	50
Wool, lbs	224,911	405,558	288,066	249,088
Potatoes, bu	550	255	....	114
Coal, tons	12,334	5,702	725	986
Hay, tons	62	50	30	....
Lumber, m	6,571	3,132	2,646	2,431
Shingles, m	340	1,000	80	1,100
Salt, brls	1,595	501	1,729	3,128
Eggs, pkgs	711	1,094	1	21
Cheese, bxs	2,832	5,069	2,361	6,108
Green apples, brls	480	175	....	....

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 217 bu wheat, 1,463 bu oats, 1,725 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 43 cars red winter wheat, 2 cars No. 2 winter, 28 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected, 28 cars No. 2 spring, 15 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected (124 wheat); 513 cars and 14,200 bu No. 2 corn, 134 cars and 17,700 bu high-mixed, 3 cars new mixed, 77 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (732 corn); 23 cars white oats, 10 cars and 4,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 23 cars rejected (56 oats); 10 cars No. 2 rye. Total (922 cars), 480,000 bu. Inspected out: 46,197 bu wheat, 354,372 bu corn, 43,569 bu oats, 498 bu rye, 584 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were steadier yesterday. Provisions were quiet but stronger, with a better export demand for meats, while the offerings of pork and lard were small. Wheat was less active, a good deal of the trading being of the scalping order, but there was some buying on account of New York and Milwaukee operators, due to a prime tone in Europe. Corn was wanted for shipment so extensively as to increase the premium on spot and August to fully 1c per bu, though futures were offered much less freely than the previous day. There was a profit Thursday of about ¾c per bu on shipping corn, in addition to the stimulus arising out of the belief that lake freights will be much higher next month than now. Mess pork closed 22½c higher, at $13.92½@13.95 for August and $13.90 for September. Lard closed 7½c higher, at $6.80@6.82½ seller August and $6.87½ for September. Short ribs closed at $6.75 for August. Spring wheat closed ½c lower, at 94½c for July and 90c for August. Red winter closed at 95½c asked for July. Corn closed stronger at 36¾c for July and 35¾c for August. Oats closed ¼c lower, at 22⅞@22¼c for August and 24½c for July. Rye advanced 1c, closing at 66c for July and 62c for August. Barley was quiet at 80c for September. Hogs were steady and firm at $4.30@4.50 for light and at $4.25@4.85 for heavy. Cattle were in better demand and steadier, with sales at $2.25@4.75.

Nothing new was developed in the dry-goods market. Trade remains very quiet, as is to be expected, and prices continue to show a lack of stability. In the grocery market the changes were unimportant, trade continuing active and prices ruling steady. The sugar famine continues, and during the next fortnight threatens to be even more serious than heretofore. The tendency of prices is in the direction of an advance, though yesterday the market was easy, owing to a slight decline at the East. Coffees, teas, sirups, and molasses were quoted steady and firm. There was an active demand for butter, and prices were again firmly held. Cheese was in better request and showed more steadiness. No changes were apparent in the bagging, leather, coal, and pig-iron markets. Oils ruled steady as previously quoted.

Lumber was in good demand and firm. The receipts continue fair, but are soon placed, and dimension stuff is not in big supply, the production being less than in former years. The wool market was steady, with fair sales. The local market is devoid of excitement. Hay was in good demand and firm, the supply being small. Seeds were neglected. A better inquiry for hides was reported at previous figures. Broom-corn continues dull and irregular, and salt is selling freely at the old range of prices. On the street green fruits were plenty and in fair local request. Poultry was steady, and potatoes were slow and irregular in price.

Lake freights were active and steady at 4c for corn to Buffalo.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 35c for provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quotations on through foreign freights were steady at 55½c per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 58½c for do to Glasgow; 66c for lard and meats to Liverpool; and 71½c for do to Antwerp.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 409,000 bu, and the shipments 462,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 11,975 brls; wheat, 297,736 bu; corn, 502,800 bu; oats, 36,800 bu; corn-meal, 591 pkgs; rye, 314 bu; malt, 16,400 bu; pork, 612 brls; beef, 2,465 brls; cut meats, 3,916 pkgs; lard, 2,745 tcs; whisky, 549 brls.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 220,000 bu; corn, 251,000 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
July 10, 1880	10,980,000	17,241,000	2,280,000	156,000
July 3, 1880	12,265,000	16,733,000	2,823,000	236,000
July 12, 1879	11,702,000	11,757,000	1,489,000	380,000
July 13, 1878	4,425,000	6,447,000	1,580,000	1,027,000
July 14, 1877	2,003,842	8,172,069	2,141,302	392,703
July 15, 1876	10,341,258	8,124,774	3,757,006	528,820
July 17, 1875	8,516,364	7,672,772	2,005,079	25,926
July 18, 1874	6,604,785	7,286,872	819,768	13,531

Also 130,000 bu rye, against 211,000 bu a week previous.

Will the success of the Tanner experiment lower prices of grain and pork products by lessening the demand for those articles? This is the next problem to be solved by those who feel they have a misson to perform in guessing beforehand the conditions of the market.

There is now no reason to expect other than a good crop of the leading cereals. Poor yield there may be in some places, owing to adverse weather conditions, but "'twas ever thus." The aggregate yield of the country will be big enough to find the transportation companies about all that they want to do, and to give to Europe all her people are likely to want after providing for home consumption. But it does not necessarily follow that prices are going so low as to starve the farmer who feeds the rest of the world. It may be interesting to compare the *specie* prices of wheat in this city for a number of years past, as follows:

Year.	Specie price.
1873	$1.06
1874	96
1875	90½
1876	96½
1877	1.15
1878	96¼
1879	99

The average price of these seven years is 98¼c per bu, and this is not far from the specie average of the past twenty years, though it was down to 80c (average) in 1860 and 1861. One may infer from this that a long continuance of prices much below $1.00 now can only be justified by extraordinary circumstances. It is true that the improvements in machinery have enabled the farmer to grow wheat more cheaply now (as regards labor) than twenty years ago, and that the cost of transportation has been lessened. But the area of wheat culture has now increased so much that a great deal of the wheat must be moved over much greater distances, and the value of the *near* land has increased, while the demand for the wheat has grown hitherto at least as rapidly as the production.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were stronger, with a moderate volume of business reported, though it was largely in the way of changes from one month to another. Pork advanced about 30c per brl, partly because prominent parties expressed confidence in the future of the deal; and lard followed in sympathy, though it dragged badly during the forenoon, with very little doing. Meats were reported to be in good export demand in a private way, but there was no public demand for shipment; and Liverpool reported a decline of 6d per cwt.

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from March 1 to date and latest mail dates at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

To July 15—	1880.	1879.
Chicago	1,780,000	1,200,000
Cincinnati	60,500	88,900
St. Louis	210,000	183,000
Indianapolis	225,000	145,000
Cleveland	176,851	153,706
Cedar Rapids	144,136	50,569
Atchison	144,707	116,993
Kansas City	146,780	72,620
Des Moines	43,500	31,200
Other places, approximately	134,000	84,000
Total since March 1	3,065,474	2,125,588
Total since Nov. 1	10,005,000	6,605,000
Meat exports since Nov. 1, lbs	649,000,000	641,315,000
Lard exports since Nov. 1, lbs	287,000,000	251,735,000

The *Price Current* says: Compared with last year the packing since March 1 now shows a gain of 940,000, and since Nov. 1 a gain of 410,000, in number. The export movement since Nov. 1 has been about 8,000,000 lbs larger in meats, and 35,000,000 lbs larger in lard, an aggregate of 43,000,000 lbs—say the product of 230,000 hogs. Much interest is now centered in the present speculative contest in provisions, and opinions are not all on one side as to the future course of market values, though it is largely conceded that the "bull" element is strong. Interior and other holders of winter-made products have recently been enabled to "get out" on their investments, but with no profit worth mentioning.

MESS PORK—Advanced 30c per brl, and closed 20@25c above the latest prices of Thursday, at $13.92½@13.95 for round lots, spot or seller August, $13.90 seller September, and $13.50 asked for October. Sales were reported of 24,000 brls seller August at $13.70@14.00; 21,500 brls seller September at $13.65@13.95; 2,750 brls seller October at $13.32½@13.50; and 3,000 brls seller the year at $9.97½@10.05. Total, 51,250 brls.

LARD—Advanced 12½c per 100 lbs, and closed 7½@10c above the latest prices of Thursday, at $6.77½@6.80 for round lots, spot or seller August, and $6.82½@6.85 seller September. Sales were reported of 5,750 tcs seller August at $6.72½@6.82½, and 3,250 tcs seller September at $6.75@6.85. Total, 9,000 tcs.

MEATS—Advanced about 10c per 100 lbs on local futures, and export cuts were nominally firmer in sympathy. Sales were reported of 2,150,000 lbs short ribs at $6.80 spot, $6.65@6.70 seller August, and $6.67½@6.80 seller September. Prices of leading cuts of meats were about as follows at 1 o'clock for partly-cured lots:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$6.80	$4.55	$6.75	$7.00
Spot, boxed	7.00	4.75	6.95	7.20
July, boxed	7.00	4.75	6.95	7.20
August, boxed	7.00	4.75	6.95	7.20

Short ribs, seller September, closed at $6.80. Long clears quoted at $6.60 loose and $6.80 boxed; Cumberlands, 6¾@7c boxed; long cut hams, 9@9½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 8¾@9c for 17@16 average; green hams, same average, 7¼@7½c.

Bacon quoted at 5¼@5½c for shoulders, 7¾@7⅞c for short ribs, 7⅞@8c for short clears, 9@9½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Quiet. We quote white at 5@5¼c, and yellow at 4@4½c.

BEEF—Was quiet at $8.25@8.50 for mess, $8.75@9.00 for extra mess, and $19.00@21.00 for hams, with sale of 100 brls hams seller August at $18.00.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at 5¾@6c for city and 5¼@5½c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. There was little demand, but holders were very firm in their views, and had little to offer, as stocks are low. Sales were reported of 500 brls double extras, partly at $5.50; 500 brls patents at $7.00, and 56 brls low grade at $2.37½. Total, 1,056 brls. Export flours were quoted at $4.00@4.50 for extras and $4.50@4.75 for choice extras.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in good demand and firm. Sales were 4 cars bran at $10.00@10.25; 2 cars feed at $13.75@14.00; 1 car middlings at $11.00; 2 cars shorts at $11.00. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $13.25 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was less active and steadier, though nervous and easier. The market declined ¾c, reacted ⅝c, and closed ⅛c below the latest prices of Thursday. The British markets were reported as tending upward, with unsettled weather, and New York was firm, while our receipts were light. But the weather in the West was fine, and there were fewer fears that a good crop will not be secured in the United States. The feeling was divided between the good weather here and the bad do in Western Europe. The latter brought out a fair number of buying orders from New York and Milwaukee, but an Eastern operator sold a rather large quantity at 90⅛@90⅛c for next month, and that caused a reaction, buyers being more cautious afterwards. Our stock of old is not moving out so freely as was expected, the competition with new winter opening up somewhat earlier than usual. Cash wheat was in good demand, however, No. 2 closing at 94½c; and July was very steady at 94¾@95c, closing at the inside. Seller August opened at 90c, sold at 90¼c, declined to 89⅝c, improved to 90⅛c, fell back to 90⅛c, and closed at 90¼c. Seller September sold at 87⅛@88⅛c, closing at 87½c bid. The year sold at 86⅞@87⅛c. Spot sales were reported of 18,000 bu No. 2 at 95@95½c; 5,200 bu No. 3 at 82@83c; and 2,800 bu by sample at 49@90c. Total, 26,000 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in fair demand and steady on spot, while futures were nominally firmer; 95½c was asked for red, seller July, and 95c was bid. Spot sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 red at 97c; 800 bu do at 96½c; 400 bu long-berried at $1.03¼; 800 bu No. 2 winter at 93c; 1,600 bu No. 3 do at 92c; and 6,000 bu by sample at 91c@$1.05. Total, 19,600 bu. We note that buyers in St. Louis are paying about 10c per bu more for spot red than for the same grain seller the month. It is said that shippers are buying all they can get hold of there, and that the orders in that city and at other points are more numerous than can be filled. The warehouses of the old country are nearly bare, and the winter wheat is attracting buyers there as well as here. The receipts in this city are not large enough yet to invite big orders.

CORN—Was in active demand for spot, which advanced ⅝c, and closed ⅛c above the latest quotation of Thursday, while the longer futures exhibited little change. Liverpool reported an advance of ½d per cental to 6d per quarter, with a Continental demand, and New York was firm, but our receipts were somewhat larger. However, our stocks are being reduced at a rather rapid rate, under an increasing European demand, and this was so strong yesterday as to widen the premium on spot to 1¼c over August, though the latter is usually the highest at this season. The urgency of the demand is supposed to be partially based on the low freight rates now ruling, a material advance being looked for within a few weeks. We note that futures were offered much less freely than the previous day. Seller August opened at 35⅝c, advanced to 36c, and closed at 35¾c bid. Seller September sold at 35⅜@35⅝c, closing at 35¼c asked. Seller the month ranged at 35⅞@36¾c, closing at 36¾c bid; and gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 closed at 36⅞c asked. Spot sales were reported of 305,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 36⅝@37c; 1,600 bu new high mixed at 36c; 28,000 bu new mixed and rejected at 35¼@35⅝c; 10,000 bu by sample at 30@35¾c on track; 9,000 bu do at 34¼@36c free on board cars; and 2,000 bu ears at 37c. Total, 355,600 bu.

OATS—Were moderately active early, and quiet in the latter part of the session, closing about ⅛c lower than on the previous evening. Cash oats sold for shipment at 25c, and closed slow at 24⅞c. August opened at 22⅞c, sold at 22⅝@22¼c, closing at the inside. September brought 20¾@20⅛c and closed the same as August. July sold at 24⅞@25c and closed at 24⅞c. Seller the year were 22⅛c. Samples were in fair request. Cash sales were reported of 40,000 bu No. 2 at 24⅞@25c; 15,600 bu by sample at 22@31c on track, and 7,800 bu mixed at 25@25⅛c, and 16,900 bu white at 27¾@31½c, all free on board. Total, 81,300 bu.

RYE—Was in good demand and ⅝@1c higher. The receipts continue light, and sell readily by sample. The scarcity of No. 2 in store makes some of the shorts anxious to settle, and prices were bid up yesterday, July or cash to 65c, and August to 60½c, with a sale of the latter in settlement at 61c. September was quiet at 59c sellers. The sellers of futures were few. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu new No. 2 at 65c; 500 bu old do at 70c; 4,800 bu by sample at 50@70c on track. Total, 6,100 bu.

BARLEY—Was inactive and nominal. New September delivery was quoted at 80c, and No. 3 for the same month at 65c. Extra 3 was quiet at 68c, and No. 2 at 78@80c. No sales were reported.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was easier, closing at 90@90¼c for August, and 87¾@87⅞c for September. Sales 445,000 bu at 95c for July, 90@90⅛c for August, 87¾@87⅞c for September, and 86⅞c for the year. Corn closed at 35⅞c for August, with sales of 135,000 bu at 35⅝@35¾c for August, and 36⅛c for July. Oats were steady at 22⅛@22¼c for August and September. Sales 40,000 bu at 22¼c for the year, and 22⅛c for September. Rye was firmer, at 66c bid for July, and 15,000 bu sold for August at 62c. Mess pork was steady, closing at $13.92½@13.95 for August, and $13.90 for September. Sales 3,750 brls at $10.05@10.07½ for the year, $13.45 for October, and $13.92½@13.95 for August. Lard closed at $6.80@6.82½ for August, with sales of 2,000 tcs at $6.80 for August and $6.87½ for September. Short ribs—50,000 lbs at $6.75 seller August.

After the call wheat sold at 89⅞@90c for August, the later sales being at the outside.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Continues dull and easy. There is some demand for small lots:

Choice hurl and carpet	7½@8
Fine green, self-working	6½@7
Red tipped, do	5½@6
Inferior and common	5 @5½
Crooked	3 @5

BUTTER—There was a firmer market for all grades of butter, and a good demand for nearly all descriptions. Although the current receipts are liberal for the time of year, they are inadequate, and sales are readily effected at the following quotations:

Creamery	21 @23
Good to choice dairy	16 @20
Ladle packed	13½@15
Packing stock	10 @12
Grease	5 @ 8

BAGGING—Met with a fair demand and was quoted steady at unchanged prices:

Stark	24½	Burlaps	12 @14
Brighton A	24	Gunnies, single	13½@14½
Otter Creek	21½	Gunnies, double	22 @24
Lewiston	23½	Wool sacks	45 @50
American	21½		

CHEESE—Was moving more freely. The cooler weather called out a better shipping and export demand, and there was a more confident feeling among holders as a result. Prices ranged as before:

Full cream	7½@8
Part skim	6½@7
Full skim	5 @5½
Low grades	3 @4

COAL—Not much improvement in the demand was noted, and prices remained as before, ruling steady as follows:

Range and nut	$6.50
Egg and grate	6.25
Erie and Brier Hill	6.00
Baltimore & Ohio	5.50
Piedmont	6.00
Blossburg	5.50
Indiana block	5.00
Wilmington	4.00

EGGS—Were easy at 8@9c per doz. The stock is decaying rapidly, and prices favor buyers.

FISH—Were in good city and country demand, and were firm and steady at the quotations given below:

Whitefish, No. 1, ⅌ ½-brl	$4.60	@	4.75
Whitefish, family, ⅌ ½-brl	3.50	@	3.70
Trout, ½-brl	3.75	@	3.90
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25	@	10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00	@	7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50	@	5.75
Mackerel—No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50	@	4.75
Mackerel—Large family	5.00	@	5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl, new	4.60	@	4.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, kits	1.00	@	1.15
Mackerel—Family kits	75	@	1.00
Codfish—George's, ⅌ 100 lbs			5.50
Codfish—Bank, new			4.75
Codfish—Summer cured			5.25
Codfish—Dressed			8
Herring—Round, brls	5.00	@	5.25
Herring—Holland, ⅌ keg	80	@	85
Herring—Scaled, ⅌ box	30	@	35
Halibut—Smoked	10	@	11
California salmon, ½-brls			7.20

FRUITS AND NUTS—Remained dull, with prices showing but little change. There was a decline of 1c in raspberries, with which exception the quotations remained as before:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$6	@	6½
Figs, layers	13	@	15
Turkish prunes, old	4½	@	5
Turkish prunes	6⅝	@	7
Raisins, layers	2.25	@	2.30
Raisins, London layers	2.50	@	2.55
Raisins, Valencia	8½	@	8⅞
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.40	@	2.55
Zante currants	6	@	6½
Citron	23	@	24

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	12	@	13
Apples, Eastern	5⅝	@	6¼
Apples, Southern	4½	@	5
Peaches, unpared, halves	7	@	7½
Raspberries	30	@	32
Blackberries	10½	@	10¾
Pitted cherries	16	@	17

NUTS.

Filberts	10	@	11
Almonds, Tarragona	19½	@	20
Naples walnuts	12½	@	13
Brazils	6½	@	8
Pecans	12	@	12½

GREEN FRUITS—Little change was mentioned. The sales were somewhat large, the weather being cooler and the fruit in better condition. Prices ranged about the same as on the day before:

Peaches, per box	$ 50@1.00
Pears, per box	75@1.00
Tomatoes, per box	15@ 30
Apples, per box	20@ 30
Blueberries, per ⅓ bu	80@1.00
Blackberries, per case	1.50@2.10
Raspberries, per case of 16 pints	1.00@1.35
Lemons, per box	5.00@6.00
Oranges, per box	6.50@7.00
Bananas, per bunch	2.00@3.00

GROCERIES—Sugars are scarce and jobbers anticipate a good deal of difficulty during the next few days in filling orders. At the moment the prices are easy in sympathy with New York, but the tendency seems to be to an advance. Coffees were firm, as were also sirups, molasses, and most other lines. We quote:

RICE.

Carolina	7 @ 7¾
Louisiana	6¾@ 7½
Rangoon	6¼@ 7¼

COFFEE.

Java	24 @28
Mocha	26 @27
Maracaibo	18 @20
Rio, fancy	18 @19
Rio, prime to choice	16¾@17¾
Rio, good	15½@16
Rio, fair	14¾@15¼
Rio, common	13½@14
Rio, roasting	12½@13¼

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¾@10⅞
Crushed	10½@10¾
Powdered	10⅝@10¾
Granulated standard	10½@10⅝
Do, not standard	10⅜@10½
A standard	10⅛
A No. 2	10 @10¼
Extra C	9⅞@ 9⅞
C No. 1	9⅝@ 9¾
Yellow	8⅞@ 9¼

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	45 @48
Prime corn or sugar	42 @44
Fair to good corn or sugar	38 @41
Blackstrap	26 @28
Choice New Orleans molasses	59 @60
Prime do	55 @57
Fair do	48 @50
Common do	40 @45

SPICES.

Allspice	16½@17
Cloves	37 @38
Pepper	16½@17½
Nutmegs	95 @98

HAY—Was in fair local request and steady, the receipts continuing light. Shippers were less inclined to take hold, saying the market is too high for them:

No. 1 timothy, ⅌ ton	$15.00@15.50
No. 2 timothy, ⅌ ton	13.50@14.00
Mixed	12.00@13.00
Upland prairie	11.00@12.00
No. 1 prairie	9.00@ 9.50

HIDES—Were in better request and steady. The receipts are moderate:

Green-cured hides, all weights, ⅌ lb	9½@10
Damaged hides	8 @ 8¾
Calf, ⅌ lb	15 @15½
Dry-salted, ⅌ lb	12½@13½
Dry flint	17
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	35

HORSES—The demand is fair for business horses and heavy drafters. Fisher & Taylor report the following sales:

	Years.	Hands.	Weight.	Price.
Pair bays	6	16½	2,600	$375
Brown mare	6	15¼	900	300
Gray horse	6	16	1,200	165
Bay horse	6	15¾	1,100	175
Gray roadster	8	15¼	900	400
Black horse	7	16	1,050	190
Black pair	6	15¾	2,200	325
Black team	8	16	2,00	300
Gray horse	6	16	1,000	120
Roan horse	7	16	1,175	335
Brown horse	7	15¾	1,000	185

OILS—The oil trade was reported fairly active, with prices ruling steady as given below:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	$		11¼
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 degrees test			12¼
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test			17
Do, Michigan and Wisconsin prime white			14
Do, Michigan and Wisconsin water white			17
Elaine			18½
Lard, extra	52	@	54
Lard, No. 1	44	@	46
Lard, No. 2	40	@	42
Linseed, raw			55
Linseed, boiled			58
Sperm	$1.30	@	1.35
Whale, winter bleached			62
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure			75
Neatsfoot oil, extra			68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1			58
Bank oil			40
Straits			42
Turpentine			31
Miner's oil, white	53	@	55
Miner's oil, yellow			50
Naptha, deodorized, 63 gravity			11½
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees			12½
Gasoline, 87 degrees			17½

POTATOES—Were slow on the street, the farmers' deliveries being liberal. Early rose were quoted at $1.50@2.00 per brl.

POULTRY—Chickens were salable at 8@9c per lb and springs at $2.00@3.00 per doz. Ducks were quoted at $2.25@2.50 per doz.

SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged. Timothy was easier at $2.25 sellers for spot prime, with little call for it. August timothy was quoted at $2.12½@2.15, and September sold at $2.07½@2.10. Clover was nominally firm at $4.30@4.40. Flax was quiet at $1.20 for cash, and $1.18 for September.

SALT—Was in fair request and steady:

Fine salt, per brl	$ 1.00
Coarse salt, per brl	1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.55@2.90
Dairy, without sacks	2.10
Ashton Dairy, per sack	3.05

WHISKY—Was in good demand at the decline of July 15. Sale was made of 400 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.08 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—A fair inquiry was reported at the current prices. The receipts are fair.

Good medium tub	40@45
Coarse or dingy tub	37@40
Fine unwashed fleece	20@25
Coarse unwashed fleece	20@24
Medium unwashed fleece	28@31
Medium washed fleece	37@40
Fine and coarse washed fleece	35@38

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,525	26,355	816
Tuesday	2,647	18,967	747
Wednesday	4,877	19,265	643
Thursday	7,267	21,941	295
Friday	5,073	20,500	1,157
Total	23,389	107,028	3,658
Same time last week	26,228	91,051	3,577
Shipments—			
Monday	1,785	3,699	....
Tuesday	1,164	3,873	153
Wednesday	1,620	6,843	167
Thursday	5,442	8,084	....
Total	10,011	22,499	320

CATTLE—Prices showed more steadiness than on the day before, which was due to the existence of a better demand and a decrease in the receipts of something like 2,000 head. There was a very full turnout of buyers, and as all classes seemed to want stock the supply, though liberal for so near the end of the week, was well worked off, and at fully as good prices all around as it was possible to obtain on Thursday. As to quality the offerings were a good average. Few extra cattle were offered, but there was a liberal sprinkling of choice, and for the time of year an unusually liberal number of good droves. The best of the offerings were taken for the English market at $4.60@4.75. Shippers bought freely at $4.00@4.60 for fair to choice steers averaging from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. For Texas grass cattle and native butchers' stock there was a free inquiry from the local trade at sustained prices, the former being salable at $2.50@3.15 and the latter at $2.50@3.50. Stockers were inquired for to a limited extent only, and not enough was accomplished in the way of sales to give any fair idea of market values. Few cattle were left over, and the market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$4.65@4.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.40@4.60
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.10@4.35
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.10
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 880 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.50@3.10
Veals, per 100 lbs	3.25@6.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
30	1,522	$4.75	17	1,270	$4.25
18	1,417	4.77½	33	1,170	4.25
128	1,490	4.75	34	1,280	4.35
19	1,375	4.70	141	1,206	4.35
46	1,551	4.70	37	1,183	4.20
33	1,535	4.65	20	1,173	4.17½
18	1,354	4.60	35	1,417	4.30
32	1,373	4.60	32	1,250	4.15
34	1,356	4.60	84	1,473	4.10
18	1,482	4.60	17	1,427	4.10
16	1,476	4.60	18	1,156	3.85
64	1,270	4.55	20	1,064	3.80
64	1,418	4.55	12	1,052	3.32½
74	1,366	4.62½	60	907	3.25
18	1,383	4.55	21 Texas	915	3.15
62	1,414	4.60	41 Texas	910	3.05
40	1,393	4.50	23 Texas	912	3.05
70	1,370	4.50	264 Texas	897	3.00
34	1,372	4.50	324 Texas	930	3.00
18	1,322	4.50	45 Texas	882	2.95
17	1,312	4.45	100 Texas	891	2.95
11	1,154	4.45	24 Texas	750	2.95
32	1,353	4.45	44 Texas	823	2.90
36	1,290	4.37½	22 Stockers	656	2.80
36	1,283	4.40	20	790	2.80
65	1,210	4.40	107	1,162	2.75
18	1,277	4.35	10	918	2.70
69	1,210	4.35	64 Texas	745	2.65
36	1,178	4.35	15 Cows	761	2.65
12	1,346	4.35	21	774	2.50
53	1,231	4.32½			

HOGS—Were firm and steady. The supply fell within moderate limits, and with packers and shippers both buying freely a clearance was soon made. Common to light weights sold at $4.30@4.50, and poor to extra heavy at $4.25@4.85. Although the average price was slightly lower than for Thursday, it was higher than for the afternoon of that day, and the feeling at the finish was better. Packers, as usual, secured the bulk of the hogs, sales of common to good mixed lots being made at $4.30@4.45. Skips and culls sold at $3.25@4.10. All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
63	305	$4.85	50	219	$4.50	38	282	$4.40
42	310	4.85	29	195	4.45	43	214	4.40
43	339	4.80	68	243	4.45	52	371	4.40
63	305	4.75	95	213	4.45	29	300	4.40
21	326	4.70	90	222	4.45	67	206	4.40
26	342	4.70	50	218	4.45	45	252	4.40
66	273	4.70	42	213	4.45	33	250	4.40
97	260	4.65	69	206	4.45	25	270	4.40
33	248	4.60	46	315	4.45	72	179	4.40
55	225	4.55	49	212	4.45	72	253	4.40
44	237	4.55	24	202	4.45	34	157	4.35
61	229	4.55	47	214	4.45	32	269	4.35
45	253	4.50	90	202	4.45	160	167	4.35
55	247	4.50	40	204	4.45	63	219	4.35
194	194	4.50	48	211	4.45	21	260	4.30
28	262	4.50	62	190	4.45	22	252	4.30
59	272	4.50	43	193	4.45	20	282	4.25
65	194	4.50	56	211	4.45	27	137	4.05
107	267	4.50	23	217	4.45	20	165	4.00
83	203	4.50	49	227	4.45	41	184	4.00
117	217	4.50	34	245	4.40	21	221	3.75

SHEEP—Were firm at $3.00@3.75 for poor to medium, and at $4.00@4.50 for good to choice, per 100 lbs. Shippers and the local trade were in the market.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 16.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,230; exporters used 500 at 9½@9¾c; remainder went to home-trade slaughterers at an advance from Wednesday equal to $1 per head, including common to extra native and Colorado steers at 8@10c, and ordinary and fair grass-fed Texans at 7½@8c; shipments to-day, 320 live cattle, 880 quarters beef, 150 live sheep, and 200 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,700; both sheep and lambs were dull, with downward tendency; sheep, 3¾@5¼c per lb; lambs, 4¾@6½c for Southern and Western, and 6½@7c for good to choice State and Jersey.

SWINE—Receipts, 1,680; none for sale alive; city dressed Western steady at 6¼@6½c, with light pigs at 6½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 16.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,500; consigned through, 640 cars; market steady with good demand on New York account; best grades disposed of; sales fair to medium at $4.25@4.40; good to choice steers, $4.90@4.75; mixed butchers', $4.00@4.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 3,000; consigned through, 46 cars; market dull, tending downward; sales fair to good Western sheep at $4.10@4.40; lambs, $5.50@5.80; two cars remain unsold.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 3,800; consigned through, 85 cars; offerings light; market strong and higher; sales York weights, $4.80@4.90; heavy and medium, $4.90@4.95; one load very extra, $5.00; mixed light and heavy grassers, $4.50@4.60; all sold.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16.—BEEVES—Receipts, 729 cars; last week, 852; attendance fair, demand good, and, considering the uneven supply in quality, prices have ruled fully as strong as last week, perhaps a shade higher; natives sold at $4.50@5.25; fair to good, $3.50@4.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 82 cars; last week, 80; sheep rather stronger in prices, with limited sales, at $4.00@5.00; lambs more in supply, weak in price, and with a fair business at $5.00@6.50.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—CATTLE—Active and firm, supply only moderate; heavy natives, shipping steers, $4.25@4.50; light, $3.80@4.20; exporters would bring $4.60@4.80; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.25; grass Texans, $2.25@3.15; Indians, $2.75@3.50. Receipts, 1,300. Shipments, 800.

SHEEP—Steady with a good demand; fair to extra, $3.00@4.00. Receipts, 300. Shipments, none.

HOGS—Active and lower; Yorkers and Baltimores, $4.35@4.40; packing, $4.30@4.40; butchers' to select, $4.45@4.55. Receipts, 4,500. Shipments, 1,100.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 16.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 453; shipments, 1,084; market fair; native shippers, $3.40@4.20; native stockers, $2.50@3.00; native cows, $1.50@2.80; corn-fed Texas steers, $2.85@3.40; grass Texas, $2.00@2.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,388; shipments, 152; market a little firmer; choice, $4.15@4.17½; mixed packing, $4.00@4.10.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—HOGS—Active and firm; common, $3.50@4.25; light, $4.40@4.65; packing, $4.35@4.70; butchers', $4.70@4.80. Receipts, 1,000. Shipments, 1,200.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet and steady. The offerings were light and six or so loads were sold early. A few arrived later which were left over. There was no change in prices, the late advances being maintained. Following are the quotations:

Green piece stuff	$8.75	@	9.00
Green common inch	10.00	@	11.00
Green medium	11.50	@	13.50
Green good inch	14.00	@	18.00
Standard shingles	1.90	@	2.00
Extra shingles	2.05	@	2.30
Lath			1.50

The yard trade continues active and prices are strong. Dealers expect to change the list at next Tuesday's meeting. Dimension will probably be raised to $10.00@11.00 per 1,000 ft. The bears are said to have flopped over to the bull side. Following are the quotations:

First and second clear, 2 and 3 inch	$43.00@47.00
First and second clear, 1¼@1½ inch	41.00@42.00
Third clear do	36.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	40.00
Third clear do	35.00
First and second clear dressed siding	18.50
Common dressed siding	16.00@17.00
Flooring, second common dressed	29.00
Box-boards, 13-inch and upwards	15.00@40.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	33.00@35.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	29.00@32.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	20.00@23.00
Fencing, first quality	11.50@13.00
Fencing, No. 2	9.00@10.50
Common boards	11.00@12.50
Common boards, No. 2	9.00@10.00
Dimension stuff	9.50@10.50
Dimension stuff, 20@30 feet	10.00@16.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	13.00@14.00
Lath	1.75@ 2.00
Shingles, standard and choice	2.30@ 2.40
Shingles, extra	2.45@ 2.60

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 16—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 8d; white, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s; club, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 9s 9d. Corn—New No. 1, 5s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 61s 6d. Lard, 36s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 16—Evening.—COTTON—In fair demand at 6⅞@7d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 5,350.

BREADSTUFFS—Firm. Wheat—California white, 9s 9d@10s 4d; red Western winter, 10s@10s 4d. Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 1d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 50s.

BACON—Long clear, 36s 9d; short clear, 38s 8d.

RECEIPTS—For the past three days: Wheat, 169,000 qrs; American, 81,000 qrs.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester easier, but not quotably lower.

LONDON, July 16.—SUGAR—Centrifugal, 26s 6d@27s; Muscovado afloat, 23s 6d@24s.

ANTWERP, July 16.—PETROLEUM—23½f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, July 16—1:30 p. m.—Weather fine. Breadstuffs firm. Wheat—Winter, 10s@10s 4d; club, 9s 9d@10s 4d. Corn, 5s 1d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Wheat firm and a shade higher; red winter, 10s 2d; No. 2 spring, 9s 5d; No. 3 do, 8s 8d; California advanced 1d. Corn strong at 5s ½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in fair demand; California advanced 9d. Arrived—Wheat in fair demand and firm. Corn firm. To arrive—Wheat firmer; red winter (at London) advanced 6d. Corn—There is a Continental demand, and American mixed advanced 6d. Pork steady at 61s 6d. Lard quiet at 36s 9d. Bacon—Long clear rather dull at 3d decline, at 36s 6d; short clear 6d lower, at 38s 3d. Tallow steady at 33s 6d. Cheese firmer and 2s higher, at 50s. Beef dull at 60s. Receipts of wheat at Liverpool during the past week, 280,500 centals, of which 147,000 were American. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn in fair demand and firm. Country markets a shade higher. Weather in England unsettled.

LONDON, July 16.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat a shade dearer; California club, 9s 9d@11s 2d; White Michigan, 9s 10s; Western red winter, 10s 2d; Spring—No. 3, 7s 8d; No. 2, 9s 5d. Corn strong at 5s ½d. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm; fair average California, 46s 6d@47s. Corn firm; fair average American mixed, 24s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, the market seems to be improving. Fair average quality of American red winter wheat for shipment during the present and following months, 43s 6d@44s 6d. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 23s 6d. Country markets for wheat—English, a shade dearer. French quiet. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat none. Weather in England unsettled.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—A further rise of about 1@1½c on a more active movement for early delivery, and freer dealings also in options, the latter almost exclusively in No. 2 red, options on No. 1 white having attracted a limited share of attention; options on spring grades wholly neglected. Cable advices more encouraging to the export interest; 76,000 bu No. 2 red at $1.18@1.20, closing at $1.19½@1.20; 88,000 bu No. 2 choice Milwaukee and hard spring at $1.12@1.12½. Corn—A fair degree of activity, opening at an advance of ¼c, weakening perceptibly toward the close, and leaving off heavily. Oats further depressed about 1c on free and urgent offerings; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 35c. Rye strong and in demand for forward delivery; prime Western, August delivery, 79c bid and 80c asked.

PROVISIONS—Hog products met with a fair inquiry, closing strong at a further advance. Mess pork for export quoted at $13.25@13.50; option line Western mess in demand, but quoted up 15@20c per brl; July options $13.30@13.35. Cut meats steady and in request. Bacon firm but quiet; long clear, 7½c. Western lard in fair demand for early delivery, closing for contract grade at $7.15. Option line attracted more attention and closed strong at an advance of 5@7½c. July closing at $7.11 bid; August, $7.22½ bid; September, $7.30; October, $7.37½; seller the remainder of the year at $7.15.

TALLOW—Unchanged; 160,000 lbs at 6 3-16@6 5-16c.

SUGARS—Raw very tame on a basis of 7⅝@7⅞c for fair to good refining muscovado.

FREIGHTS—Freight line active, chiefly for British ports at generally firm rates in accommodation, closing strong. Chartering movement moderate, as well in grain tonnage as in most other lines. Continued inquiry for tonnage to arrive, mainly for the grain trade.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 16.—COTTON—Easier at 11⅝@11¾c. Futures barely steady; July, 11.63c; August, 11.[illegible]; September, 11.09c; October, 10.67c; November, 10.[illegible]; December, 10.54c; January, 10.60c; February, 10.7[illegible].

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 18,000 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat—Moderate demand; receipts, 298,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.11; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.10@1.12; ungraded red, 1.05@$1.20; No. 3 do, $1.15@1.15½; No. 2 do, $1.18@1.20; No. 2 amber, $1.18@1.20; ungraded white, $1.15@1.16; No. 1 do, $1.18; No. 2 red, July, $1.19@1.20; August, $1.09¼@1.10¼; September, $1.09@1.09¼. Corn weak; receipts, 593,000 bu; ungraded, 45@46c; steamer, 47@48c; No. 2, 48½@49¼c; No. 2 white, 52@53c; yellow, 51c; No. 2, July, 49@49½c; September, 49¾@49⅞c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts, 37,000 bu; mixed Western, 33½@35c; white Western, 35@40c.

HAY—In good demand and firm at 80@85c.

HOPS—Dull and nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull and unchanged; fair to good refining, 7 11-16@7 12-16. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice in fair demand; Carolina, 6@7¼c; Louisiana, 5¼@6¾c.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude, 7¼@7½c; refined, 9c bid.

TALLOW—Firm at 6 3-16@6 5-16.

RESIN—Nominally unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 27½@27¾c.

EGGS—Scarcely so firm; 14@15c.

PROVISIONS—Pork stronger but less active; new mess, $13.25@13.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats active and firm; long clear middles, 7⅝@7¾c. Lard active and firm; prime steam, $7.15@7.20.

BUTTER—Firm; 12@25c.

CHEESE—Firmer; 6@8½c.

WHISKY—Nominal.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm; Minnesota extras, old stock, $5.[illegible]; do good, fresh ground, $5.65; do choice, $6.00; do straight, $6.75; Ohio choice, $5.75. Rye flour steady at $4.25.

GRAIN—Wheat firm: No. 2 red, elevator, $1.14; Western rejected, grain depot, $1.08; No. 2 red, July, $1.13½ bid, $1.14 asked; August, $1.09½ bid, $1.09¾ asked; September, $1.09⅝ bid, $1.09¾ asked; October, $1.09¾ bid, $1.10½ asked. Corn firmer; Western mixed, on track, 49@49½c; rejected, on track, 47@48½c; steamer, 48c; sail mixed, July, 48⅝c bid, 50c asked; August, 49¾ bid, 50c asked; September, 50¼c bid, 50¾c asked; October, 50¾c bid, 51¼c asked. Oats less active; No. 1 white 43c; No. 2 do, 42c; No. 3 do, 40c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Active and firm; creamery extra, 25c; do good to choice, 23@24c; New York State and Bradford County (Pennsylvania) extras, 23c; Western Reserve extra, 17@19c.

EGGS—Dull at 12@13c.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm; creamery, 7¾@8c; fair to good, 7@7½c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 9½c.

WHISKY—Demand active at $1.11.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 brls; wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 144,000 bu; corn, 121,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—FLOUR—Western superfine, $3.70@3.75; extra, $4.75; family, $5.25@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher and strong, closing firm; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.13@1.13¼; July, $1.11¾@2.12; August, $1.09¼; September, $1.09¾. Corn—Western higher but inactive; Western mixed, spot and July, 48¼@48⅜c; August, 49½@49⅝c. Oats dull and declining; no business done. Rye lower and dull; 75@76c.

HAY—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $19@21.00.

PROVISIONS—Active jobbing trade; mess pork, $14.00. Bulk meats, loose shoulders, $5.25; clear-rib sides, $7.50; do packed, $5.50@8.00. Bacon—Shoulders, $6.00; clear-rib sides, $8.25. Hams, $11.25@12.50. Lard—Refined tierces, $8.25.

BUTTER—Firm; prime to choice Western packed, 12@16c.

EGGS—Steady at 10@11c.

PETROLEUM—Crude nominal; refined lower at 9½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and lower; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13@15½c. Sugar dull; low A, 9⅝c; 10c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.11½@1.12.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steamer, higher and active; cotton, 3-16@¼d; flour, 2s 3d; grain, 8d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 344 brls; wheat, 323,900 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 1,600 bu; rye, 1,475 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 278,427 bu; corn, 55,159 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 53,000 bu; corn, 54,300 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—FLOUR—Scarce and firm; superfine, $3.00@3.25; XX, $4.00@4.25; XXX, $4.50@4.75; high grades, $5.00@6.25.

GRAIN—Corn quiet and weak at 50@54c. Oats dull at 34@35c.

CORN-MEAL—Demand fair and prices higher at $2.50@2.55.

HAY—Scarce and firm; ordinary, $15.00; prime, $17.00@18.00; choice, $19.00@20.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.50. Lard quiet; tierce 7⅛@7¾c; keg, 8¼c. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders loose, 4⅞c; packed, 5@5⅛c. Bacon firmer; quoted, shoulders, 5¾c; clear rib, 8¼c; clear, 8⅝c. Hams—Sugar cured, good demand at full prices; canvased, 10@11½c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.00@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee in good demand; quoted, Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13¼@15⅝c. Sugar dull and nominal; quoted common to good common, 6⅝@7c; fair to good refining, 7¼@8⅛c; prime to choice, 8⅜@8½c; yellow clarified, 8⅝@9c. Molasses—Nothing doing. Rice active and firm; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 5½@7c.

BRAN—Quiet at 62½c.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York, $1.50 per $1,000 premium; sterling exchange, 484½.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Corner on first half July caused a sharp advance, and settlements were made at $1.1[illegible], with large sales; No. 2 red, $1.07½@1.02 cash; 97¼@92½c July; 88¾@89⅝@89@89½c August; 88⅝@89c September; 88½c for the year; No. 3 do, 88@89½c; No. 4 do, 82@82½c. Corn higher at 35⅛@35¼c cash and July; 34⅜c August and September. Oats higher at 27¼@26¾c, the latter for new; 23¼@23⅛c July; 23½@23¾c August; 31½c September. Rye higher; 71c bid. Barley—Nothing doing.

LEAD—Quiet at 4½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork held firmly at the close at $13.75 cash. $13.35 bid for July. Dry salt meats firmer and slow at $4.60, $7.00, $7.20. Summer meat—Bacon lower at $5.20, $7.95, $8.00.

LARD—Better; $6.65.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 234,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 137,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—FLOUR—In fair demand and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened and declined ⅜c, and closed quiet: No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.12; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.02; No. 2 do, 97½c; July, 97¼c; August, 9[illegible]c; September, 89½c; No. 3 do, 85c; No. 4 do, 76c; rejected nominal. Corn stronger; No. 2, 37c. Oats firmer and in fair demand; No. 2, 24¼c. Rye higher; No. 1, 73c. Barley quiet, but firmer; No. 2 spring, 73c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork dull at $13.85 cash and August; $13.80 September. Prime steam lard, $6.[illegible] cash and August; $6.80 September.

HOGS—Steady at $4.30@4.45.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 8,500 bu; oats, 1,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 amber, 95@96c; No. 2 red winter, 97@98c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 40c. Oats strong; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 31@32c. Rye strong and scarce; new, 76@80c. Barley scarce and firm; prime fall, 85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork stronger at $13.00. Lard dull at $6.75. Bulk meats, $4.75@$7.00. Bacon firmer; $5.50, $7.75.

WHISKY—In good demand; $1.06.

BUTTER—Quiet; choice Western Reserve, 15@16c; choice Central Ohio, 14c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., July 16.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan old, $1.10½; amber Michigan, $1.00¾; do July, 97¾c; old, 98¼c; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, $1.00; July, $1.00; August, 96¼c; September, 96⅝c; No. 3 red Wabash, 98¼c; old, 95c; No. 2 D. & M. red, $1.07½; rejected, 92c; No. 2 amber Illinois $1.07½. Corn steady; high-mixed, 39⅛c; No. 2 at 39¼c; No. 2 white, 40c. Oats dull and nominal.

Closed—Wheat weak; No. 2 red, August and September, 96c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 125,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 159,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 16.—FLOUR—Steady, firm, and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 53@54c. Oats in moderate demand; No. 1 and extra white, 42@45c; No. 2 white, 40c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 36@38c. Rye, $1.00.

BUTTER—Choice Western creameries, 23@25c; ladle-packed, choice, 17@18c; common to good, 14@15c.

EGGS—Western, fresh, 14@15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,100 brls; corn, 38,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,500 brls.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, July 16.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 9,731 bu; shipments, 4,000 bu; firmer No. 2, cash, 85c; July, 83c; No. 3, cash, 77c; August, 74½c. Corn—Receipts, 11,731 bu; shipments, 18,220 bu; lower; No. 2 cash, 28c; August, 28c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 16.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 1 white, $1.05¾; July, $1.05½; August, 95½c; September, 94¾c bid; milling No. 1, $1.06¾ bid; receipts, 3,000 bu; shipments, 11,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 16.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; $1.20 asked; $1.18 bid for hard Port Washington. Corn dull and steady; car-lots and July at 42½c. Oats neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Higher; 5¼c paid for corn.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., July 16.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high mixed, 35@35¼c; mixed, 34¾@35c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 29½c. Rye firm; new No. 2, 61½@62c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.07.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 16.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee spring, $1.15. Corn steady; Western mixed, 48@48½c.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11⅝c; low middling, 11c; good ordinary, 10c; net ceipts, 430 bales; gross, 434; exports to Great Britain, 3,386; Continent, 1,389; sales, 1,500; stock, 61,234; weekly net receipts, 3,185; gross, 5,031; exports to Great Britain, 5,994; Continent, 1,389; coastwise, 1,068; sales, 11,150.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged: middling, 11¼c; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 55; shipments, 400; stock, 19,500.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 54,000 bales: American, 40,000; speculators took 3,100, of which exporters took 5,500; forwarded from shipside direct to spinners, 12,000; actual export, 5,500; total receipts, 27,000; American, 20,000; total stock, 717,-000; American, 473,000; amount afloat, 283,000; American, 124,000.

NEW YORK, July 16.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 10,000 bales; last year, 1,800; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 4,875,000; last year, 4,417,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 25,000; last year, 18,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 3,734,000; last year, 3,391,000. Stock at all United States ports, 251,000; last year, 145,000; stock at all interior towns, 35,000; last year, 8,500. Stock at Liverpool, 717,000; last year, 566,000. Stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 124,000; last year, 87,000.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Market more active; wool flannels in good demand, and there were large sales of leading makes to-day. Kentucky jeans in fair demand, but clothing woolens sluggish. Cotton goods in moderate request. Prints more active, and agents making fair sales of dark work. Pacific and Manchester prints opened at 7c.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—WOOL—Steady; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 48@50c; extra, 47@48c; medium, 49@50c; coarse, 42@43c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 40@44c; medium, 48@49c; coarse, 42@43c; washed combing and delaine, 48@52½c; unwashed do, 33@38c; tub-washed, 45@50c; pulled, 40@45c.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., July 16.—PETROLEUM—Market steady; standard white, 110 test, 8¼c.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, $1.20 at Parker's for shipment; refined, 9⅛c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, July 16.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady at 25½c.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

A Summary of the Forthcoming Report—Interesting Statistics for the Profession.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 16.—The annual report of the State Board of Health will soon come from the hands of the printer. It is an elaborate document, containing many features new to such reports. It will contain, among other things, a complete list of all the licensed physicians and midwives in the State, classified by counties. Advance sheets of the report have been secured to-day by THE TRIBUNE correspondent, from which the following information is gleaned:

Total number of practitioners in the State when the law regulating the practice of medicine went into effect, July 1, 1877, about	7,400
Graduates and licentiates, about	3,600
Non-graduates, about	3,800
Certificates issued to June 11, 1880, based upon diplomas and licenses	4,655
Certificates issued to June 14, 1880, on years of practice	1,026
Certificates issued to June 11, 1880, upon examination	191
Total certificates issued to physicians	5,872
Number to whom certificates of practice were issued and who have since graduated	71
Number to whom certificates of examination were issued and who have since graduated	31
Graduates and licentiates now in the State, about	4,825
Non-graduates now in the State, about	1,500
Less practitioners in State than when law went into effect, about	1,050
Less number of unqualified practitioners now in State than when the law went into effect, about	1,750
Registered physicians to whom no certificates have been issued	558
Certificates issued to practitioners out of the State whose practice extends into this State	146
Itinerants in the State in 1877	73
Itinerants in the State in 1880	9
Cancer doctors in 1877	23
Cancer doctors in 1880	4

Certificates have been granted, after an affidavit was made, upon the diplomas and licenses of 210 universities and colleges, and other legally authorized bodies. Of these, seventy were of foreign origin, and thirty-three of the colleges of this country are not now in existence.

The report says: "The whole number of certificates which have been revoked by the Board for 'unprofessional and dishonorable conduct' is twenty-nine, and ten of these had been issued on fraudulent representations as to graduation, mainly of foreign medical schools. The remaining nineteen were revoked on account of grossly unprofessional conduct.

"The Board found 423 practitioners within the State holding diplomas that were either bought outright or obtained after mere nominal examination. Much time and patience was required to settle the character of these diplomas. Nearly one-half of them were issued at Philadelphia, and the greater part of the remainder came from Cincinnati and St. Louis. The Board has found it very difficult to decide upon the merits of several other medical colleges, against which there seemed to be good ground for suspicion, without such positive evidence as would warrant the rejection of their diplomas, and in several such cases the Board may have been imposed upon."

The work of the Board in relation to these spurious diplomas is worthy of special commendation, and has attracted attention not only in other States but in Europe. Dr. Rauch, Secretary of the Board, to-day received a letter from Prof. J. Burkett Webb, of Berlin, in regard to this matter, and also one from the Commissioner of Education at Washington.

The summary concludes as follows:

Certificates have been issued to graduates of medical schools as follows: Regular, 3,688; eclectic, 501; homeopathic, 430; physio-medical, 36. Total, 4,655.

Certificates have been issued to 556 midwives. The number of midwives to whom no certificates have been issued, but who are registered in the County Clerks' offices, is 198; midwives in the State when the law went into effect, about 1,125.

"HIC NIGER EST."

For The Chicago Tribune.

Black as the ace of spades,
Black as e'er Calvin made
Devil to storm with,
Solemn and strangely staid
Under the sooty shade
Nature hath overlaid
Thy little form with.

Thou art unconscious yet
Of the dark shadow set
On thy face, maybe;
Not long shalt thou forget
That mournful tint of jet,
Poor little silhouette—
Little black baby.

Not even mother-love,
Bending thy bed above
In the low garret,
Sees a way out of it;
Hopeless she must submit
Even in hope, and sit
With thee and share it.

Thine is a sorry lot,
Poor little *sans-culotte*—
Small, dusky stranger.
This is thy solace: What-
Ever may stain and blot
Life for thee, is there not
Hope from the Manger?

CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY.

A Valuable Discovery.

The London *Times* gives a most interesting account of a scientific invention by Mr. George Bower and his son, the latter of whom has improved his father's work. It has been known for some years that a coating of magnetic oxide of iron, produced upon a surface of metallic iron, will protect the iron from all atmospheric influences. Moisture will not act upon it at all, and nothing short of red heat will affect the coating. Two or three years ago Prof. Barff succeeded in producing such a coating upon iron by means of super-heated steam, but the appearance of the iron so covered was such as to forbid its being employed for any purpose where that was a consideration. The new process, devised by Mr. Bower and perfected by his son, accomplishes the object of protecting the metallic surface, and at the same time producing a beautiful French-gray tint, which obviates the necessity of painting the articles treated. The process, which is not secret, consists in heating the articles to be coated in a closed chamber by means of carbonic oxide, heated air being made to enter the chamber for the double purpose of burning the gas and for combining with the iron. The excess of air, after burning the carbonic oxide gas, combines with the iron, forming first the magnetic oxide, and then the hydrated sesquioxide, or common iron rust. By shutting off the supply of air until only enough is admitted to turn the carbonic oxide, the rust is converted into the magnetic oxide. The process is repeated until the film is sufficiently thick for the purpose of protection. The application of this invention has been undertaken on a large scale, the chamber where the oxidization is now carried on being large enough to contain about a ton of miscellaneous articles. The value of the invention, and of the method of applying it, is no longer a matter of doubt, the severest tests having been made of the iron coated. The earliest experiments only produced a film that would peel from the metal; but by the new method a coating is made which is inseparable from the metal. Inasmuch as the cost of oxidization is less than that of a coat of paint, it has become evident that the next generation, at least, may be happy with cheap and indestructible iron.

As soon as the public learns that the Shakers' Sarsaparilla is the genuine Shaker medicine prepared from roots, herbs, and berries, grown, selected, and prepared by the Canterbury Shakers, Shaker Village, N. H., they will take it in preference to all others, such is their regard for the character of the United Brethren.

MARINE NEWS.

Grain Freights Continue Unchanged—Coarse Freights Firm.

Chicago Seamen's Union Men Cause More Trouble Concerning Wages.

Dock and General Telegraphic Notes of Interest.

HOME GATHERINGS.

GRAIN AND COARSE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights continue to rule steady at 4 cents on corn and 4½ cents on wheat to Buffalo. Yesterday's charters were as follows: To Buffalo—Propellers Barnum, Everett, schooners Minch, T. L. Danforth, Moonlight, Sheldon, Donaldson, Marengo, Crosthwaite, A. Vought, S. H. Foster, J. F. Joy, corn at 4 cents; schooner E. Jones, corn on owner's account. To Montreal—Propeller Niagara, wheat on through rate. To Goderich—Schooner Lottie Wolf, wheat on through rate. To Erie—Schooners A. Sherwood, T. A. Scott, corn on through rate. To Sarnia—Propeller Oswegatchie, wheat on through rate. Capacity, 500,000 bushels wheat and 640,000 bushels corn.

TROUBLE ON DECK.

Yesterday afternoon the Captain of the schooner North Cape shipped a crew of seamen at $1.75 per day. The Union men heard of the matter and drove the crew off the deck while she was lying at the Air Line Elevator. As the wind was ahead, the Captain of the North Cape made no haste to secure seamen, and at 10 o'clock last night the vessel was still quietly lying at the elevator.

DOCK NOTES.

Between forty and fifty arrivals were noted yesterday by tugmen. Of the number many were coarse freighters. Lumber for once happened to sell slowly at the market, and eight cargoes remained unsold last evening.

Yesterday afternoon the tug John A. Crawford, now a pleasure steamer, ran into the stone-work of the Water-Works crib and had her stem broken from the rail to light water mark.

The barge Contest is in Miller Brothers' dry-dock for light repairs.

The fire on the lake, night before last, was occasioned by the destruction of an old wrecked canal boat. The craft was towed out by the tug Miller and fired before being set adrift.

The steam-barge Charles Reitz carries pet bears.

A number of lumber vessels were detained last evening by a head wind.

A water velocipede, gotten up on the catamaran principle, attracted much attention yesterday on the river.

The yacht Ina towed to the outer harbor yesterday.

The tug H. S. Sill brought the schooner J. I. Case to this port yesterday to load, and afterward towed her into the lake again.

LAKE PORTS.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, July 16.—Passed up—Schooner Mary Merritt, Kingston to Chicago, light; Wannette, Ogdensburg to Cleveland, ore; Persia, Kingston to Toledo, light; Oriental, Kingston to Toledo, light; Pandora, Toronto to Toledo, light; Cortez, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; N. Corwith, Kingston to Toledo, light; propeller Europe, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; Scotia, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo.

Down—Schooner R. Sherwood, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Hyderabad, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; Senator Blood, Toledo to Oswego, wheat; propeller Albion, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Asia, Toledo to Kingston, wheat; Argyle, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; Lake Michigan, Cleveland to Montreal, general cargo.

MANITOWOC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANITOWOC, Wis., July 16.—The wreck of the capsized schooner James Duvall was towed into the river here this afternoon by the tug Hagerman of Milwaukee. The schooner is lashed to the schooner Fearless to keep her upright. The Duvall being water-logged, is so deep that she strikes the bottom of the river, and the tugs are having extreme difficulty in getting her in. The bodies of two of the crew were found to-night in the rigging, and the bark composing the deck load. One is that of the Captain's son; the other that of a seaman. It is thought that others will be found in the cabin when she is pumped out. An inquest was held on the two recovered this afternoon.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 16.—Passed down—Props Jay Gould, New York, Buffalo, Vanderbilt, Gordon Campbell, Sovereign, Russia, steam-barges Yosemite and barges, Lincoln and consorts, Minneapolis, schooners Guiding Star, Tim Baker.

Passed up—Propellers Newburgh, India, Colorado, Alaska, Portage, Empire, steam-barges Enterprise and barge, Huron City and barge, B. W. Jenness and barges, J. R. Whiting and consort, F. H. Ketcham, Passaic and barges, Sanilac, W. H. Barnum, Westford and barges, Burlington and barges, schooner M. Stalker, American Union, Bertha Barnes, Cratham, A. Muir, Idler, Arctic.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—It will take nearly two weeks and cost about $1,500 to repair the schooner Narragansett.

The schooner Sophia Bonner and scows Mendota and Planet have been docked here since yesterday to stay leaks.

There were no sail arrivals here from below to-day.

Departures—Schooners Hercules, American, Alleghany, and D. G. Fort for below with grain; schooner Eliza Gerlach for Leland, and schooners Vanderbilt, Moonlight, and Marengo, for Chicago.

Grain freights—Nominal.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—Arrived—Propeller St. Paul, Mackinaw; schooners Kate Winslow, F. A. Morse, Escanaba, ore.

Cleared—Propellers St. Louis, Montana, Chicago; schooners D. K. Clint, Ahira Cobb, Escanaba; Three Brothers, I. N. Foster, Marquette; H. H. Moss, Portage; Reuben Dond, St. Lawrence, Chicago, coal.

SAND BEACH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAND BEACH, July 16.—In the harbor to-night—Salina and five barges.

Passed down—Mary Pringle and consort, tug Sprague with six barges, tug Relief, schooner Snow Drop, tug Wilcox with raft.

Wind—Northwest; fresh.

KINGSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, July 16.—Arrived—Schooners M. L. Beck, from Chicago, 17,114 bushels wheat; Prince Alfred, Chicago, 19,075 bushels corn; P. M. Rogers, Chicago, 23,955 bushels corn; Shankon, Chicago, 23,308 bushels wheat; Emerald, Chicago, 23,291 bushels corn.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., July 16.—Arrived—Propeller Havana, schooners B. Kitchen, Thos. Gawn, Helena, Stampede.

Cleared—Propeller Havana, schooner Thos. Gawn, Helena, J. B. Kitchen, H. A. Kent, Stampede.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, July 16.—Bound up—Propeller Prussia, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo.

Wind—Brisk from the west all day; rough weather outside the harbor.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., July 16.—Entered—Propeller Sparta, ore, Marquette; propeller Wissahickon, merchandise, Chicago.

Cleared—Propeller Sparta, Marquette, light.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DULUTH, Minn., July 16.—Arrived—Propellers Manistee, Japan.

Departed—Propellers Ontario, Arizona; schooners D. Muir, P. D. Lock.

PORTSMOUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORTSMOUTH, July 16.—Arrived—James Wade, from Chicago, corn; J. M. Carter, ditto.

ST. JOSEPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., July 16.—Arrived—Schooner Alice Richards, with iron-ore, from Escanaba.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Flora, Kenosha, excursion party.
Prop Charles Rietz, Manistee, lumber.
Prop T. S. Faxton, Michigan City, excursion party.
Prop Oswegatchie, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing.
Prop Ira H. Owen, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Prop A. Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Roanoake, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop H. S. Sill, Racine, towing.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Mike Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Prop Trader, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Prop Nashua, Port Huron, sundries.
Schr Ironsides, Traverse Bay, bark.
Schr William Finch, Muskegon, bark.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. O. Moss, Traverse Bay, cobble-stone.
Schr Cecelia, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Sailor Boy, Muskegon, wood.
Schr D. Newhall, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr E. Bates, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Amoskeag, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Ottawa, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Eveline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr William Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. S. Robinson, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr H. Witbeck, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr William Grandy, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr T. Moss, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Good Tidings, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr Lotus, Beaver Island, railroad-ties.
Schr Mars, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Frank Crawford, Sturgeon Bay, bark.
Schr H. B. King, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr A. J. Mowery, Silver Lake, lumber.
Schr J. I. Case, Racine, light.
Schr Groton, Marquette, iron-ore.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr S. Bates, Kewaunee, bark.
Schr M. Mueller, Traverse City, bark.
Schr D. R. Martin, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Collingwood, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Milan, Ludington, lumber.
Schr A. Bradley, Whitefish Bay, bark.
Schr Charles Luling, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Commeral, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Hungarian, Drummond's Island, railroad-ties.
Schr Guide, Grand Haven, bark.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Flying Mist, Marquette, iron-ore.
Schr St. Andrew, St. Joseph's Island, railroad-ties.
Schr John Tibbetts, Cedar River, railroad-ties.
Schr Adventure, Grindstone City, grindstones.
Schr C. L. Johnston, Manistee, lumber.
Schr L. Nau, Ludington, lumber.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr L. Grant, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. B. Hale, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Reindeer, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Erie Belle, Kincardine, salt.
Schr U. S. Grant, Stony Creek, lumber.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr City of Green Bay, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr Yankee Blade, Black River, lumber.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr L. M. Mason, Garden, telegraph poles.
Schr Starlight, Kewaunee, lumber.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr White Cloud, Black River, lumber.
Schr A. Bronson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Transit, White Lake, bark.
Schr J. Lawrence, Traverse Bay, cobble-stones.
Schr Minnehaha, Cheboygan, railroad ties.
Schr Cappella, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr City of Erie, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr C. O. D., Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Uranus, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Herschel, Menominee, lumber.
Schr S. A. Wood, Marinette, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr L. Pratt, Ludington.
Prop Ira H. Owen, Escanaba.
Prop City of Fremont, Duluth, 600 bu oats and sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Sky Lark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop T. S. Faxton, South Haven, sundries.
Schr J. Kelderhouse, Buffalo, 33,500 bu corn.
Prop Avon, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn, 8,000 bu wheat, and sundries.
Prop Milwaukee, Cleveland, 11,815 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 10,300 bu corn, 2,000 tcs lard, and sundries.
Schr Niagara, Collingwood, 16,000 bu corn.
Prop Columbia, Collingwood, 17,715 bu corn, 250 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr J. I. Case, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.
Prop Philadelphia, Erie, 41,655 bu corn.
Schr G. C. Finney, Kingston, 20,000 bu wheat.
Schr Clara Parker, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 16,500 bu corn, 58,000 bu oats.
Prop Northerner, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.
Schr C. C. Barnes, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn.
Schr Potomac, Frankfort.
Schr Marinette, Menominee.
Schr D. L. Filer, Menominee.
Schr E. T. Judd, Menominee.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon.
Schr L. Doak, St. Joseph.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon.
Schr J. W. Brown, Ahnapee.
Schr James Platt, Escanaba.
Schr Clara, Manistee.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Manistee.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee.
Schr Ida, Manistee.
Schr Eclipse, Muskegon.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon.
Prop A. Laura, Muskegon.
Schr S. J. Luff, Marinette.
Schr Norman, Menominee.
Schr J. T. Mott, Escanaba.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Grand Haven.
Schr M. Collins, Menominee.
Prop Charles Rietz, Manistee.
Schr Guide, Grand Haven.
Schr Imperial, Menominee.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon.
Prop Tempest, White Lake.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon.
Schr David A. Wells, Escanaba.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon.
Prop C. Campbell, Ludington.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon.
Schr Dan Hayes, Clay Banks.
Schr William Sturges, Sturgeon Bay.

REPLY TO AN OBJECTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHELLE, Ill., July 13.—"If we are to live after death, why don't we have some knowledge of it?" said an old skeptic to a clergyman. "Why don't you have some knowledge of this world before you come into it?" was the caustic reply.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Please permit me to show up the fallacy of the above "cute" paragraph, with which, and similar ones, the religious press loves to decorate itself, resembling spangles on the costume of a Sioux Chief.

Supposing some one intending to visit Paris should ask a professional "guide" who advertises himself as such, concerning his knowledge of that great city, and should receive for an answer: "I have no knowledge of it, and cannot have, no more than you can have of this world before you came into it." Do you suppose such an answer would be considered very profound and "caustic," and his services then acceptable?

"Before we come into this world," we have no *means* of knowing, have no mind, no form, no identity, no senses, no brain, no organism, no nothing. *We* are not; have no consciousness, no individuality. Therefore, the question why we—who are nothing, have no existence, who are yet to be—have no knowledge of the future then, is surely an absurdity. As well demand of the unborn millions who will live after us to solve now some difficult problem of Euclid, or to predict now accurately an eclipse of the sun to take place some time during the next century, as to ask why they—who are not born—have no knowledge of this world "before they come into it." As well demand of Edison to illumine our houses before the construction of his first lamp as to ask of empty nothingness to solve theological enigmas.

The answer of the clergyman, therefore, to the skeptic's reasonable and fair question,—and one to which millions in and out of the Church yearn to receive a final answer,—instead of being "caustic," and to the point, is really evasive, and extremely trickish and silly, demonstrating again that our modern divines and theological editors generally prefer sophistry and cunning to argument.

It is when we do "enter the world," when infancy has given way to youth and youth to a full and mature manhood and intellect, when the glorious and beautiful form of man and woman is crowned with a brain and an organism upon which infinit nature and eternal time have jointly lavished all their magnificent resources to produce the very climax of their achievements; it is then, indeed, becoming a man and an honest searcher after truth to inquire of those who profess to be servants and disciples of God, and who profess to and should know more about "life after death" than us ordinary mortals, and who are in fact our only authority upon this matter, if, indeed, immortality is a fact, and implore them to impart to us any knowledge they may have in their possession.

Alas, how generally are their replies as barren of sense as the above—a proof of their cunning (for they know better) and an insult to the intelligent layman!

Until fairness takes the place of sophistry, argument the place of assertion, sense the place of nonsense, logic the place of superstition, knowledge the place of ignorance, and reason the place of a blind faith in the traditions of the dark ages—until then the whole world of independent minds will still ask the question: "If we are to live after death, why don't we have some certain knowledge of it?"

And when that time comes—and happily it will come—we shall all know, *and rejoice in the belief,* that puny man is no exception to all else in nature; that whatever has a beginning must come to an end; all parts forever change—die; the Infinit Whole alone is "immortal"!

OTTO WETTSTEIN.

Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Yates.

London Morning Post, June 25.

In the last number of the *World* is an article in which the terms "Parliamentary Yahoo," "Papal mercenary," and others of a like character are applied to Mr. O'Donnell, M. P. In reply he has sent the following letter to the editor, Mr. Edmund Yates:

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday.—MY DEAR SIR: Allow me to thank you for your article in this week's *World.* I have not seen many more thorough burlesques of the manner in which some writers of the lower type of English journalism from time to time take advantage of the chances of escape from prosecution for libel afforded by the prejudices of a section of English opinion with regard to Irish members. The style is rather heavy, indeed; but, of course, that is part of the parody. Would you kindly have half a dozen copies forwarded to my committee at Dungarvan? I think they would enjoy it there. I believe I have hardly met you since the journalist dinner to Mr. Archibald Forbes, and might never indeed have remembered our acquaintance if it were not for your present kindness, which is so admirably consonant with your public and private reputation. Yours sincerely,

FRANK HUGH O'DONNELL.

London Morning Post, June 26.

THE TEMPLE, GORING, OXFORDSHIRE, June 25.—MY DEAR SIR: I have read in to-day's issue of the *Morning Post* a letter which you have been good enough to address to me. The letter itself I have not yet received, as I am living out of town; but I have no doubt the version of it given in the *Morning Post* was supplied by yourself and is therefore correct; and I am pleased to see that you take your well-merited castigation with so much good humor. This being the case, I may venture to say that, in my opinion, from what I have seen of your literary and Parliamentary efforts, your forte lies rather in full-flavored abuse than in delicate sarcasm, and I would counsel you not to depart from the style which has already won you so much credit and respect.

I would further point out to you, in reference to your suggestion that copies of the *World* should be forwarded to your committee at Dungarvan, that the *World* was not wholly established for the gratuitous amusement of those singular persons, and that the fact of our having casually formed two of the same company at a large public dinner scarcely warrants you in asking me to blow your trumpet for nothing. If you will send their names and the requisit number of stamps to the publisher at the *World* office he will no doubt execute your orders. Sincerely yours,

EDMUND YATES.

To F. H. O'Donnell, M. P.

A Reminiscence of Horace Greeley.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

SANDUSKY CITY, July 14.—My first visit to Sandusky was in the famous Greeley crow-eating contest of 1872. I came over as one of the hired men of the Cleveland *Leader* to meet Horace Greeley, who was slowly swinging around the circle, and journeying with a weary mind and a heavy heart to his grave on the banks of the Hudson. This district never saw such a struggle as the one of that year, in which Rush R. Sloane, now Mayor of the city, attempted to defeat Charley Foster. The town was crowded with people, and at night thousands gathered around the West House, to hear the great editor of the *Tribune.* After the meeting he left immediately for Cleveland. I chanced to be in the special car donated to Mr. Greeley's use, and while passing through the lower part of the city, near the fish-houses on the lake-shore, some brutal wretch hurled a limestone, that would weigh about a pound, through the car-window, near Mr. Greeley. He seemed to be deeply affected by this heartless act, and began to realize how deep-seated and bitter was the prejudice that existed against him among some classes. At Elyria a crowd of Republicans gathered out of curiosity, and, as the train stopped, he responded to the cries for "Greeley," and appeared upon the platform, bareheaded, with his gray locks floating in the wind. I got out of the car, and took a stand on the edge of the crowd, to see what effect his speech would have, and to study his manner. The crowd was a rough one, and, being in the midst of the canvass, they were crazy and blind with partisan malice and excitement. As his venerable form appeared on the platform, the old man was greeted with a volley of brutal remarks, and, as he began speaking, he was silenced by three cheers for Grant. He paused a moment, as if to take in the situation, and then in a musical voice, full of melancholy, he said: "Yes, my fellow-citizens, hurrah for Gen. Grant! I join with you most heartily in praising the man whose sword has achieved so much for man." And in this strain he spoke for five minutes. The audience seemed abashed and ashamed by the old man's magnanimity. They were awed to silence,—out of respect many hats came off, and touched by the sweet and simple eloquence of the man they hated without a cause. Tears dimmed many eyes that but a moment before flashed with political rage, and, as the train moved off, three hearty cheers went up for old Horace.

During the recent Cincinnati Convention, in conversation with Anna Dickinson, she related the last visit she paid Horace Greeley, at the *Tribune* office, just after the election, and just before his death. She found Whitelaw Reid in the room adjoining Greeley's. He told her that the old man was sunk in dejection, and asked her to go in and converse with him, and attempt to cheer him. She says: "I walked softly, resolved to say something funny and cheerful, and I think I succeeded; but he sat there with his head bowed down, and one hand holding the other. I paused a moment, and no response came. I laid my hand gently upon his shoulder, and he slowly lifted his face to mine, and, with a look and voice I shall never forget, he said: 'Anna, you see before you a broken-hearted old man, who has suffered death at the hands of a people he loves!' A week later Horace Greeley was at rest under the oaks, sheltered from the malice of his fellow-men, having left to his country a fame that will brighten with the ages, and grow dearer to each succeeding generation."

THE SUN.

For The Chicago Tribune.

See, high within the arches
Of yon celestial dome,
The Sun in splendor marches
His fiery way alone.
He stays not at one portal
To give a thought its birth,
For from his life immortal
Springs all the pulse of Earth.
The stars may glide and glitter
Adown the evening-sky,
And strew their silver litter
In wanton laxity:
He sways not in his coursing
One atom East or West,
Still regally enforcing
The laws within his breast.
What recks he though some planet,
Now hanging there on high,
Dissolve her walls of granit,
Grow dim, and fade, and die?
Still swerving, pausing never,
With grand and silent stride,
He burns and burns forever,
Though all the worlds had died.

AUSTIN, Ill. M. O. P.

LICENSED TO ORGANIZE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 16.—The Secretary of State to-day issued a license to organize the Chicago Telephone Company; capital, $500,000; object, the making and leasing of telephones; corporators, Leander D. Parker, Paul Dana, Lyman J. Amsden.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate restores enfeebled digestion, imparting vitality and correcting the feeling of lassitude so common in midsummer.

MINING CARDS.

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BULL DOMINGO CON. MINING COMPANY. Mines at Silver Cliff, Colorado. Capital Stock, $10,000,000; Shares, 200,000; Par, $50. Officers: W. H. Barnum, President; S. W. Dorsey, Vice-President; N. B. Stevens, Secretary. Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

CHRYSOLITE SILVER MINING CO. Location of Mines, Leadville, Colorado. Capital, $10,000,000; 200,000 Shares, $50 each. Daniel S. Appleton, President; Drake De Kay, Secretary. Principal offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

COPPER KNOB MINING COMPANY. Mines: Gap Creek, Ashe Co., N. C. Capital Stock, $500,000. Shares, $1 each. Registrars of Stock, Mining Trust Company. G. B. Flint, President; Wm. Brandreth, Vice-President and Treasurer; Edwin H. Mulford, Secretary. R. M. Eames, M. E., Superintendent. Office of Company, 52 Broadway, New York.

CROWELL GOLD MINING COMPANY. Mines, Bilesville, Stanly Co., N. C. CAPITAL, $500,000. SHARES, $1 EACH. Registrars of Stock, Union Trust Co., New York. G. B. FLINT, Pres. E. B. McCARTY, Vice-Pres. WM. BRANDRETH, Treasurer. R. HALL, Jr., Secretary. R. A. Birdsall and R. Eames, Superintendents. Office of Company, 52 Broadway, New York.

DEVIL'S BASIN CON. MINING CO. Location of Mines, Placer County, California. Capital Stock, $1,000,000; Shares, $10 each; unassessable. Officers: W. F. Clewell, President; Vernon Seaman, Vice-President; L. F. Seaman, Secretary and Treasurer. The Mines have already produced upwards of $400,000. General offices, No. 58 Broadway, New York.

FREELAND MINING COMPANY. Clear Creek County, Colorado. Capital, $5,000,000; 200,000 Shares, $25 each. R. C. McCormick, President; E. W. Willett, Secretary. Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

GRANVILLE GOLD COMPANY. Mines, McDowell County, North Carolina. Capital, $500,000; Shares, $1 each. Registrars of Stock, Union Trust Co., of N. Y.; Officers: Wm. Brandreth, President; Gen. Jno. E. Mulford, Treasurer; Edwin H. Mulford, Secretary; Thaddeus Judson, Superintendent. Office of the Company, 28 Dey Street, New York City.

IRON SILVER MINING CO. Location of Mines, near Leadville, Colorado. Capital, $10,000,000; 500,000 Shares, $20 each. Geo. D. Roberts, President; D. F. Verdenal, Secretary. Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

LITTLE CHIEF MINING CO. Mine at Leadville, Colorado. Capital, $10,000,000; 200,000 Shares, $50 each. C. H. McCormick, President; D. F. Verdenal, Secretary. Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

LOWLAND CHIEF CON. SILVER MINING CO. Location of Mines, Leadville, Colorado. Capital, $10,000,000; Shares, 200,000; Par, $50. S. W. Dorsey, President; T. W. Towey, Secretary and Treasurer. Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

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MOHAVE MINING & MILLING COMPANY. Location of Mines, Mineral Park, Arizona. Capital, $1,000,000; 100,000 Shares, $10 each. E. M. Clark, President; W. D. Chapin, Treasurer; R. W. C. Merington, Secretary. Office, 120 Broadway, New York.

NORTH HITE AND YOSEMITE GOLD MINING CO. OF MARIPOSA COUNTY, CAL. Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 500,000 shares of $2 each; unassessable. E. H. Spooner, President; L. F. Seaman, Secretary and Treasurer; T. Williams, General Agent; W. F. Clewell, Financial Agent. Offices, 58 Broadway, Rooms 22 and 23. A limited amount of stock for sale at 50 cents per share. Lying adjacent to the famous Hite Mine, this property recommends itself to prudent investors. Prospectus mailed on application.

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ROBINSON CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. Mines at Ten Mile, Summit Co., Colorado. Capital, $10,000,000; 200,000 Shares, $50 each. Geo. D. Roberts, President; D. F. Verdenal, Secretary. Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

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THE CLIFFORD, Plymouth Beach, Mass., has been newly and elaborately furnished, and will open June 19. Pronounced by the Boston press to be the most elegant and unique hotel on the Atlantic coast. Magnificent land and ocean scenery. Unrivaled facilities for yachting, fishing, bathing, bowling, billiards, tennis, croquet, driving, etc. Application received until June 15 at 95 Milk-st., Boston. L. H. SOUTHWICK, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH! WEST END HOTEL. COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT. Will Open for the Season of 1880, THURSDAY, JUNE 17th. PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors.

FOLDING BED.

The Burr Patent Folding Parlor Bed Saves Rent of One Room. Best Steel Wire Spring Mattress. The handsomest, most substantial & comfortable made. Manufactured only by A. H. Andrews & Co. 195 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO. Mfrs of Artistic Furniture, Wood Mantels, etc.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

GRAY'S MEDICINES.

Nervous Debility—Gray's Specific Medicine. TRADE MARK The Great English Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse,—as Loss of Memory, universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave. TRADE MARK BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich. Sold in Chicago by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and by Druggists everywhere. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Agents, 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

IRON SILVER MINING COMPANY. Organized under the laws of New York. Location of Mine: LEADVILLE, COLORADO. Capital Stock, $10,000,000; 500,000 shares; Par Value, $20. STOCK UNASSESSABLE. OFFICERS: President, GEO. D. ROBERTS. Vice-President, STEPHEN V. WHITE. Secretary, D. F. VERDENAL. Treasurer, JAMES D. SMITH. General-Manager, W. S. KEYES. Financial Agent, WALDEMAR ARENS. Bankers, FOURTH NATIONAL BANK. TRUSTEES: William H. Stevens, Geo. D. Roberts, Levi Z. Leiter, Richard C. McCormick, Jonas H. French, Luther R. Marsh, Stephen V. White, Geo. B. Robinson, James D. Smith. Principal Office: Rooms 54 and 56 BOREEL BUILDING, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

MUSGRAVE & CO., BANKERS, No. 29 Pine-st., New York. DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances. GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission. DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON London Joint Stock Bank, London. Buy and sell all American Securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

STOCK SPECULATION. JOHN A. DODGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 12 WALL-ST., New York. Buy stocks on reasonable margin, and, when desired, will advise when and what to buy. Also Stock Privileges in which $25 to $100 can be profitably invested. Opportunities for good profits are constantly occurring. Full information on application, and Weekly Report sent free.

Grain Speculation in large or small amounts. $25 or $25,000. Write W. T. SOULE & CO., Commission Merchants, 130 La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL., for Circulars.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. General Transatlantic Company. Between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st. Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat. FRANCE, Trudelle..........Wednesday, July 21, 4 p m. CANADA, Franguel..........Wednesday, July 28, 10 a m. LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Wednesday, Aug. 4, 4 p m. PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonais of Paris in amount to suit. MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE. Steamers will leave New York direct for Bordeaux, Lisbon, Gibraltar, and Marseilles every month as follows: CALEDRA..........Saturday July 17. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS..........Tuesday, Aug. 17. VILLE DE MARSEILLE..........Friday, Sept. 17. Through bills of lading granted for Spain, Italy, and Algeria. PRICE OF PASSAGE: First Cabin, $100. Steerage, $32. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y. W. F. WHITE, Cabin Agent, WM. B. WINTER, Steerage Agent, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. New York..........London..........Paris. Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rates by the NORTH GERMAN LLOYD from BREMEN to CHICAGO is $41, and the only Agents authorized to sell these tickets are H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., GENERAL AGENTS. J. W. ESCHENBURG, 104 Fifth-av., LOCAL AGENT.

AMERICAN LINE. Philadelphia and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Sailing regularly every Saturday and every alternate Wednesday from Philadelphia, carrying cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, and the U. S. Mail. RED STAR LINE, Carrying the United States and Royal Belgian Mails. The only Direct Line to Antwerp, in Belgium, sailing every tenth day alternately from Philadelphia and New York. For Passage Tickets to or from Europe and Drafts on Great Britain and the Continent apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents. W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager, 119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS. New York and Glasgow. ETHIOPIA, July 17, 1 p m | DEVONIA, July 31, 1 p m. CIRCASSIA, July 24, 7 a m | CALIFORNIA, Aug. 7, 6 a m. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. New York to London direct. VICTORIA, July 24, 7 a m | ALSATIA, July 31, 1 p m. Cabins, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

STATE LINE. To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Construction of Buildings at Fort Snelling, Minn.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ST. PAUL, Minn., July 9th, 1880.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock noon on July 29th, 1880, at which time and place, they will be opened in presence of bidders, for the construction on the military reservation at Fort Snelling, Minn., of quarters for employes, stables, and other buildings, connected with Department Headquarters, in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the Office of Chief Quartermaster Department of Dakota, in this city.

Proposals for one or more of the buildings will be entertained: but each proposal must provide for the construction of the building or buildings bid for, complete in every particular according to plans and specifications.

A bond in the penal sum of $500 must accompany each proposal; and a copy of this advertisement should be attached to the proposals.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank forms of proposal, and full information as to the manner of bidding, condition to be observed by bidders, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for building quarters, stables, etc., at Fort Snelling, Minn.," and addressed to the undersigned.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army,
Chief Quartermaster.

Proposals for Rock Excavation in Detroit River.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
26 Washington-av., Detroit, Mich., July 16, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, July 31, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for removing the ledge of solid rock and boulders from the channel of the Detroit River at the locality known as "The Lime Kiln Crossing."

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank forms, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for removing Rock from Detroit River," and addressed to the undersigned.

G. WEITZEL, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

Proposals for Harbor Improvements.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
433 Broadway, MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 13, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, Friday, July 30, 1880, for the improvement of the following harbors, viz.:

MILWAUKEE HARBOR,—Dredging.
RACINE HARBOR,—Pier Extension.
KENOSHA HARBOR,—Pier Extension.

For specifications, blanks for proposals, and all information apply at this office. Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Milwaukee (or other) Harbor," and addressed to

D. C. HOUSTON, Major of Engineers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL For AUGUST, now ready, commences a Splendid New Story, entitled "THE HEIRESS OF LOWOOD." The August part also contains a Large Colored Sheet, with Beautiful Designs for Moss Mat, with Arracene Flowers, and Slippers, &c., in Berlin Wool Work; also an Immense Colored Fashion Panorama with 20 figures, and a Gigantic Supplement, over one yard square, with 97 figures, illustrating all the Latest Fashions from Paris; Cut-Out Patterns, &c.; several New Complete Stories, illustrated; also Music, Poetry, Recipes, &c. The Supplements alone are worth more than the price of the Journal. Sold by all Book and News Dealers. Price, including all the Supplements, 35 cents. The International News Company, 31 Beekman-st., N. Y. Subscriptions received for all Foreign Publications.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago. Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

THE HARRIS REMEDY CO. Manf'g Chemists, ST. LOUIS, MO. ARE SOLE PROPRIETORS OF PROF. HARRIS' PASTILLE REMEDIES. No. 1 For men troubled with Spermatorrhea and Impotency, resulting from exhausted vitality, nervous debility, or too close application to Business. $3. No. 2 For Women troubled with Leucorrhea, Fluor Albus, White. $5. No. 3 For both Sexes troubled with Hemorrhoids or Piles. $2. PRICES GIVEN ARE FOR ONE MONTHS TREATMENT. Pamphlets describing either of these diseases and the mode of cure, sent sealed on application. These pamphlets are thoroughly practical, and are worth their weight in diamonds to sufferers from the diseases of which they treat. Be sure and read them before using.

A CARD. To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 60 and 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aDes Moines Day Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aCedar Rapids Express	* 8:15 am	* 6:45 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 8:15 am	* 2:40 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 pm	* 6:00 am
aFreeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	* 4:15 pm	*10:50 am
bMilwaukee Express	* 8:00 am	* 7:45 pm
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 am	4:00 pm
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 am	§ 4:00 pm
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
aLake Forest Passenger	* 6:15 pm	* 7:55 am
aWaukegan Passenger	* 5:30 pm	* 8:25 am
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	§ 9:00 pm	§ 6:45 am
bGreen Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 pm	§ 6:45 am
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 am	* 6:15 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 am	§ 4:00 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	*10:00 am	§ 4:00 pm
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
bWinona & Central Dakota	*10:00 am	§ 4:00 pm
bWinona & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
bLake Geneva	* 8:15 am	* 7:50 pm
bLake Geneva Express	* 4:15 pm	*10:00 am
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 pm	*10:20 am

For suburban trains, get local time-card 62 Clark-st. Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, and Pullman Sleeper to Sioux City on the train leaving Chicago at 12:30 p. m. Pullman Sleepers on 9:15 p. m. train to Des Moines. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at any of the following Ticket-Offices of the Company in Chicago: 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, corner Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side).

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa & Streator Express	7:50 am	b 7:30 pm
bGalesburg Passenger	8:30 am	b 4:00 pm
bNebraska Express	10:00 am	b 3:00 pm
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	10:00 am	b 3:00 pm
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	9:00 am	b 2:45 pm
bPacific Fast Express	11:00 am	b 1:50 pm
bKansas & Colorado Ex.	12:30 pm	b 2:50 pm
bKansas City & Texas Fast Line	12:30 pm	b 3:50 pm
Aurora Sunday Passenger	12:30 pm	b 2:30 pm
bAurora Passenger	1:00 pm	10:10 am
bMendota & Ottawa Express	3:15 pm	b 7:15 am
bRockford, Fr'port & Rock Falls Ex	4:35 pm	b 10:35 am
bAurora Passenger	4:35 pm	b 10:55 am
bAurora Passenger	5:30 pm	b 8:55 am
bAurora Passenger	6:05 pm	b 8:55 am
cOmaha Night Express	9:05 pm	d 6:55 am
cTexas Night Express	9:05 pm	d 6:55 am
cKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex.	9:05 pm	d 6:55 am
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:05 pm	b 6:35 am
Wednesday & Saturday Theatre Train	b11:15 pm	10:15 pm

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Pullman (16-wheel) Sleeping-Cars and Passenger-Coaches between Chicago, Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, and Kansas City, through without change. Parlor Cars, with Reclining Chairs, between Chicago and Kansas City. C., B. & Q. Dining-Cars attached to all trains.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"Pan-Handle" Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 am	* 7:45 pm
Oconomowoc & Waukesha Ex.	* 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:10 am † 9:00 pm	§ 4:00 pm ‡ 7:00 am
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 am † 9:00 pm	* 4:00 pm ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex.	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex.	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 am	* 7:45 pm
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 pm	* 9:00 am
Elgin Express	* 9:45 am	* 4:15 pm
Byron Passenger	* 4:00 pm	*10:45 am
Elgin Fast Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:45 am
Sunday Passenger (Elgin)	9:30 am	7:30 pm

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse and Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 9:10 am	§ 7:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:10 pm	* 8:20 pm
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 9:10 am	§ 7:20 am
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:10 pm	* 8:20 pm
Springfield Express	* 9:10 am	§ 7:20 am
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:10 pm	* 8:20 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 9:10 am	* 8:20 pm
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:10 pm	§ 7:20 am
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 9:10 am	*10:00 am
Pontiac Express	* 4:45 pm	* 8:20 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4:45 pm	*10:30 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:20 am	* 6:35 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:31 pm	* 2:45 pm

bOn Saturday night to Gilman only.
cOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-st., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Kansas City & Santa Fe Night Ex	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:25 am
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 pm
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:25 am
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Fast Express	* 9:00 am	* 3:00 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex. via Chenoa	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:25 am
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 am	* 3:00 pm
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 pm	* 3:00 pm
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:10 am

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 am	* 6:00 pm
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	*10:20 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 am	* 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Special New York & Boston Ex.	§ 3:30 pm	§ 8:00 am
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	*10:35 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:05 am
Night Express	†‡9:10 pm	*‡6:55 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Grand Rapids & Petoskey Express	* 3:30 pm	* 3:00 pm
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	†‡9:10 pm	† 6:55 am

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15 p m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 am	* 7:40 pm
Special New York Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Lightning Express (daily)	§ 3:30 pm	§ 4:30 pm
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Fast Express	§ 10:30 pm	§ 5:40 am

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:05 pm
" Night Express	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:10 am

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 7:50 am	* 5:50 am
Fast Line	§ 4:55 pm	§ 8:00 pm

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 am	* 8:00 pm
" Night Express	§ 8:10 pm	§ 7:00 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel. Trains leave from Depot, corner of Archer and Stewart-avs.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 am	* 4:00 pm
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:50 pm	* 7:00 am

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Archer and Stewart-avs.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Express	* 8:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Night Express	† 9:00 pm	‡ 8:40 am
Valparaiso Accomm'dat'n—leave and arrive cor Ashland-av &22d	* 5:30 pm	* 9:20 am

Pullman Sleeping-Cars attached to night express.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 am	* 7:00 pm
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 pm	§ 6:30 am
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Fast Line	§ 9:40 pm	§ 6:30 pm

†Daily, except Saturday. ‡Daily, except Monday. §Daily.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, M'ntwoc, (daily*) 9 a m
Saturday Boat don't leave until..........8 p m
Night b'ts for Milw'ke, &c., Tues. & Frid. 7 p m, & Sat. 8 p m
Ludington, Manistee, &c., Sat. & Sund'y excepted 9 a m
Kewaunee, Ahnapee, &c., Tues. & Frid. 7 p m, & Fri. 9 a m
Grand Haven, Muskegon, G. Rapids, &c. (daily*) 7 p m
For Green Bay, &c., Tuesday and Friday..........7 p m
For Escanaba & Lake Superior Towns, Tuesday 7 p m
Office & Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Except Sunday

THE HOME.

True Womanhood the Subject of Another Interesting Letter.

A Party Who Has Curious Ideas Regarding the Bottling of Souls.

Universal Suffrage the Burden of a New Correspondent's Letter.

Mind Food Calmly Considered by One Who Knows All About It.

The Curious Freaks of Some Young Girls—A Batch of Assorted, Kiln-Dried Poetry.

THE WOOD OF ALDERLEY.

For The Chicago Tribune.

From the old casement, wide and high,
I lean into the eerie night—
Eerie with winds that shiver by,
Whisp'ring dread secrets in their flight.
An owl screams from the lonely wood
That grimly stands so dark, so drear,
Like a dim shape of prophecy
Frozen to death by some great fear.
Across the mere the ghostly moon
Rises upon the sombre land
All stained with blood and deeds of shame—
A shadowy, beckoning, spectral hand;
Then fades again. And, like a pall,
The darkness droops and covers all.

FANNY DRISCOLL.

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, and postal-cards at this office for the persons whose names appear below. Those living out of the city should send their address and a three-cent stamp, upon receipt of which their mail will be forwarded. Residents of Chicago can obtain their mail by calling at Room 36 TRIBUNE Building:

Maud Meredith,	Arlington,
Cured,	Sufferer,
A. G.,	A Reader.
McGregor,	

TRUE WOMANHOOD.

ITS CHARACTERISTICS AND ATTRIBUTES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

LAWNDALE, Ill., July 15.—No woman is truly beautiful without genuine goodness of heart. There are many women who are without physical beauty, who have plain and unprepossessing faces, who are wanting in those graceful curves and symmetrical outlines that make the female form attractive to the outward sight, who are, further, awkward in their manners, and yet who are gifted with the best qualities of heart and the most beautiful attributes of soul that it is possible for woman to possess.

Beautiful women, in a physical sense, frequently possess vain and frivolous characters. As they bud and bloom from guileless girlhood to designing womanhood, they become so accustomed to flattery and overpraise that they are wretched and miserable without them. Many a handsome face has been a personal misfortune. It has made its possessor a target for the arrows of envy and a subject for slanderous tongues, and, still further, an object of pursuit for evil-minded and sinister men. It has thrown strong temptations in many a woman's way that she would never have been compelled to encounter at all had she been plain instead of pretty.

The rich treasures of a refined and cultivated mind are greater gifts from God than fair features and faultless form. The woman who possesses a sweet and charitable disposition and a pure and honorable character can always command respect. There is an indescribable charm in the society of a good woman, an invisible magnetism in her presence, that makes the observer oblivious of her want of outward beauty. A plain face becomes transfigured by the earnest gaze of intelligent eyes. An awkward figure is beautified by the good nature and kindliness of heart that it incloses. What is a woman without honor, principle, or stability of character?—a living statue, incapable of loving, and unworthy of being loved.

Never affect to despise a woman because she is plain, for in this regard she is but as God made her. If you condemn or ridicule her, let it be for what she is wanting in character, for what she is lacking in this respect is attributable to herself.

The loveliest adornment of true womanhood is unconsciousness of self. The beauty of female innocence and simplicity is more potent than the siren's sweetest smile, for there is always something in the presence of a pretentious and vain woman that repels rather than attracts admiration. Like a cold and senseless image of marble, the beauty of thought never beams from her eyes or sparkles in cheerful conversation. A woman of this character is forever looking inward instead of outward, for her reflections, if she has any, are only of herself,—she has no consideration whatever for the comfort or happiness of others.

The beauty of true womanhood lies in the hidden perfection of the soul, in a heart sensible to refined and tender feeling, in a spirit of spontaneous kindliness, that mingles and blends itself with every act and deed of a woman's life. No face is truly beautified that does not wear, to a certain extent, an expression of contentment and repose. Ruskin has said: "Do not think you can make a woman lovely if you do not make her happy; there is not one restraint put on a good girl's nature, there is not a check you give to her instincts of affection or of effort, which will not be indelibly written on her features with a hardness which is all the more painful because it takes away the brightness from the eyes of innocence and the charm from the brow of virtue. The perfect loveliness of a woman's countenance can only consist in the majestic peace which is found in the memory of happy and useful years, full of sweet records, and from the joining of this with that yet more majestic childishness which is still full of change and promise, opening always, modest at once, and bright with the hope of better things to be won and to be bestowed. There is no old age where there is still that promise. It is eternal youth."

Another well-known author has seriously written: "Life from the point of view of a beautiful woman, whose very smile makes sunshine wherever she moves, cannot be the same that it is to a thoughtful man who feels chiefly the burden of its responsibilities."

The comforts and blessings of this world seem very partially distributed among individuals. In the lives of people there is a wide and remarkable difference. Many a noble woman's nature has been changed and her disposition soured and spoiled by disappointment and adversity. To some persons existence brings an endless succession of pleasures and joys, to other souls a continuous chain of sorrows and humiliations. None can be happy who bear great burdens, or who struggle under the weight of great mental anxieties, for human happiness implies, in a certain sense, a total release from care and responsibility. Were it not for the bright promises of the future, life would be to almost everybody a wearisome, monotonous, and melancholy affair.

To a beautiful woman, beloved and respected by everybody whom she intimately knows, a woman gifted with a fair face and faultless form, who is possessed of wealth that places her beyond the possibility of future want, whose soul is full of benevolence for the unfortunate, life must present many attractions. It is delightful for her to relieve the needy and comfort the sorrowful. There is no earthly pleasure greater than that of being abundantly able and willing to benefit and bless our kind.

No woman can fully understand or determine the power for good or evil that she exerts upon others. A woman's influence is felt when she is least conscious of attracting attention or admiration; her modest deeds of kindness and her unostentatious acts of charity and sweet sympathy are appreciated and remembered by those whom she has benefited long after her unselfish heart has forever grown still and her form mingled itself with the dust from whence it came.

Like echoes, the memory of a woman's good or evil actions returns to her, bringing to her soul a sense of genuine enjoyment or filling her heart with a feeling of humiliation and shame. "No good deed is done in vain," for every unselfish and glorious action of a true woman's life a heavenly recompense will come in God's good time. It is written down by the recording angel in the great Book of Life, from whose pages nothing that is beautiful and good fades forever away.

EUGENE J. HALL.

BOTTLED SOULS.

A STRANGE FANCY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., July 15.—Dear Home friends, I believe I've struck a bonanza, and I make haste to talk the matter over. According to the new psychological theory of Jeager the soul of every man and animal, and, I presume, of course, of every flower and tree, is simply the odor they exhale. And, now that the psychologist and metaphysician, Dunstmaier, has become a convert and has published the facts evolved by long investigation, why may not we take advantage of the theory at once, and, after accepting the premises that everything is possessed of a soul and all souls are transmissible odors, let us hasten to possess ourselves of any benefits to be derived.

If I only had Haven Hair's clear head or F.'s abstruse reasoning I think I could arrive at some useful conclusions, but I fear me the subject is more than I can handle alone.

The soul, if an odor, can, like light, be radiated, and as light can be collected and fixed by a photographic plate coated with iodide of silver, so also we find that Mr. Dunstmaier has utilized the nerves of smell in a dog for collecting the soul, and after a sort of mortar and glycerine process, evolved a something. Let's call it compound extract of soul, and in all probability the next we know all the bulletin-boards, fences, and walls will be decorated with signs like these: "Compound extract of lion's souls; warranted to cure the worst cases of timidity. One dose sufficient to make a sheep kill and devour ten bad husbands per hour. Try it."

"Attention, husbands! Psycholypis extract. Cures jealousy, heartache, and faultfinding. Warranted to make first-class bootblacks out of wives after the second dose. Sold by all druggists."

Now if courage and timidity are to be bought and sold, of course we can vary the medicine to suit the needs of the patients. Then how long will it be before we poor scribblers will be able to purchase the soul of authorship, and, after a few liberal doses, blossom out into full-fledged authors?

But here comes the hitch: what soul is going to be willing to be sacrificed and transmitted, glycerined and bottled up for the general good?

Let us suppose a case. We, The Home, are all off over the clear blue waters on that excursion (Oh, yes, I'll carry the guide-book, if I only may go along); fairer suns never shone, softer skies never bent above us, and the low hum of voices cooing sweet words on the hurricane deck mingles and rhythms with the steady tug of the boiler, and the rainbow in the spray at the wheel sets our pencils wild, and our souls into an agony in the attempt to be poetic. Ah! then it is that we cry out for just the least little dose of inspiration, and, of course, no one has had the forethought to bring a bottle of it along.

Now, who shall compute the loss to the world occasioned by this lack, and under such circumstances? Who should blame us if we sacrificed one of the dear Homeites to meet the occasion? I feel quite safe for myself in making the proposition.

But now that the idea has entered my head, I wonder who the festive Homites would select, but suppose that would depend on the particular turn we wanted our genius to take. For instance, if we wished to have appropriate quotations to express every mood of our changing moody souls, then I would suggest Ernest, if he (or she) was along.

But if we inclined to the severely critical and supremely austere, I would select Frank Cushing. On the other hand, if we aspired to the bewitchingly delusive, the sort of "will-o'-the-wisp" fascination to which every one is bound to bow down and worship, then let us sacrifice dear old Forty Years. There now! as the girl said, "I never can open my mouth but I 'put my foot in it,'" and I just expect to have my head snapped off some day; but I'm of an investigating turn of mind, and this particular subject interests me to the uttermost just at present. I was not quite sure that we had souls. Forty Years said so, but now that I know we have, and such handy bottleable sort of things, why I am just on the qui vive to find out how the knowledge will be a benefit to us. Yankee blood will tell, you see. So if any of The Home readers have had experience with the "psycholipis" will they please give results, and oblige

MAUDE MEREDITH.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

SOME TALK ABOUT IT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The American Republic rose into power and majesty among nations as the result of a sublime cause,—a cause which deprived the people of their prerogatives and their power. Though the human mind abhors war and rebels at its results, yet to revolution and bloodshed do the people of America owe their rise and progress as a free people and as a Republic. The Revolution, it is argued, established the precedent for posterity that the subjects of a nation have a right to reject the sovereign power of a government whenever, in the minds of those subjects, that government usurps the people's prerogatives.

Now, we will take the ground that the American Revolution was not fought for the purpose of establishing any precedent of rebellion or of revolution, but, on the contrary, that conflict arose from the abuse of power resulting from tyrannical rule, and was fought expressly and only to establish the principle that taxation without representation of right cannot and must not be enforced.

The patriots of the eighteenth century, in America, fought, bled, and conquered simply and solely to secure the blessings, not to themselves, but to posterity, which representation alone secured to them. The victory of the Revolution made the people their own masters, and consequently they determined to make that victory strong and enduring by establishing their own form of government and being represented in their own legislative body.

Thus the war of the Revolution indorsed to posterity a principle and not a precedent. A principle is omnipresent and universal, but a precedent is a rule arising out of some particular occasion. It is not our purpose here to argue for any rule which has come into the economy of government by some great uprising in the past, but we do purpose to defend a grand and a universal principle, one which is inherent in the human economy, and which no republic ought to ignore for one moment, and that principle springs from the hearts of the people and is exhibited to the world in the methods by which the people delegate their power in the system of representation.

For half a century the question of negro slavery entered into the great political agitations which excited the people. Thoms Jefferson, in drawing the Declaration of Independence, made the question of slavery one of the grievances of the people. Legislation was enacted by the law-making power, but the question of slavery was an undercurrent in every precept of national law. Time exhibited a nation divided into sections, simply because slavery was the quicksand on which the law-makers enacted their legislation. The American Union came to a position in history wherein the North and the South, as sections of one nation, contended for a principle, that principle being representation, the South demanding white representation for negro slavery. They forced the conflict, and a united nation gave to negro freemen a negro representation. The question of suffrage arose into magnitude, but a free people were equal to the occasion, and gave to him who was a sinew in war the weapon of power in peace. The ballot aided in making the black man a useful citizen. If no other reason could be given than the one "showing that the former slave was capable of assuming civil responsibility," that single one seems ample and sufficient. The voice of the black man, as an American citizen, has since been heard in the halls of Congress upon vital questions of legislation, and he has since assumed positions of executive responsibility, a result accruing from the gift of suffrage to the former slaves. Such was the result of a war forced to establish the power of slavery, but which resulted in establishing the grander and more powerful principle of equality and representation.

Emancipation from the thralldom of slavery was also a victory for the people. The power of the Republic is not only centered in, but springs from, the people. The Magna Charta of American liberty centered this power of the Nation in the people, and the Constitution cemented this foundation by making it the source of the Nation's power. In the people, therefore, lies the destiny of the Republic, and the people alone can make their power manifest by the popular voice of suffrage. The American people will listen to every deduction which courageous truth expounds as resulting from the premises of any argument advanced in favor of representation. The Declaration of Independence and the abolition of slavery are arguments in favor of securing a hearing for the advocates of universal suffrage. The future citizen of the Republic will wonder, in his reflections, why the people did not recognize the importance of this question equally with that of negro suffrage.

HER-SHEL.

MIND FOOD.

ANOTHER LETTER ABOUT IT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 13.—We have been a constant reader of The Home for a year or more, and have often felt a desire to contribute a few lines from our small store of knowledge, but from the force of circumstances have not until the present been able to do so. We had the pleasure of perusing the excellent article on "Mind Food" in last Saturday's TRIBUNE, and as the author's thoughts seem to run in the same channel as our own, we cannot refrain from giving a few thoughts upon the same subject. Young people cannot be too careful in selecting their reading matter, and it is very sad to see that so many of them do not think of the evil results that are sure to take possession of the mind that selects for its food novels and such stories as are only drawings upon the imagination, and from which no benefit whatever can be obtained. Such reading is a mere waste of time, and, worse than that, it is destructive to the mental and reasoning faculties of those who indulge too freely in the perusal of such trash. Youthful impressions are the most lasting; therefore it behooves us to stop and think a moment before yielding to such desires and fancies. We should select only such books and papers as have a tendency to improve and cultivate the mind, such as will give us substantial food for the mind to dwell upon in idle moments. It has been said, and truthfully to a certain extent, that money is the root of all evil, but we would amend that by including idleness. The two should be taken together, for they are one and inseparable. Money causes idleness, while idleness without money produces a desire to obtain it without giving anything in return. The man who says the world owes him a living has made the greatest mistake of his life. On the contrary, he is in debt to the world for his birthright and habitation in it, and should do all in his power toward developing and elevating the world and his fellow-man. Every one is here for a purpose, which is to contribute his or her share toward the happiness, enjoyment, or intellectual improvement of their fellow-beings, with always a strict regard for the laws of morality, intelligence, and science. Shame on the man who is content to pass the whole or greater part of his life in the same station in which he was born.

Is there nothing to live for but death and destruction, nothing to work for but wealth and prominence? Certainly there is. We should ever look upward; in youth make a mark high up in the ranks of science, intelligence, and nobility, and when we have made the mark—in whatever profession, pursuit, or calling—devote the rest of our lives to attaining that point, and never give up until we die. We then have something to live, to work for, and eagerly grasp anything and everything that comes within our reach or sight that will aid or assist us in our uphill and tiresome journey, and having once firmly imbedded such thoughts and feelings in our minds and hearts, it is but natural that we throw off and discard our evil or foolish desires and pay no attention whatever to the silly, useless, and profitless temptations with which we are constantly surrounded. Do not live for yourself, but for others; think not that nobody sees and follows your example. You may be somebody's ideal. Somebody may be constantly watching you, intending to follow in your footsteps; and he, being younger than you, may think that everything you do and all you say is just right, and as long as he imitates you there is no danger of his going astray. Do not imagine that you are the only one that suffers by your wrong-doing,—far from it; that is an entirely erroneous idea. You have relatives and friends who take an interest in your welfare, and they very often are pained more severely than you, the real victim. You may do or say something which your ideal has never seen or heard before. You create in him the desire to do the same, which may be his first step toward disgrace and destruction; and as the first step is always by far the longest you are the immediate cause of his downfall. You do not want to shoulder the responsibility of destroying and making miserable another life; then can you stare these facts in the face without experiencing a feeling of shame and regret for the evil seed that you may already have sown, and a fear of the Judgment-day, which is so sure to come and mete out to every one his just deserts? It should make you resolve to hereafter more than ever look before you leap, and see that your next step has a solid foundation and will not crumble beneath your feet. Live a life that will be worthy of imitation, that you can look back to in later years with pride, and can die with the blessed assurance that you have faithfully obeyed the laws of God and humanity, and have contributed your life to that of others, and have no desire to live your life over again. Seek only such company as will be to your mutual benefit and improvement. Do not waste your time loafing and listening to indecent language and incidents of no importance whatever, and which tend only to wreck the mind and destroy the memory. This may be called sociability, but it is indulged in at the expense of the reasoning powers, the higher and better qualities of a man's nature, and is only a false enjoyment at best and is worse than useless to you. You should not let a single day pass without doing good to some one. If to yourself it is better than not at all, but if to others it will have a twofold effect in bringing upon yourself the admiration and esteem of the community in which you live as well as being an assistance to the other, for which you will receive your reward. The mind is the source from whence spring all these results. Then can you not see of what vital importance it is that we exercise the greatest care and judgment in the selection and proper digestion of only such food as will tend to build us up and add to our knowledge book? The more a man learns the more he finds to learn. "Evil seed cannot bring forth good fruit." "Ye reap the harvest of that which ye sow."

A NOBODY.

POETRY.

HE'S PROBABLY GOT ANOTHER GIRL.

Why have you gone from your home away?
Why seems my life all one darkened day?
What have I done that we thus should part,
That coldness should dwell in your noble heart?
Have I in aught your feelings stirred
By thought or deed, or look or word
To a calm contempt? Or can it be
That your heart has been always cold to me?

Oh, could you not trust me e'en though some word
Of falsehood from treacherous lips you've heard?
Oh, why did you doubt me? Think'st thou I could be
For a moment other than true to thee?
I know not what I have done that you
Should treat me thus. I see not through
This gathering mist of contending fears
Which shall cast its gloom o'er my coming years.

Tell me in mercy what it may be
That has utterly shaken your faith in me.
I pray you to me the truth impart—
It may bring some ease to my aching heart.
Think not that I seek your love to regain,
I only ask that you will explain
Your reason for severing our friendship's band;
I deem it a right that I may demand.

EVA MAY.

PARTED.

'Twas but a day or two my darling
Walked beside me down the way,
Where the roses and the willows,
And the water with its billows,
Spread their beauty all the day.

Where hand-in-hand we sped with gladness
Through this vale surpassing rare;
Where the birds were upward soaring;
Where the clouds the rains were storing;
Thinking naught of pain nor care.

Where pulse with pulse our hearts were throbbing,
Beating fast with hope and love;
Where the airy winds were bringing
On their wings, with hidden meaning,
Perfumes to us from above.

'Twas but a day or two we wandered
In the mazy paths of life;
With the future vast outstretching—
Holding forth with eager reaching
Thoughts of home, and love, and wife.

Then came a dread and mystic evil,
With its chilling hand of ice,
Crushing thought of ever being,
Even hope of ever dreaming,
Of a home, and love, and wife.

Oh, it was cruel, unrelenting!
Freezing with its icy power
All our mutual pulses throbbing,
And of each the other robbing,
Leaving not a single hour.

Untwining cords of love and beauty;
Hiding sunshine in the night;
Heart from heart asunder tearing;
Hand with hand forbid from sharing,
By its evil, vengeful might.

But yet there is a future rising
In the distance, bright and fair,
Where the sun is ever shining,
And some love is ever twining
Heart with heart that knows no care.

Yes, there it is my soul is waiting
For the vision fair and bright;
Which I know is ever yearning,
And which evermore is learning,
Something rare, and true, and right.

THEO. B. CONOVER.

GIVE IT UP.

Why should I care
If my Jamie, with the princely air
And handsome face, should linger long
With other girls in dance and song?
Why should I care,
Why should I sigh,
If he praises the lips of Kittie Bly—
If he declares her tender eyes
Are fairer than the June day skies,
Why should I cry?

Why should I frown
If he notes the style of Susie Brown,
And raves about her queenly grace
And the soft curves of her sweet face,
Why should I frown?
Ah, surely why?
I can tell in a trice when he is nigh;
His gay heart holds no one but me,
But like the rest he longs to see
Me pine and sigh.

There's Ned and Joe,
There's Tom and Will on one bestow
Many a sweet and tender glance
And press my hand in mazy dance.
And so, and so,
My life is sweet,
And my Jamie frets instead of me;
And I can laugh, and dance, and sing,
For well I know that time will bring
Him to my feet.

LYDIA F. HINMAN.

THE POET.

A poet is—but who can tell—
Companion of sweet Nature's joys—
Whose charms his fancy never cloys—
Delight with her to dwell.
To him the rosebud is a book,
Babbles for him the running brook;
For him from every warbler's throat
Soft rhythmic poems ever float.

This is a poet; more than this:
He weeps a nation's flood of tears,
He feels a world's wild pulsing fears
Or joys with heaven-born bliss.
His 'tis to view the heart of man
And all its unread pages scan;
O'er all fell cares to ride elate
With Nature for his vast estate.

This is a poet; more than this:
He knows the grandeur heroes feel,
When surging on with naked steel
Where cannon's death-shot hiss.
With them he scales the battlements,
Through fire and smoke of carnage dense
Triumphant plants the flag and shield
Of victory on contested field.

ALBION.

SOME YOUNG GIRLS.

THEIR CURIOUS FREAKS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 14.—I wish I could open these brief remarks with Howard Glyndon's pretty and well-nigh perfect poem called "Fair and Fifteen," which was printed some years since in the *Atlantic Monthly*, but unfortunately I have no copy.

I remember, however, that she likened the young girl, among other things, to the crescent moon, growing in glory nightly, and to the new day, the furthest off from night; and I wish my readers to know that I feel this growing glory and morning freshness, that they may not think that what I now say comes from a lack of appreciation of my subject.

One of the clouds that dims the crescent of girlhood is the way in which they treat the full moon of mature womanhood.

I heard a young married lady say recently concerning her own sisters, who were but little younger than herself: "I do love to be with the young girls, but I know they do not want me."

She, with her overflowing heart, was ready to enter into all their feelings, but they gave her to understand that, if she wished to retain their good-will, she must keep very much in the background.

Then I have seen young girls eager for the society of some other young girl, and be on terms of intimacy with her until a man appeared on the scene, when they passed her by with a cold nod or perhaps even without any recognition.

I myself have been invited to spend the afternoon with a young lady of fine education who, when a gentleman friend called, left me to amuse myself alone, and entertained her guest by herself. If the gentleman had been her lover perhaps it would have been excusable, but among friends and equals should not one be a link in the social chain?—remembering that even the brightness of youth cannot atone for narrow sympathies, and that the crescent must become a full moon, and the new day at last be swallowed up in night.

EVELYN HOPE.

A BIG MARKET.

QUEER SIGHTS IN IT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

HILLSDALE, Mich., July 13.—One day at dinner the thought struck me, "Where do these great hotels get such nice, fresh vegetables?" I knew they had no way to raise them, and the vegetables looked much too fresh and delicious to resemble the display I have often observed before grocery doors. So I asked the chevalier who condescended to wait on me (not without some trepidation, for I was very much afraid of offending him). The princely waiter seemed quite delighted at my ignorance, and launched out volubly enough, telling me about gardens, and hucksters, and cauliflowers, and beets, radishes, etc., until I stopped him in absolute bewilderment and despair.

"My dear sir," said I, "your explanation is lucid and beautiful, but I don't understand it at all."

He did not seem disappointed, but replied urbanely enough: "Do you mind getting up at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning?" I winced a little at that, but answered shamelessly that I should enjoy it.

"Well," said he, "I will call you at half-past 3 in the morning, and I can safely promise you some amusement, if you have never seen a market. I go every day with the steward to select these vegetables."

The daylight was ridiculously feeble next morning when a double knock came at my door and a distant voice ordered me to get up and dress as quickly as possible. I lost no time in obeying, and shortly joined my would-be guide in a lower hall. "We are late," he said, "and must hurry." I glanced at my watch. It wanted twenty minutes of 4.

We passed down the street at a breathless pace, and came upon the "market," a large, open square with an immense quadrangular building in the centre. Just then a great bell somewhere pealed out dreadfully sonorous strokes. I looked about me, and saw interminable rows of "truck" wagons backed up to the sidewalk completely investing the square. What a crowd! There were wagons of every size and shape, some drawn by two stout horses, some by one, and dozens of them without horses,—evidently drawn by hand. There were wagons piled high with every description of vegetable, among which beets, onions, carrots, cabbage, raddish, and rhubarb, washed perfectly clean, predominated. There were wagons filled with potatoes, wagons filled with berries, with watermelons, with milk, with butter and eggs—everything. There were men running about shouting, women wrangling, children and dogs fighting, while three or four sleepy policemen leaned against lamp-posts (I wonder why a policeman always leans against a lamp-post?) and lazily watched the gaslight flicker upon the slippery, foul-scented pavement. Such confusion I never saw before save in a Chicago grain market.

My companion plunged into this babel with suddenly awakened energy. He shoved people right and left to reach the wagons; he looked at everything. The steward soon joined him, and they passed along from wagon to wagon, picking out the best and refusing everything else. While my impromptu guide bundled the "truck" together, counting and measuring as he went, the steward followed, paying for what he bought and jotting it down hastily in an expense book. A thorough business man, I observed, and I was not surprised to learn that he was a college graduate, and had once conducted a large produce house of his own, but went down in one of the frequent panics which invest that trade, and had never been able to rise above the situation in which I found him. For half an hour they scrambled and fought their way along, packing their purchases into a spring wagon that followed them in the street. By this time they had a load, and the steward hurried the driver away with it.

"There," said he to me, "that load will do for breakfast."

"You won't use all these things this morning?" I ventured, interrogatively.

"Yes, sir, every one of them."

"And what about the meats?" I asked.

"Oh, I ordered everything in that line last night. Our meats were in the kitchen an hour ago. Now for the dinner. Would you like a cup of coffee?" he asked. He signaled the driver of a big double wagon to wait in the street, and we three plunged down a half-lighted flight of iron stairs that opened into a neat, well-kept breakfast-parlor. He drank his beverage in less than a minute, and was gone, followed by my guide, who told me to take all the time I desired; that they would be on the sidewalk for an hour. I looked around. The room was half-full of men and boys, and from the adjoining room came the unmistakable odor of stale beer. A boy about 10 years old stumbled down the stairs and took a chair beside me. I had seen him with one of the wagons a few minutes before and remarked that he was a shrewd one.

"Sold out?" I asked.

"Yes; but the d—— stuff didn't bring nothin'. See here!" and he tumbled a double handful of loose silver and copper on the table, and began to count it. "Only six dollars and eighty-three cents," he grumbled defiantly.

"Have a cup of coffee and some rolls with me," I said. "I want to ask you about this garden business."

He looked up surprised, and grumbled, "Don't care nothin' 'bout coffee so early, but I'll take an 'eye-opener,' if you lief." I saw he meant to take it anyhow, and am afraid I shivered to see him order raw whisky and sugar, like an old tippler.

"What time did you get up this morning?" I asked.

"One-er-clock," was the reply.

"How far do you have to come?"

"Six mile."

"Who comes with you?" I continued.

"Nobody—plenty of carts in the road, though."

"Yes," said I, "you want to be first to get a good place, I see."

"You bet," was the only reply.

By continued questioning I learned that he helped to load the wagon after sunset the night before, that he had nothing to do with preparing the fruit and vegetables he sold—"the kids and the old man do that afternoons—that he was on the market every day at 4 o'clock and staid till he sold out, some days till after noon, and then he had to sell what was left to the hucksters for 'nothin'." "Who are the hucksters?" He laughed wickedly, and began to damn them vociferously. They were a thieving set of men and women, who hang around the market with wagons and carts to buy what the gardeners couldn't sell. They were all thieves, he said, "and steal more than they buy." They ruined the business, because they bought everything cheap and sold it again in small measures to anybody who would buy of them. "Why," said he, "they leave the market about 10 o'clock, and go up-down, stopping at every house to cheat the women and hired girls with dishonest measures." He spoke with great bitterness and unbounded wrath.

By this time we were on the sidewalk, and before I lost sight of him he had two fights,—one with an old woman who backed her wagon against his, and the other with a young negro who tried to carry away one of his baskets. He belabored both of them manfully with a stout whip he carried.

I passed on around the square, where all kinds of people were buying all kinds of green stuff. Everywhere the walk was crowded,—chiefly with wretched-looking women and children. I am sure I saw more than twenty bloody fights, and in only one case did a policeman interfere, and that was where a negro girl was beating an old apple woman. The gutter was muddy and slippery. At every fight the combatants were crowded from the walk, and usually fell, swearing and struggling, underneath the wagons. From this they were usually dragged by three or four brawny market men, and a revolting sight they presented. I soon overtook my guide, and saw him buy another wagon-load of vegetables and berries. He never varied from first to last, always crowding,—firm, determined,—and I noticed they usually made way for him. "I will give you"—— so much, he would say; "will you take it?" If the owner said it was worth more, he replied: "I don't want it, then," and moved on.

By the time he had his big wagon loaded the crowd began to thin, and many of the carts were moving up the street. I looked at my watch again. It was 7 o'clock. I had been three hours in the market.

T. A. DAILEY.

OVER THE SEA.

For The Chicago Tribune.

My Love went sailing over the sea—
Over the sea went he;
As he sailed past, my heart beat fast:
O Love, come back to me!

And men are sailing far away
And leaving true hearts every day;
And some return the wide seas o'er,
But there are some who come no more.

O blow, ye winds! and blow, gentle gales!
Speed the ships, and fill the sails!
Do thou be merciful, O treacherous Sea!
And bring my darling back to me!

But waters are wide, and graves are deep,
And those who watch can never sleep.
The harbor is peaceful on Heaven's shore,
But those who stop return no more.

KILBOURN CITY, Wis., July 1880. J. H. S.

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their *noms de plume* addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Avoid obsolete words as far as possible. Answers will be published the following week.]

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

No. 1,211.

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      T   R   A   I   P   S   E
    R                       M
  A                     M       S
M   I   N   E   R   V   A       O
I       K               N       T
L       A               C       E
V       R               I       R
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N   O                   N   E
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No. 1,212.

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    R
   P O T
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R O S S I G N O L
 T A N G L E D
  L I N E S
   P O D
    L
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No. 1,213.

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S T R I D O R
T H O R A L
R O B I N
I R I S
D A N
O L
R
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No. 1,214.

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G A I N
A M M A
I M R I
N A I M
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No. 1,215. Saveloy.

No. 1,216. Juzail.

No. 1,217. Dover, Delaware; Madison, Wisconsin; Baltimore, Maryland.

OCTAGON—NO. 1,218.

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To hoax; to declare; the shortening of a syllable; one who dresses; a potter's wheel; a bank, transposed; to misapprehend.

GALENA, Ill. DROMIOS.

DIAMOND—NO. 1,219.

In Heather; an object of aim; a New Testament masculine name; derived from butter; a genus of cuckoo; a Celtic divinity; a general name of the various tribes of monkeys; three-fifths of a fish of the herring kind; in Mrs. Harris.

CHICAGO. DICK SHUNARY.

SQUARE WORD—NO. 1,220.

Strife; wearisome; a pine board; a throne.

URBANA, Ill. PUNCH.

CHARADE—NO. 1,221.

For the first look in the sea;
Earth will the second show;
The whole a grommet round may be,
A thing that sailors know.
Or in another sense more plain,
The whole may flowers and pearls contain.

NELSON, Ill. NELSONIAN.

CHARADE—NO. 1,222.

The first forced Adam to the second;
The second made him sigh the last;
The whole, by easy pun, is reckoned
Himself, ere courting Eve had passed.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. FORTY YEARS.

HIDDEN PROVERB—NO. 1,223.

How homelike is the scene!
The stately fir stands near the garden wall;
Between the trees that screen
The clover from the sun's fierce fall
The wealth of summer gleams.
June, verdant June, with blossoms rare,
Saw Eden e'er a scene so fair?

FULTON, Ill. TOWHEAD.

TRANSPOSED CITIES AND STATES—NO. 1,224.

(1) Henida is d clever on prod. (2) L. H. Cart's house on coal train. (3) Hal Megs uses a Tuct's corset.

CHICAGO. E. F. K.

TANGLED OCCUPATIONS—NO. 1,225.

(1.) Can Annie R. get us? (2.) Bus her lover, M. (3.) O, nice lamp! (4.) Cry aha, poet.

DES MOINES, Ia. HAWKEYE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Badger, Wisconsin, incloses the correct answers to last week's puzzles, from the cube to Maryland.

Bobbie B., city, sees his way clearly through the last four in the list. The others are shrouded in darkness.

Tyro, city, finds himself unable to answer the cube, the diamond, or the half-square. He disposes of the others all right.

Rose Maylie, Evanston, Ill., lets Punch's cube alone, and also the half-square of Mr. K. The lady truthfully replies to the other six.

Dick Shunary, city, was happy in the consciousness of having answered the last lot correctly. He was not sure as to the charade, but the answer sent was the proper one.

Poplar, Oshkosh, Wis., was not able to study all last week's nodes, but fondly imagines she could solve them all had she the time. The cube and square were all that were missing.

E. F. K., city, distanced all competitors in quick and accurate answering of last week's puzzles. On Saturday evening he had the twists all untwisted, and sent his letter to the G. P.

Punch, Urbana, Ill., succeeded, after much work and hard digging, in bagging all the game. He considers the half-square of Mr. K. and the enigma of Poplar as the hard ones in the list, causing no end of tough work.

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., has had little time to puzzle lately, but never fails to glance at the Corner, and is sorry to miss old familiar names that he wishes would come back. Towhead answers the Juzail enigma, and expresses the hope that Poplar will see his hidden proverb.

The Dromios, Galena, Ill., were troubled somewhat at the start by an error of Punch, who wrote "thoughtfully" for "thoughtlessly" in defining "traipse." The rest of the list was all right, save the charade of Mrs. Gamp, to which "Thermogen" is given. The Dromios "acknowledge the corn" relative to the construction of a rhomboid a few weeks ago. They used an old dictionary, and it did not occur to them to compare it with the new.

KNOWLEDGE.

For The Chicago Tribune.

What do I know? Not much of worldly lore;
I am not learned in classics or in creeds,
Or versed in metaphysics. I have turned
From all men's teachings, and from printed books,
Unto my soul for knowledge; and I know
That love and piety reign supreme, and bring
The highest good; and that the lowest ill
Follows their lack, as famine follows drouth.
I know there is no "mission" half so great
As curbing my own temper, and serene
Keeping my soul thro' little daily ills.
I know a kind word never yet was lost,
Nor men made better by a critic's sneer.
I know that Silence answers when we cry
For help and guidance; that the speech of Space
Is mighty in its wordless eloquence.
I know a lie, unnoticed, dies of shame;
That Pleasure waits on Duty, and Success
Is sure to follow well-directed Toil.
These truths I treasure in my knowledge-store,
Whatever else I know not.

LAKE GENEVA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., July 16.—The regions of the lake are looking more attractive than ever before, and many hundreds of strangers have enjoyed the refreshing breezes during the excessively hot weather for the past week.

An elegant moonlight excursion was given on the steam-yacht Whitecap, owned by B. F. Norris, of Chicago. The members of the Chicago Quartet were among the guests, and gave some excellent songs en route. All the parks around the lake were serenaded.

The lake baths are highly enjoyed during this heated term. There are several young ladies who are excellent swimmers.

Lakeside Park, which has twenty cottages, is quite lively with the annual summer population of Elgin people. Messrs. L. B. Hamlin, of Chicago, and M. C. Town, of Elgin, have just completed an elegant cottage on the lake shore.

Conrad Seipp, of Chicago, arrives to-morrow with his family for the season.

The hotels and camps are fairly full of guests. The Bon Ami (Chicago) Camp is one of the most complete and hospitable resorts about the lake.

THE DISTANT STORM.

For The Chicago Tribune.

On the right, the moon hangs high in air,
And flings her radiant splendor down;
The glinting moonbeams dance in glee
On the roofs of the sleeping town.

But, far to the left, great piles of cloud,
Like sullen monsters, guard on high;
The grand old mountains rise and fall
Against an inky sky.

The moon grows pale and the bright beams fade
In the scathing glare of a sheet of flame;
The pulse beats high and the heart throbs wild
With a dread it cannot name.

The quivering air, as though in fright,
Sweeps by like a rushing, restless tide;
The distant thunder grows and grows
Till it shakes the whole world wide.

Again the heavens are lit with fire:
It seems, 'mid the thunder's awful din,
Like a burst of flame from the gates of Hell
As a doomed one enters in.

The mighty clouds creep up the sky
Like stealthy black-robed hosts of Death.
The earthly watcher spell-bound stands
In awe, with bated breath.

A jagged band of molten gold
Athwart the midnight sky is hurled,
And the flame-lit clouds for a moment seem
Like the wreck of a ruined world.

Like mighty, unseen chariot-wheels
The rumbling thunder rolls away;
Once more the moonbeams o'er the Earth
Hold undisputed sway.

JAMES CLARENCE HARVEY.

THE MASONIC DEFALCATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—It has transpired that at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons in this city last month the defalcation of the late W. H. Hiner, Grand Treasurer of the Masonic Grand Lodge, was settled as far as the liability of his bondsmen could be ascertained, and another melancholy chapter in the defalcation was at the same time opened and closed. The total defalcation was for about $10,000, of which something like $9,000 was in registered United States bonds, in which the funds of the Grand Lodge were invested when Mr. Hiner became Treasurer. It was ascertained by inquiry at the United States Treasury that these bonds were sold by Mr. Hiner in 1870 and 1872, before the panic, and when his large business at Fond du Lac was supposed to be abundantly prosperous, showing that even at that time he was deep in the business difficulties which afterward proved inextricable. But Mr. Hiner's official bond given as Treasurer to the Grand Lodge previous to 1873 could not be found, having surreptitiously disappeared from the archives of the Grand Lodge. This sum is therefore a total loss to the Masons. The balance of the defalcation, about $1,000 in cash, was made good, and the money paid into the treasury of the Grand Lodge by Gabe Bouck, of Oshkosh, the principal bondsman of Mr. Hiner when the defalcation was discovered.

WISCONSIN JEWELERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., July 16.—Representatives from 100 retail jewelry establishments of the State met in this city yesterday, and formed the Wisconsin Jewelers' Protective Association, with the object in view of protecting the trade from unscrupulous dealers, and for mutual welfare. The following officers were elected: President, J. L. Smith, of Whitewater; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Keene, of Fond du Lac, and L. D. Merrill, of Sparta; Secretary, W. H. Thorp, of Beaver Dam; Treasurer, Mr. Holton, of Elkhorn. Executive Committee, J. T. Smith, Whitewater; Joseph Salick, of Watertown; Frank Foot, of Lake Mills; O. Tonsley, of Fort Atkinson.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Natural Fruit Flavors.

Dr. Price's SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Trade Mark.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids, or artificial Essences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavors for cakes, puddings, creams, &c., ever made.

Manufactured by

STEELE & PRICE,

Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, Etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

SCALES.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.,

151 South Jefferson-st., Chicago,

Manufactures more than 300 different varieties of scales, adapted to every kind of business, and equal to the very best made. They employ no agents, consequently sell from 40 to 60 per cent lower than others. Superior quality and extremely low prices make these the most popular scales in use, and agents of other companies are kept at their wits' end to invent stories to tell in order to sell scales which cost no more to manufacture at prices three and four times higher.

PRICES THAT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

2-ton farm scale, platform 6x12 feet	$40
4-ton hay or stock scales, platform 8x14 feet	60
6-ton hay or stock scales, platform 8x16 feet	90
8-ton hay or stock scales, platform 8x22 feet	110
The "Little Detective," ¼ ounce to 25 pounds	3
Family and counter scales, all sizes	$1 to 10
Platform scales, 300 to 2,500 pounds	$10 to 40
Tucker Alarm Money-drawers	2

All scales warranted. Full price-list free.

ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL!!

DYE'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT.

WE SEND ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL,

DR. DYE'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS, BANDS, SUSPENSORIES, TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, and Other Appliances, to any person (young or old) suffering from Nervous Diseases, Premature Decay, Loss of Vitality, etc., or to those afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney Troubles, Spinal Affections, Ruptures, Diseases of a Delicate Nature, of EITHER SEX, and many other Diseases. Speedy cures guaranteed. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet, Free. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Changes as Seen and Felt, as they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardiness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or water brash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and function harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

7. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi, or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night-sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear, as the blood improves in purity and strength, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better" and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION!

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder, and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Uterine diseases.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation. Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement, Need Any One Suffer with Pain?

Radway's Ready Relief IS A CURE for EVERY PAIN

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,
CHILBLAINS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S Regulating Pills!

PERFECT PURGATIVES, SOOTHING APERIENTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS RELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN THEIR OPERATION.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST., COR. CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK.

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. Radway's old established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is